

A photograph of a man sitting on the stone steps leading to a white door of a stone building. The man is wearing a light-colored sweater and trousers. The building has a rustic appearance with stone walls and diamond-patterned windows. The text is overlaid in a green, gothic-style font.

England  
Photography by  
James R. Holcomb  
May 1988































NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM



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NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM  
OLD ROYAL OBSERVATORY



This 24-inch steel shell (Strawson) from the 1840s,  
back of the unvarnished Pine Case Station.  
British Patent: This 2071 is set for 1841 in shell  
No. 100000. 1/100000. 20/100000.

The British Museum  
The National Maritime Museum  
The Old Royal Observatory  
The Royal Observatory Greenwich  
The Royal Naval School of Navigation  
The Royal Naval School of Marine Studies  
The Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies  
The Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies  
The Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies  
The Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies



PRIME MERIDIAN  
OF THE WORLD

EAST  
LONGITUDE

WEST  
LONGITUDE

Centre of transit circle  
Latitude  $51^{\circ} 28' 38''$  North  
Longitude  $0^{\circ} 00' 00''$







DIOCESE OF OXFORD



# DORCHESTER ABBEY

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL

## SUNDAY SERVICES

Holy Communion 8 a.m. · Sung Eucharist 10.15 a.m.  
Evensong 6 p.m. (1st Sunday)

## WEEKDAYS

Holy Communion  
Thursday 10 a.m.

  
THE REV'D JOHN Y. CROWE M.A.  
TEAM RECTOR

THE RECTORY  
MANOR FARM ROAD  
DORCHESTER











DORCHESTER  
ABBAY



M U











SIR JOHN HOLCOMBE

Knighthed on the field of battle

Died of wounds received in the Holy Land

circa 1270









# LINEAGE OF THE HOLCOMBES OF HOLE, DEVON

\* SYDNEY DE HOLCOMBE, last Lord of the Manor of Ferrington, County Devon, left here according to the statements of various early writers, shortly after the year 1099, and subsequently by reason of the enlargement of his lands and estates by William the First. He had several

sons of arms and esquires accorded



\* Syden de Holcombe

Syden de Holcombe, an Holcombe of Hole living 1163 - lady unknown.  
 Walter de Holcombe of Hole, living 1156 - lady unknown.  
 Thomas de Holcombe of Hole, living 1199 - lady unknown.  
 Syden de Holcombe of Hole, living 1253 - lady unknown.  
 Walter de Holcombe of Hole, had about 1300 - lady unknown.



King Henry the First 1100-1135 Sir Geoffrey de la Bruer:  
 Reginald, Earl of Cornwall  
 Henry Boute de Valle - lord William de la Bruer: Anthony  
 Sir Ralph Downe - Isabel de Mont. Isabel - Sir William de la Bruer:  
 Sir Ralph Downe - Isabel de la Bruer  
 Hugh Downe Esquire of Down Ralph - lady unknown.



Sir JOHN HOLCOMBE died about 1230 of wounds received on the Holy Land - Isabel (or-heiress with her father) Mary - Henry Istred  
 John Holcombe, a son, daughter of William Felkerry Esquire.  
*The Holcombes Arms: About 14 years elapsed between Henry's death in 1189, and the date of the discovery of his tomb, about the temple in 1202. It is said that his tomb rested on the high altar, and that the temple was destroyed by the king's troops.*

Robt. Holcombe, d. 1416, and p. in 19 Edward IV 1450 - Margaret Ancell, n. 30 Henry VI 1454 d. 1456 and p. in 15 Henry VII 1500.  
 Charles Holcombe, died 1523 - 5 - Jane, William Holcombe, d. about 1490. Elizabeth Holcombe - John Baskington, Joan - Joan - Wm. Pryce of Upcombe, Devon.  
 Ellis Holcombe, 1507-1508 - Elizabeth, d. of West Syston, d. 1506. Roger living 1506. Elizabeth - William Otman - Tom. Gubler. Katherine - Syden Treweby - Bradman.



William Holcombe, M.A. Bishop of Pembroke 1700 Thomas 1667-1675 - James Frederic, n. 1822. Roger, d. 1645. Gilbert, d. 1616 - Susan Ackerman. Nicholas - Elizabeth.  
 William Holcombe of Oke-ton Meyrick. George, died 1815 on infant. Nicholas, 1828-1830. Henry, d. 1844. John, 1844-1876 - Elizabeth. Ellis, born 1818.  
 John Holcombe, 1658-1744 - Sarah Carter, 1663-1766. Three sons. Two daughters. Six children through the Pembroke side of the family.  
 Isaac Holcombe, 1700-1780 - Magdalen Burnard, 1715-1776 m. 1734. Three sons. Five daughters.  
 John Holcombe, died unmarried in the West Indies 1775. James, 1746-1811 - Elizabeth Escher, 1734-1806. Three daughters.  
 James Bunsby Holcombe, 1730-1861 - Sophia Byles, 1781-1818, n. 1800.  
*The Garter King of Arms, in these times with a heraldic inscription on the shield, says that the Holcombes of Hole are descended from the Holcombes of the West Somerset, who had a coat of arms, 1187 out of a descendant of a knight, and whose name is not to be found.*



James Bishop Holcombe, 1681 - 1728 - Charlotte Thacher, n. 1811. John Augustine, Edith Alfred Horatio Walter, Philip Wright, Wm. Henry, Philip Gos, Elizabeth James, Jonathan D. Joseph, James Mary Ann Dyle, 2 sons. Elizabeth Sophia James.  
 James Bunsby Holcombe, 1827-1890 Elizabeth Catherine Fox, n. 1891. 1896. 1 son. Charles James, Elizabeth John Wessell, Walter Agnes Fuller, Sophia Elizabeth W.M. Miller, 4 sons. Harry Octavius, Walter Henry, James, Mary Anna - James Markham West, 3 sons.  
 Harry Holcombe - Maud Bismfield Schofield, 1 son. 4 daughters. Winifred Kathleen, April Vera, Philip G. Holcombe Miller, Edith Oak, Isabel, Gilbert Oak Holcombe, Eric James, Isabella James, 5 sons. Victor Joseph, Constance Edith Whistall. One son.  
 Harry Christopher Holcombe - Elizabeth Cherry Page. Phyllis May, Joan Holcombe, Hilda Margaret, Philip Branwyn, Eric D. Branwyn, John A. Clorvin Clorvin Harry, 5 sons, n. 1917 - Alfred Norman Branwyn.

The Holcombe family, would appear to be of very early origin, but whether the original Holcombe stock was from Devon or Kent is not within the scope of this investigation. The name Holcombe is compounded of the Saxon words, hol, a conjunction, therr, signifying a wood, and combe, a valley. The word hol, meaning wood, is not to be found in Devon. It is found in Kent, and it is probable that the Holcombes of Hole, were descended from the Holcombes of Kent. The name Holcombe is a Saxon name, and it is not likely that it was introduced into Devon by the Normans. The name Holcombe is a Saxon name, and it is not likely that it was introduced into Devon by the Normans. The name Holcombe is a Saxon name, and it is not likely that it was introduced into Devon by the Normans.



Richard, who came to the end of Saxon. According to it is the family name possessed at this time of the estate of Hole in the County of Devon. This would mean that they were the Holcombes of Hole. The Holcombes of Hole, were descended from the Holcombes of Kent. The name Holcombe is a Saxon name, and it is not likely that it was introduced into Devon by the Normans. The name Holcombe is a Saxon name, and it is not likely that it was introduced into Devon by the Normans.

































*Baycliffe*













HOLE  
HOUSE







NEJOISE

















GILBERT HOLE COMING

OF THE RIVER HOLE COME

ROSLAS AND COME

























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No admission at any other time







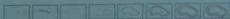












## Hill-Forts

Hill-forts were built by the Iron Age people in Britain. The construction of an Iron Age hill-fort, like other ancient structures, was a complex and costly affair.

For some, a single ditch surrounded the hill-top, while others had multiple ditches. Many hill-forts were built on high ground, making them difficult to attack.

Some hill-forts were built on a single hill, while others were built on a ridge. Some were built on a plateau, while others were built on a slope. The location of a hill-fort was often determined by the need for a strategic position.



## Maiden Castle

From the Neolithic to the Roman period, Maiden Castle was a place of many uses. It was a hill-fort, a temple, a palace, and a place of worship. The hill-fort was built on a high, circular hill in Dorset, England.



- 1. The hill-fort was built on a high, circular hill in Dorset, England.
- 2. The hill-fort was built on a high, circular hill in Dorset, England.
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- 10. The hill-fort was built on a high, circular hill in Dorset, England.



## The Neolithic & Bronze Age Phases

The Neolithic period in Britain is marked by the arrival of farming and the construction of megalithic structures. The Bronze Age is marked by the use of metal and the construction of hill-forts.

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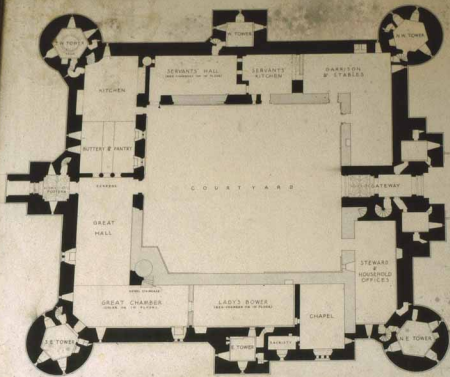












**BODIAM CASTLE**  
 PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR

*Architectural drawing by [illegible]*



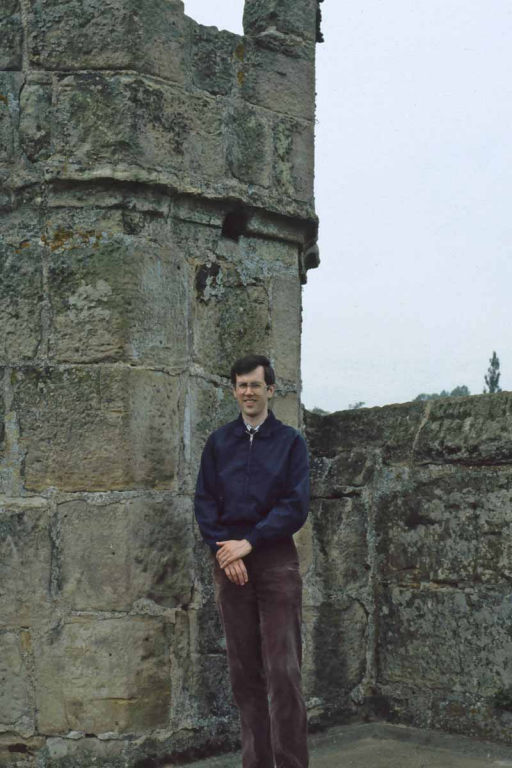












































A directional sign on a grey metal pole. The sign is black with a white border and a white arrow pointing right. On the left side of the sign is a white hashtag symbol (#). To the right of the hashtag, the text "St Augustine's Abbey" is written in white. The sign is mounted on a weathered grey metal pole. In the background, there are trees and a stone building with a window.

# St Augustine's  
Abbey

## St. Augustine's Abbey (Founded 598)

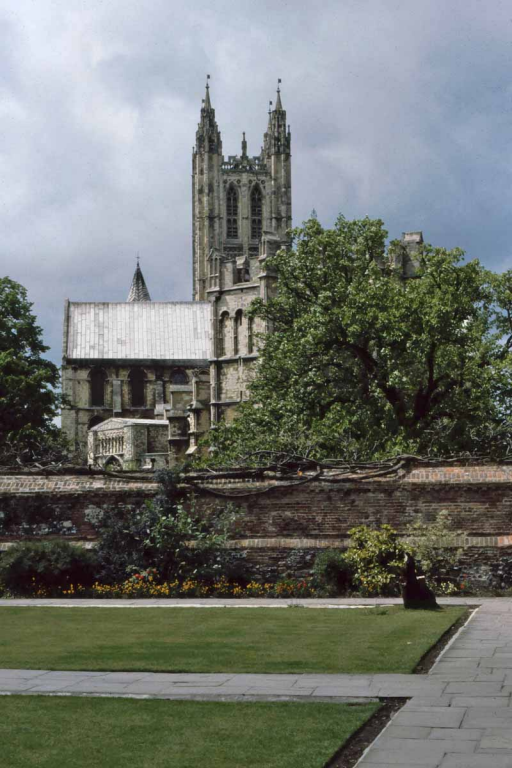
In 597 Pope Gregory the Great sent Augustine to Britain to re-introduce Christianity to these islands. The abbey of Saints Peter and Paul, later rededicated to St Augustine, was founded here the following year. It is possibly the oldest identifiable Christian site in Canterbury.

















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