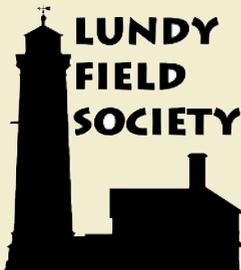


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Lundy Field Society Newsletter



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December 2011

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Contributions in the form of news items, short articles, illustrations and photos reflecting the aims and activities of the Lundy Field Society are welcome and may be sent, preferably by email, to the editor at tim.davis@birdsoflundy.org.uk. Telephone enquiries to 01271 882965.

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View from the top...



I have been fortunate to have stayed on the island four times this year – less fortunate when my tent blew down at the end of June but, hey ho, that’s what happens on Lundy. Thank you to Derek Green and others on Lundy for sorting out emergency accommodation. It was particularly nice to be there in mid-winter, something that I had not done before. And, as always, nice to see and catch up with LFS members who happened to be on the island at the same time.

After 44 years of staying on Lundy, there are still new things for me to see and try. Accompanied by Sophie Wheatley (on the day after her last day as Assistant Warden) and, remarkably, 12 off-duty bellringers, I ‘threaded the Needle’s Eye’ and progressed onwards to Mermaids Pool and then up

the rope to the South Light. More of that later. Less successful than the caving, I took part in the Splash-in underwater photographic competition and failed to win any of the fabulous prizes on offer – I know, “better luck next time”. Thanks to all on the island (particularly Nicola Saunders, Sophie Wheatley and Derek Green) for continuing to organise the event.

The highlight of 2011 for me has to be the celebration of 40 years of marine conservation at Lundy, especially the reception on the Oldenburg on 3 July. The superb new marine wildlife guides have been ‘badged’ to celebrate the anniversary and there have been articles in various publications to mark the four firsts that Lundy has achieved: first voluntary marine reserve in Britain, first statutory Marine Nature Reserve, first no-take zone, and first Marine Conservation Zone. The LFS was involved from the start in promoting the consultation and in publishing the management plan for the voluntary reserve – and continues to be greatly involved.

The proposal for the ‘Atlantic Array’ wind farm to the north of Lundy might be something that many of you are concerned about. Such matters occupy me professionally and I will try to advise on any likely impacts that are relevant to the objectives and activities of the LFS.

Do keep on introducing visitors to Lundy to the LFS and to all that we offer. And do, if you can, come along to the AGM at the beginning of March.

Keith Hiscock
Chairman

STOP PRESS

Lundy’s new Assistant Warden is Derren Fox, formerly warden at a site on Orkney and on Bird Island in South Georgia. He has a terrestrial background and (well what else could you be on Bird Island) is an ornithologist. Derren takes up his post on 20 January 2012.

A word from the editor

This year's eclectic mix of articles, as last year provided by thirteen contributors, has a broad temporal sweep, from the latter years of the 19th century to the present day and beyond. The distant past is represented by articles on Lundy postman Frederick Allday and the 1911 census on Lundy. An appreciation of former LFS Warden Barbara Whitaker forms the more recent past, while the celebration of 40 years of marine conservation at Lundy spans the years from 1971 to the present day. Lundy's rhododendrons are almost a thing of the past, as the last 'rhodie' tree is felled – though it will be many years yet before the island can be declared rhododendron free, the 19th century church provides a recurring phenomenon, and Tom Dickins picks up his father's mantle in leading university field trips to Lundy, continuing a tradition that started in 1979. As for the future, quite what the development of the Atlantic Array wind farm will mean for Lundy remains uncertain and, for many, extremely worrying. While there is some evidence of beneficial effects for colonising marine organisms, the effect of underwater noise pollution on marine mammals from pile-driving operations, the impact of the development on some seabirds, and the loss of aesthetic values are among many concerns.

One article which encompasses past, present and future is the restoration, by Mark Penrose, of the blacksmith's forge on Lundy. Mark lovingly recounts his painstaking work to restore to working order a part of Lundy's history that for many of us will have gone unnoticed. There is a timelessness about Lundy that lies at the heart of why so many people return to the island time and again – an indefinable solidity in the sea of constant change that is modern life. The story of Lundy's forge, once at the very heart of island life and essential to the community's survival, recalls the harshness of life at a time of when self-sufficiency was the norm and when the regularity of supplies from the mainland was less dependable than it is today.

In this issue we also bid a fond farewell to Sophie Wheatley, who looks back over her six years as Lundy's Assistant Warden, a post shortly to be filled by Derren Fox. In wishing Sophie every success in her new ventures, we welcome Derren and wish him well in his new role. The island's birdlife will be delighted to have a full-time ornithologist on the staff!

Tim Davis

Lundy Field Society Journal

Volume 3 of the LFS Journal, which will be published in early 2012, contains papers (as Volumes 1 and 2) on a diverse range of subjects. Botanical subjects are well documented with papers on the Lundy ferns, heathland plant diversity and the effects of grazing by rabbits, sika deer and goats on the Lundy Cabbage. Aquatic research is represented by a detailed study of the animal communities of the subtidal, soft sediments (sand, mud, gravel) of the Marine Conservation Zone and an analysis of the effects of the drying-up of the Quarter Wall pond in September 2006 on its flora and fauna. Two papers on birds feature the breeding success of the Puffins in 2009 and 2010, and discussion of the results of the fieldwork on Lundy for the National Bird Atlas 2007–2011. To date, few studies of the Lundy Goats have been published and this volume contains a paper on their social structure and behaviour. A review of the recently published book *Lords of Lundy* by Myrtle Ternstrom completes the volume.

Jennifer George

More thoughts on the Atlantic Array wind farm

Many of you who are local to North Devon may have been to the exhibitions offered by the developers to explain and illustrate the possible impacts (and benefits) of the proposed wind farm. Many of you may also be aware of the concern that exists about the impact that such a wind farm might have on the peace, tranquillity and seascapes that exist on and from Lundy.

So, it might seem strange that the Atlantic Array area is also a recommended Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ). At the time of writing, the process of identifying MCZs is a little way from being ready for public consultation but the maps have already been released. There are advantages in co-location – in particular, that mobile fishing gear would be prohibited from a MCZ and from a wind farm development. Also, monitoring the quality of seabed habitats and species would benefit from the obligations that will be placed on the energy company.

As for the effects of wind farm developments on ecology and biodiversity, they seem benign and some would argue that they enhance biodiversity by introducing hard substratum habitats where none previously existed (although I would argue that ‘naturalness’ is greatly valued in nature conservation and artificial habitats change that naturalness). A recent paper describing the early effects of a wind farm built in the North Sea off Holland may help understand what the impact of a wind farm north of Lundy might be. The study observed the first two years of the wind farm and found no effects on the sandy seabed between the generators, while the new hard substratum of the monopiles and the scouring protection led to the establishment of new species and a few communities. Only minor effects on fish species were found and some, such as cod, seemed to find shelter inside the farm. More porpoise clicks were recorded inside the farm than in the reference area outside. Several bird species seemed to avoid the park while others were indifferent or were even attracted.

Keith Hiscock

The full paper is accessible at <http://iopscience.iop.org/1748-9326/6/3/035101?fromSearchPage=true>. For non-Internet users, a paper copy is available from the editor – send a large stamped addressed envelope to the address given on the inside cover.

Packing it in on Lundy!

ANDREW CLEAVE sent in this brief extract from a full-page advertisement in *Natural World* magazine by Noble Caledonia about their trip around Britain on the *MS Expedition* next year:

"Day 3 Lundy Island. We have scheduled a morning on this remote island in the Bristol Channel. Walk along its traffic-free lanes and paths, explore the wide bays and coves by way of hanging valleys and observe the puffins nesting in abandon [sic] rabbit warrens. In the afternoon sail on to Skomer Island."

A lot to pack in during a morning visit, especially as the afternoon is set aside for a walk around Skomer!

Celebrating 40 years of marine conservation

ANDREW CLEAVE reports on the reception held on board *MS Oldenburg* on Sunday 3 July to celebrate 40 years of marine conservation at Lundy.

A large crowd gathered on the *Oldenburg*, moored at Bideford Quay, on a perfect summer evening to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the creation of England's first Marine Nature Reserve – subsequently to become the Marine Conservation Zone.

Some of us secretly wished that the *Oldenburg* would slip her moorings and take us down the river on this warm, sunny evening, but we remained alongside the quay and enjoyed meeting old friends and catching up on the latest Lundy news. An excellent buffet was provided below decks and visitors enjoyed the opportunity to sit up on deck in the evening sunshine with their drinks and nibbles.

The mobile Lundy exhibition was parked alongside on the quay, and further displays and photographs were arranged below decks. These highlighted the important 'firsts' that Lundy has achieved in the area of marine conservation in Britain. The country's first Voluntary Marine Reserve was initiated 40 years ago in 1971; the first statutory Marine Nature Reserve was established 25 years ago in 1986; and the first No-take Zone was created in 2003. Finally, the first Marine Conservation Zone was established in 2010. Other displays included information from Natural England, the Wildlife Trusts and WWF, and there were some superb underwater photographs from the 2010 Splash-in competition and the Ilfracombe and North Devon Sub-aqua club, all of which highlighted the richness and variety of Lundy's marine life.



Photos by Andrew Cleave

(Left) Derek Green introduces guest speakers Keith Hiscock and Robert Irving, and (right) Geoffrey Cox MP acknowledges the hard work done to achieve the MCZ designation.

Derek Green, the island's manager, hosted the evening and introduced the speakers. Roger Irvine and Keith Hiscock, both having been heavily involved in marine studies on Lundy from the outset, spoke about the early stages of proposing the marine reserve and carrying out survey work, and how we had arrived at the present important stage.

The new, lavishly illustrated guides to Lundy's exciting marine life were launched by Nicola Saunders, the island's warden, and Sophie Wheatley, assistant warden. These books, presented as a boxed set, provide information for divers, snorkellers and general visitors to the shore and provide a real incentive for those who have not explored the underwater world of Lundy to make an effort to look below the surface.

The MP for NW Devon, Geoffrey Cox read a statement from the Environment Minister, Richard Benyon MP, and thanked everyone concerned for their hard work in reaching this significant milestone. Apparently Lundy's fame had spread as far as the Maldives where divers were fully aware of the status of Lundy in the world of marine conservation.

The event was jointly sponsored by EMU – Marine Consultancy and Survey, The Lundy Company, Lundy Field Society, the Landmark Trust and WWF.



Lundy wardens Sophie Wheatley (left) and Nicola Saunders show off the new set of marine guides.

Sophie moves on

TIM DAVIS quizzes Sophie Wheatley, Lundy's departing Assistant Warden, about her work and the memories she will take from her time on the island.

What for you have been the best aspects of wardening life on Lundy?

Definitely my favourite part of the job has been conveying insights into the natural world to people – and most excitingly seeing this information evolve and change over the years, both in my own understanding of it and in how Lundy has moved forward with, for example, the marine designations and the success of the seabird recovery project – things which have kept the island fresh and inspiring.

And the highlights of your six years on the island?

Gaining permanent employment as the assistant warden in 2007 was both exciting and something of a relief as it removed any uncertainty. Lundy becoming the first Marine Conservation Zone in 2010 was a definite high point, while being part of the rhododendron clearance (with the scars to prove it!) was very rewarding. Observing the return of breeding Puffins to Jenny's Cove in 2008 and more recently at Long Roost, along with the amazingly rapid growth in the island's Manx Shearwater population, really opened my eyes to wildlife above the water. From a people perspective, school educational visits and sparking an interest in school kids and adults visiting Lundy for the first time gave me a real buzz. And the royal visit when the two Sophie W's walked together was a thrill.

You must have many favourite memories...

So many! I suppose the moments which are all about Lundy to me and which I never tire of are sunny, windswept days when I sometimes get an overwhelming feeling of immense space when surrounded by such an expanse of sea and seemingly endless skies, in which Lundy feels right at the centre. Springtime Skylarks – I have only ever heard singing in such glory on Lundy, and it always makes me smile when I seen them. The first Puffins back from the winter; the first Swallows of the year; the glimpse of a Puffin chick or two. Clear, crisp winter days when the coast of Wales appears so close. Watching seals underwater. Seabird surveys – spending hours sat on the sidelands immersed in everything seabird – literally. Hanging over the side of the RIB [the warden's zodiac] as dolphins ride the bow wave. Spending hours on the seashore rockpooling and the delight in discovering cup coral colonies. New Year's Day walks – remarkably well attended by visitors! Being buzzed by a Peregrine flying exhilaratingly close. The blue of the lesser dor beetle – I love that colour! I could go on...



You've recently immersed yourself in further studies. What have they involved?

I am just about to complete my MSc in Architecture: Environmental and Energy studies from the Centre for Alternative Technology (via the University of East London). It might seem an unusual choice for a marine biologist but it's a subject that I have become increasingly interested in – basically, how humans are adversely affecting the planet and how we can live and build in a more environmentally sensitive and sustainable way. I think it's a subject which is gaining in exposure and I have learnt about things that I would never normally have come into contact with had I not undertaken the course. It has been an intense and tiring journey but one which I am definitely better off for having taken.

What will you take with you from your time on Lundy?

During my six years on the island I have met a wonderful assortment of people, all with huge enthusiasm for their subjects, spanning a spectrum of expertise and all tied together by a common theme – Lundy. If I can take with me just a fraction of the passion and understanding these people have shown me over six years, sharing their expert knowledge, then I will be very happy. I have learnt so much and greatly expanded my understanding, not only of the natural world but in many other subjects that involve Lundy. It has been a wonderful journey and a great education.

Thanks Sophie. We'll miss that welcoming smile and the fun that you brought to everyone's stays on Lundy. We wish you every success in your future career, wherever it takes you.



The joy of Lundy! Photos by Nigel Dalby

What light through yonder stain-glassed window breaks...

MICHAEL WILLIAMS basks in the golden glow of a summer solstice sunset.

On my way to Lundy in mid-June for a belfry maintenance visit it occurred to me that I'd be on the island for the longest day, or the summer solstice. In the back of my mind I knew there was something special about the way the sun set through the windows of the church. Using the LFS Library I found two papers in the Society's annual reports, one written by R.W.E. Farrah in 1992 and another, following up on the first article, by Myrtle Ternstrom in 1993. They describe the church's unusual orientation: most churches are aligned east-west and have the altar at the east end, but St Helen's runs south-east to north-west. It is remarkable that the orientation seems to line up with the axis of the setting sun on the longest day.

Whether the Reverend Heaven intended this is open to interpretation and further discussion; however the phenomenon is spectacular. Unfortunately the weather was overcast on 21 June and there was no visible setting sun so I could not witness the effect. The following day started fine but clouded over in the early evening. Given I was only on Lundy for two nights I thought I would remain disappointed. During dinner with other members of my party in Quarters at around 8.45 pm the sun suddenly lit the north-west wall of the church through a break in the cloud. Immediately we abandoned our meal and dashed to the church with cameras in hand. What greeted us as we stepped inside can only be described as breathtaking. A beautiful golden light was shining in two panels across the reredos behind the altar. The panels of light moved slowly to the right as the sun disappeared over the horizon, exactly as the articles had described. The remaining light illuminated the altar cross which glowed for many minutes after.

The effect can be witnessed for several days either side of the solstice but the longest day has the best effect. If you find yourself on Lundy at this time of year then I urge you to visit the church between 8.30 and 9.30 pm so you can see it for yourself.



Photo by Joanne Lovell

Barn Cake, Savoury St John's, Battery Chicken and other Lundy culinary delights

Delia Smith has nothing on ANDREW CLEAVE when it comes to food invention...

Catering for school parties in The Barn whilst trying to run a week's field course at the same time was not the most relaxing way to spend a week on Lundy, so whilst running residential trips in the 1970s and 80s I was fortunate to have the help of some excellent cooks who would reside for the week in the calm surroundings of Old House South but come to The Barn to do our cooking.

Trying to persuade teenagers, some away from home for the first time, to eat what was put in front of them was not always very easy so some imaginative recipes were called for. Ingenuity was required on one occasion when sausages were on the menu for the evening meal. These, we were told, were coming from a butcher's shop in Ilfracombe and would be on the *Polar Bear* that afternoon and due to arrive in time for supper. However, Sir John Smith was also expecting to travel on the *Polar Bear*, but, being

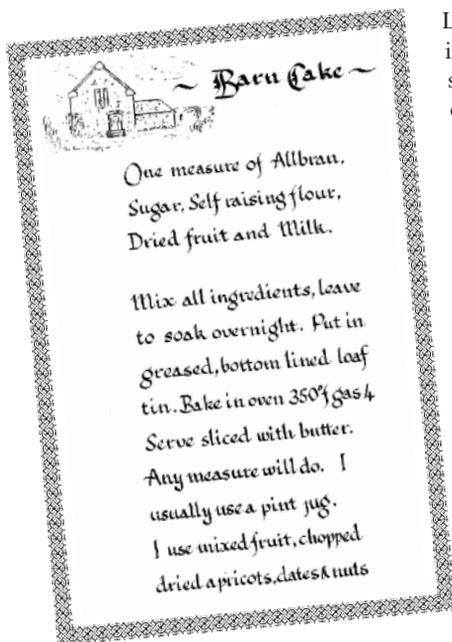
delayed by traffic on his journey from London, he was unable to get to Ilfracombe in time, so the *Polar Bear*, as well as our sausages, had to wait for him. They eventually arrived, far too late for supper, so in order to provide an instant evening meal, Savoury St John's was created from whatever was available in the store cupboard. This concoction went down so well that further Lundy-themed dishes followed.

Chips and burgers were definitely off the menu, so the Lundy specialities were created and they proved to be very popular. Sometimes rather basic stews and goulashes needed a Lundy 'twist', hence Battery Chicken, Lamb Marisco and Rocket Pole Pie.

A favourite dessert was Brazen Tart – maybe not the best name for a dish to serve to impressionable youngsters, but a good way to dress

up catering packs of fruit and custard. Barn Cake

was our standard fare on arriving back in the afternoon after a day out on the island. Always ravenous, and sometimes cold and wet as well, some comfort food was needed and Barn Cake fitted the bill very well. The recipe below, courtesy of the late Mrs Helen Edwards, our regular cook for these trips, was easy to follow and everyone could help prepare it.



Threading the Needle's Eye, exploring 'Treasure Beach' and diving into Mermaid's Pool

KEITH HISCOCK doffs his wetsuit for a foray on (slightly) drier ground.

There have been articles before in these newsletters about threading the Needle's Eye but, well, we had such fun doing it that I thought it worth a note.

The cave that is Needle's Eye is about 60 metres long and cuts through the eastern tip of the Lametor Peninsula (see the map in the 1968 *LFS Annual Report*). To get to the entrance, there is a scramble up-and-down over rocks at the western end of Devil's Kitchen to reach the gaping hole at that end. Now for the 'not-for-the-faint-hearted' (which included the 12 off-duty bellringers who accompanied Sophie Wheatley and myself on the expedition) part of the story.

The only way to enter on foot seems to be at '3 o'clock' on the cave entrance where you will need to swing your legs around a jagged rock pinnacle before scrambling down to the floor of the cave. I had hoped to find marine biological 'goodies' in the cave but it was too scoured for all but a few anemones, tube worms and barnacles to survive amongst the pink encrusting algae. Sophie did find some scarlet and gold star corals (a nationally rare species) in the long gully that leads to the entrance. Looking up from that gully is a towering flat rock face – one of the basalt dykes. The cave floor is easily negotiated to get to the other end.



The mouth of the Needle's Eye. Photos by Keith Hiscock



The party of bellringers and Sophie Wheatley (right) after threading the Needle's Eye.

Out through the much smaller exit and onto 'Treasure Beach' – really Needle's Bay as informed by Michael Williams (LFS Librarian and author of the *Lundy Gazetteer* and, oh yes, one of the bellringers). Why Treasure Beach? – a name given to it by Alison, recent recruit to the island staff, because of the great deal of apparent wreckage in amongst the boulders. But, look up and you will see that this part of the beach is below the rubbish chute from the South Light. Much of the heavy duty ironwork looked like part of a turntable and there was much else besides. We incurred our only injury here when one of the bellringers picked-up a sharp piece of metal (thank you Sophie for bringing a first aid kit). There were three other caves on the beach and fellow-explorers were alarmed to disturb a very large seal at rest that made a remarkably rapid exit down the boulder beach – don't get in their way, they can move faster than you can! The cave floors and the beach are entirely intertidal so no seal pups were likely.

Once you have scrambled through the Eye, you do not want to go back. So, onwards scrambling up-and-down the sharp rocks to get to Mermaid's Pool – which I thought might be a treasure trove of rare and unusual marine life. Oh dear, no such thing – and the only mermaid was Sophie in her wetsuit exploring with me.

Nearly done, we paddled through the long narrow pools towards Lametry Beach and then up the orange rope to the South Light.

Delighted to say that no rescue helicopters were involved in our expedition but, if you are thinking of making the excursion, do go on a low spring tide, make certain that you are ready and fit for a severe scramble and for getting wet – and do make sure that your whereabouts are known before you set off.

New additions to the LFS Library

The Society's library, located in the Marisco Tavern, has been enhanced by the addition of some important field guides. The books cover a range of subjects including botany, lepidoptera, marine life and astronomy. Some members take their own copies of these key texts to the island and since some are heavy they take up valuable luggage allowance, especially in the helicopter season. The new books are listed below so you can check whether you will find a guide on the island and save space in your luggage. We plan to make further additions during 2012 and welcome your recommendations.

Botany

New Flora of the British Isles, 3rd Edition, Clive Stace, CUP, 2010. ISBN 978-0-521-70772-5

Mosses and Liverworts of Britain and Ireland – a Field Guide, British Bryological Society, 2010. ISBN 978-0-9561310-1-0

Collins Complete Guide to British Wild Flowers, Paul Sterry, Harper Collins, 2009. ISBN 978-0-00-723684-8

Collins Flower Guide, David Streeter, Harper Collins, 2009. ISBN 978-0-00-710621-9

The Vegetative Key to the British Flora, John Poland & Eric Clement, Botanical Society of the British Isles, 2009. ISBN 978-0-9560144-0-5

Lepidoptera

Concise Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland, Martin Townsend & Paul Waring, illustrated by Richard Lewington, British Wildlife Publishing, 2007. ISBN 978-0-9531399-6-5

British Moths and Butterflies – a photographic guide, Chris Manley, A & C Black, 2008. ISBN 978-0-7136-8636-4

Field Guide to the Moths of Great Britain and Ireland, 2nd Edition, Paul Waring & Martin Townsend, illustrated by Richard Lewington, British Wildlife Publishing, 2009. ISBN 978-0-9531399-8-9

Britain's Butterflies – a field guide to the butterflies of Britain & Ireland, 2nd Edition, D. Newland & R. Still. WILDGuides, 2010. ISBN 978-1-903657-30-0

Seashore/marine life

Handbook of the Marine Fauna of North-west Europe, P.J. Hayward & J.S. Ryland (Eds), Oxford, 1995 (reprinted 2005). ISBN 978-0-19-854054-0

Field Guide to Life in Freshwater, R. Fitter & R. Manuel, Collins, 1986. ISBN 0-00-219143-1

A Student's Guide to the Seashore, J.D. Fish & S. Fish, CUP, 2011. ISBN 978-0-521-72059-5

Aidgap Guides: *The Fern Guide*; *Major groups of Marine Invertebrates*; *Field Key to Shore Fishes*; *Crabs and Crab-like Animals*; *British Brown Seaweeds*. Field Studies Council.

Astronomy

Phillip's *Planisphere*, various authors, 2005. ISBN 978-0-540-08817-1

Michael Williams

Honorary Librarian

The derivation of Lundy

In one of her many researches of the wealth of information on Lundy held by the North Devon Record Office, MYRTLE TERNSTROM uncovered the following entry in *Devon & Cornwall Notes & Queries*, a twice-yearly journal devoted to local history, genealogy and archaeology, still going strong after over a century.

Note on Derivation of Name Lundy by J.A.R. Bickford

(Vol. XXIII 1947–9, p. 179, para. 129)

It is generally agreed it comes from the O.N. [Old Norse] lundi=puffin, ey=island ... but I feel there may well be another and more accurate interpretation of its name. I write as one knowing the island fairly well and although for a few months in the year there are many puffins there they are there for only a short period and in numbers which are not probably much greater than other islands on the west coast of Britain, and up to the end of the last century the most remarkable animal life must have been that of the gannets. No one of course can say which was the most common 1,000 years ago.

Islands are perhaps often named because of their form as because of their animal life, and Lundy is long and narrow.

There are two lochs which are long and narrow in Scotland called Lundie, one near Loch Torridon, and the other No. [north] of the Kyle of Loch Alsh.

There is another Loch Lundie of intermediate shape SW of Fort Augustus with a ? hamlet and a stream of the same name and a River Lundy above Fort William, and I have been told of a Lundie above Arrochar, and no one would attribute a similar derivation of these place names. I would therefore suggest that Lundy Island is named because of its shape and not because of its birdlife.

A note by Theo Brown in the same edition of *Notes & Queries* (p. 269, para. 203) contains the following:

Another derivation is suggested by Isaac Taylor in *Words and Places* ... The Norse word lund signifies “sacred grove” and prefixes several names, e.g. Lund and Lundgarth on Holderness. So Lundy would mean “Grove Island”, but this would presuppose a few trees on the island at some period. I have always heard that the old Welsh name for Lundy was Caer Sidi – the fortress of faeries – but there are a number of places similarly named; yet the two derivations might help each other. Alternatively, one feels that by following the analogy of “London” one might get somewhere, London being “Lo an don – the fort by the water”.

Following in his father's footsteps

TOM DICKINS reports on the 2011 field trip to Lundy by a party of students from the University of East London.

My father, David Dickins, ran an animal behaviour field trip to Lundy from the University of Liverpool for 20 years, beginning in the summer of 1979. I was then nine years old, and soon after I would accompany him, his colleagues and students, staying variously in The Barn and Quarters. His trip started as a result of a conversation with a colleague, John Lazarus, who exhorted him to move from the lab into the field. This was sound advice as my father ran an interesting research project on siblicide (the killing of a youngster by its siblings) in Kittiwakes, then to be found at Puffin Gully, and inspired numerous students to continue in the discipline.

My father retired about five years after he stopped running the Lundy trip. By this time I had returned to my alma mater, the University of East London, and I was keen to resurrect the trip. After discussion with my father, help from Stephen Lea and his colleagues at Exeter, and the agreement of my former Dean, David Rose, we offered a field course in 2009.

Our third trip was in the final fortnight of June 2011. Peter Donovan and I brought ten students: two second-year students, six third-year students and two MSc students. Kirsty Neller, who had just graduated with a first class degree and had done both her second- and third-year projects on the island's Soay sheep, ably assisted us. At various points friends of the field trip visited, including my father and brother, Ben, who is an evolutionary biologist.

We had a diverse array of projects this year. The two MSc students, along with two undergraduates, studied aggression in the Lesser Black-backed and Herring Gulls at The Battery colony. They were interested in species differences and the effects of different nesting terrain within the same colonies. Two students worked on the hierarchies within the Lundy ponies, replicating previous work to see how the new introduction might have changed things.

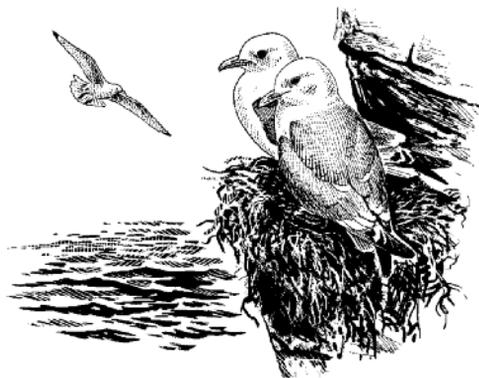


*Students Richard Robinson and Paolo Galanti observing gull behaviour below The Battery.
Photo by Dr David Hardman, London Metropolitan University*

Three students worked on vigilance and also foraging patterns in the Soay sheep. And another worked on the Atlantic Grey Seals at Frenchman's Landing, observing the distribution of behaviours about the cove and the effects of both time of day and the interventions of boats. At the time of writing the data are still being analysed for all of these projects.

Lundy is an ideal learning environment for a mixed group of students. It allows them to observe, ask questions and explore methods to address these issues. It also allows

them to interact with one another. The more senior students mentor the junior ones, but the novitiates often bring clarity with their naïveté. They all pull together to run The Barn and they all seem to have enormous fun doing so. And, of course, the Marisco helps them to relax after a hard day in the field. But the success of this trip is down to the freedom the island brings – away from the constraints of the city, the students' minds are liberated.



*Kittiwakes by Mike Langman
from 'The Birds of Lundy'*

Another new experience for a hardened regular

It's certainly not newsworthy to learn that I love Lundy – 35 visits since 1980 probably prove that point without contradiction. So why this note? Well, the majority of my visits have been in springtime, and I have never visited the island in October.

Eleven family and friends landed on the first day of October this year and spent a glorious first two days soaking up the late summer sun in deckchairs on Millcombe lawn – what an introduction for the four 'Lundy virgins'! As usual though, the island had some weather surprises in store, including the infamous gale force fog, with some brisk westerlies for good measure just to enable us to get the full experience.

So what about the birding, always my main focus for a trip. The simple answer is 'superb'. For a start the migrants were travelling in the opposite direction from our spring trips – obviously not surprising – but a marked contrast nonetheless. Overall there is so much happening at this time of year: migrants arriving, some leaving, rarities turning up; but on the flip side, none of the sounds and smells of the seabird colonies, which were strangely silent. Nor did we sample the delights of 'Manxies' on the slopes.

The result is that I'm left in a quandary – what do I now say to folk who ask me when it's best to visit Lundy. To date I have been ready to promote the joys of late spring, but now what? Actually, the more I think about it the answer is as clear as the nose on my face – VISIT ANYTIME! The key is to be prepared to absorb whatever Lundy has to offer. Run with it and you will have a fabulous time no matter what the weather or the birds are doing.

Colin McShane

End of the road for Lundy's rhododendrons

TREVOR DOBIE (March) and KEITH DOBIE (September) report on a milestone year for LFS Conservation Breaks on Lundy.

18–26 March

“Rhododendron clearance Phase I is now complete!” exclaimed Lundy Warden Nicola Saunders as we were all treated to champagne followed by scones with cream and strawberry jam. What an end to a great week with the LFS working party, blessed by dry and mostly sunny weather with twelve willing souls all doing their bit.

It all started quietly with a morning of tidying around the stone crusher site and loading a trailer with an assortment of recyclables. One hundred trees were planted in a prepared enclosure (which we named ‘Nic’s Nook’) after some rearranging of stacked rhododendron logs from previous work groups and some sapling maintenance.

To reach our target for the week – removing all of the remaining rhodies from the sidelands – a day was ‘enjoyed’ cutting and stacking with Steve, the Ranger, leading the way with the chainsaw. Later, Sophie Wheatley led the whole group on a rhodie seedling hunt across the island plateau, north of Pondsburry, with any stray rhodies being either dug out or, if too large, marked with canes for future treatment. A GPS locator was also used to back up the position of each plant.



The LFS Volunteers – (back l to r) Michael Fry, Rob Preece, John Goodman; (middle row) Dave Preece, Keith Dobie, Kevin Williams, Louise Cookson, Paul Osborn, James Staff; (front l-r) Fred Staff, Trevor Dobie and Ray Bilton. Photo by Trevor Dobie

All of the trees below Government House in the enclosures were weeded, checked for damage and given a general tidy up, as were the trees just north of the Ugly. Some of the volunteers were given the task of repairing rabbit damage around the shop and the beer garden. Wire mesh was placed over newly sown grass seed to deter any rabbits from causing further damage. What we didn't count on were Nigel's chickens, which next morning were discovered feasting on the seed. Reseeding and appropriate protection measures were duly taken.

We were all busy on our rest day with various excursions to all parts of the island. Rat Island proved particularly popular, as did the North End, with a sea mist giving unusual views from the West Side. Lametry Bay was also explored, ending with a scramble up a crumbling cliff. The Needle remains unthreaded!

The *Oldenburg* arrived fully laden with stores, requiring the services of a few of the volunteers to help with unloading and delivery to the shop. Also on board was a previous Lundy Ranger, Rod Dymond, who was persuaded to stay and help with the final push to clear the remaining stand of rhododendrons.

So to our last working day. Nicola was sceptical that we could clear what was left of the large stand of rhodies immediately south of Quarry Beach. It was a large area with sheer cliffs to the north and east. The sun shone, the sweat poured and the tea breaks were shortened until, at 18.30 hrs on 25 March 2011, a cheer went up as the designated last rhododendron was felled and we headed for the champers at the Timekeeper's Hut.



Above: The whole crew with the last rhodie shortly before it was felled.

Right: Cheers and champers – the after bash party at the Timekeeper's Hut!

Photos by Nigel Dalby



At the helicopter departure briefing, Nicola congratulated the LFS and all the volunteers for their efforts, which had resulted in the end of Phase I of the rhododendron clearance. A round of applause from all visitors and islanders was a fitting send-off to a wonderful week.

Although some will mourn the beautiful spectacle of flowering rhododendron along the East Side of Lundy every spring, the native flora will now only have goats, sheep, rabbits and deer to contend with, as long as the rhodie regrowth and new seedlings are kept under control until complete eradication is achieved.

Congratulations and thanks to all volunteers, Rangers and Wardens past and present whose many years of hard work has seen the completion of Phase I of rhododendron eradication on Lundy.

17–24 September

A full party of 14 volunteers attended the autumn LFS conservation break. Rough seas meant that a trip to Hartland for the helicopter deprived us of the climb to the village.

There was a good mix of members, with nine regulars – Keith Dobie, Louise Cookson, Megan Debenham, Gabi Humphries, Kevin Williams, Dave and Rob Preece, Kelly Butler and Yvonne Bailey – joined by first-timers Robert Durrant, John Forecast, Rebecca Goh, Sarah Merriman and Paul Warner, who soon settled into the routine. The remainder of arrival day allowed the newcomers to explore the southern end of Lundy and find their bearings.

Warden Nicola and Ranger Steve laid out their plans for the week which for the first time in many years did not include ‘rhodie bashing’.



Lundy Warden Nicola Saunders stacks rhododendron branches during the September visit by LFS conservation volunteers. Photo by Keith Dobie

Day 1. A strong wind and squally showers saw the whole party don full wet-weather gear for a stint of ‘digging and dabbing’. With an evenly spread line three metres apart, eagle eyes found many rhodie seedlings, smaller ones dug out and larger saplings marked with a cane for Assistant Ranger Rhys to snip off the top and paint with herbicide. After a lunch of warming soup, the afternoon followed a similar pattern with a good area towards Pondsburry being cleared.



Kevin, John, Robert, Megan and Keith proudly showing off their work. Photo by Steve Pratt (using Keith's camera)

Day 2. More wet and more wind, so Keith, Megan, Kevin, Robert and Ranger Steve set out for Threequarter Wall to repair around four metres of damaged wall near the stile on the West Side. Meanwhile others were repairing some fencing and replacing a gate and posts at Quarter Wall, also on West Side – a late finish saw the task completed. A few minor injuries meant three volunteers stayed in the village restoring bench seats that had been brought in for the winter.

Day 3. Ranger Steve took Sarah, Robert D, John, Rebecca Louise and Keith to repair a six-metre length of Brick Field wall near Quarter Wall gate. Wet weather gear was again required as Kevin, Paul, Megan and Dave repaired steps in Millcome leading to the seat dedicated to Martin Coles Harman. Gabi, Yvonne, Kelly, Louise and John cleared overgrown fuchsias from the paths, along with gorse, bramble, blackthorn and nettles. After weeding the sapling plantation the finishing coat of teak oil was applied to the benches in the tractor shed.

Day 4. A day off and the sun came out! Sophie's last ‘Walk with the Warden’ was attended by some while others took advantage of the weather and explored far and wide. Seal pups, seal bulls fighting and dolphins were all observed and a hearty meal in the Tavern rounded off a good day.

Day 5. More sun and pleasant conditions allowed the whole group to work on the east sidelands with Steve, Nic and Rhys, burning some of the previously stacked rhodie branches. A platform of corrugated metal contained the fire to prevent any chance of spread. With specialist rope-climbing tree-loggers due later in the autumn, the cliff-top area above Quarry Beach was cleared of stacked logs to allow easier access to the remaining rhododendron bushes colonising the cliffs. The evening meal was enjoyed in company with Sophie, Nigel Dalby, Nicola, Steve and Rhys, and a splendid time was had by all.

Day 6. More burning of stacked branches and seedling pulling on the East Side slopes, which resulted in more than 5,000 seedlings pulled by six people in six hours! The LFS team was challenged by island staff to a game of skittles in the Black Shed after the evening meal. A close game was shaded by the staff.

Day 7. A smooth trip back to Ilfracombe on the *Oldenburg*. Overall a very pleasant time with a good group of people who worked well together, and much appreciated by the Wardens and Rangers.

Lots for sale

Once again a successful auction was held at the AGM, raising £316. This year I tried to avoid auctioning books as we also had the large donation of Tony Walker's library for sale. Marie Jo Coutanche, who kindly ran the book stall, managed to sell about half of 120 books, raising an impressive £500 for Society funds. Many thanks to Marie Jo, to Roger Chapple (our ever-willing auctioneer) and to Sandra Rowland for their help. Many thanks, too, to all those who continue to donate the many excellent items that are so avidly bought by our fellow collectors.

Even though the auctions are very successful, I have quite a backlog of donated items to get through, and we are time-limited at the end of the busy AGM programme. So while I am happy to receive all donations, they won't necessarily appear straight away. Next year's auction will comprise mainly pictures from Doug Kestell's recent donation, together with a number of John Dyke originals and prints kindly just donated by Reg Lovel. I try to have something for everyone, from cheap, sometimes fun, items for those looking for an excuse to donate, to the more expensive collectable items. Please note that I don't like taking things home – so do bring lots of money with you!

I must mention sales of our publications. At the AGM, copies of *Lundy Studies*, the Proceedings of the 60th Anniversary Symposium, were available to members for a £5 donation, a considerable reduction on the original price of £15. There are still over 250 copies left, and I am open to sensible suggestions as to how we dispose of them. *Lundy Lichens* are down to their last 30 copies; and softback and hardback copies of *The Birds on Lundy* are now obtainable for £6.99 both in the Lundy Shop and through the Society – see inside back cover. Back issues of Newsletters and Journals are also available.

Please support us by buying books through the Society as well as lots (pun intended) at the auction.

Alan Rowland

WRECK SALE.

APPLEDORE, NORTH DEVON.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, for the benefit of those concerned, the HULL of the Barque, "BURNSWARK," of 253 tons register, now lying stranded at Lundy Island, and all her Ropes, Sails, Stores, Patent Topsail Yards, Patent Bower Anchors and others, Standing and Running Rigging, Warps, Hawsers, &c., and about 500 Boxes of Brass Rods and other salvaged portions of the Cargo, now landed at New Quay Yard, Appledore, for the Convenience of Sale.

The whole of the above will be offered for Sale by MR GEORGE BAKER, on the NEW QUAY, Appledore, North Devon, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 a.m. for 12 precisely, in suitable Lots.

For further particulars see handbills, and for any further information, apply to Mr. J. GROVES COOPER, Lloyd's Agent, Bideford.

The nearest Railway Station is Instow.

Dated, January 5th, 1883.



Restoration of the blacksmith's forge

MARK PENROSE fires the imagination with an account of the restoration of the Lundy blacksmith's forge.

During the summer of 2010 I had the privilege of working on Lundy in the capacity of 'General Assistant' in the Tavern – which is a story in itself! An inveterate 'broddler', I quickly found myself missing the pleasures of my shed at home, to which end I asked island Manager Derek Green if I could take over a corner of the disused blacksmith's shed. Many LFS members will no doubt remember this venerable structure as the old warden's store and will probably also be aware of its sad state of neglect.

Establishing a work bench in a free corner and happily whittling some ship-models, my eyes got used to the darkness and I became aware that the major components of the blacksmith's set-up were scattered around the building.

Some two years previously, whilst volunteering on the island and working with the Ranger, Chris Flower, I had investigated the shed and, having battled through the detritus, had pulled the rusting anvil and vice out of the pit under the bellows and oiled them; similarly I had found some Neatsfoot oil and applied same to the leather of the bellows. Thinking vaguely that it might be possible to effect some kind of partial restoration, I approached Derek, who nodded a guarded approval.

Inevitably the shed had become the island's dumping ground, so my first job was to remove a considerable amount of rubbish. The pit under the bellows was filled with plastics, spilled coal and old lime and cement bags. Digging down through these I came to the original brick and cobble floor. Here I found a number of horse-shoe nails, one of the original anvil 'tools', a 'hot hardie', and a cast-iron 'crucible' of unknown use. At this stage it seemed wise to secure the structure of the building, which was very unstable and supported on four 'Acro'

props. To this effect I re-bolted the cross-ties in the roof's 'A' frames and fitted supporting legs and an oak knee to stiffen the wall plate by the door. I rebuilt and re-glazed the north, front, elevation. I also re-pointed the brick chimney stack, which had been neglected for many years and was on the point of collapse.

Turning my attention to the bellows I saw that they were in the wrong position, some two feet higher than they should be, and that the pipe carrying air into the hearth would run at an awkward angle. To this end I relocated them lower down, in the correct position, as indicated by a hole in the vertical, back, bearing post. The forge bed had been concreted over (presumably at the same time as the floor) and this I broke up and removed. Digging into the sandy forge-bed I found the original half-spherical frue iron (from which air from the bellows enters the fire) and its cast-iron back-plate. A suitable diameter iron pipe was located by the stone crusher and this was used to link the bellows to the frue iron.

At this point I was ready to 'fire up' but, aware of the historical value of the shed, I was reluctant to do so; an earlier experiment had seen smoke billowing out from the bellows. Fate however now blew onto the island a folk festival and a troupe of musicians, one of whom just happened to be a blacksmith. Enter Lisa Harrison. After cautiously mentioning the 'shed', I quickly found an enthusiastic supporter. A discussion with Derek saw Lisa return some weeks later, during which time I rebuilt the 'gallows' that supported the pumping handle.

With Lisa's experience it was quickly seen that the bellows (a double-chamber, great bellows) needed attention; the top board was cracked and leaking air, and there were a number of holes in the leather. These were carefully patched and caulked. A temporary fire hood was manufactured from corrugated iron sheeting. After cautiously kindling a small fire, we experimented with an under-blast set-up, by which air from the bellows entered the fire from underneath through a steel plate punctured with six closely grouped quarter-inch holes. The results were less than satisfactory and it seemed obvious that, as indicated by the existence of



Post-restoration, Mark fires up the forge. Photos by Patrizia Fursdon

the half-round frue iron, the forge was originally set up as a side-blast. This was carried through and a satisfactory fire was created.

Our first project was to make the tools to run the forge: the hearth tools, poker and rake, and two pairs of tongs, traditionally the first jobs. The fire tools were soon made and our attention turned to the more complex task of making the tongs. In the following days we manufactured new furniture for the church's outer gates.

Over the ensuing weeks I slowly learnt some of the skills of blacksmithing. Central to the whole thing was kindling and maintaining a good clean fire. I found that a hollow bed, about eight inches deep and across needed to be dug in front of the frue iron; any slag and clinkers from the last session had to be removed and discarded. Seven pages of dry newspaper screwed into long rolls were next laid in the hollow and covered with thin, dry kindling. About a bucketful of fresh coal (specialist blacksmith's coke costs £10 a 25-kilo bag) was piled alongside ready to be raked onto the burning kindling. I found that on average



Only 100 pumps to go...!

150 pumps on the bellow would show if the fire had 'taken' – if not, the paper and kindling would need to be set up again. A strong roaring sound from the hearth bed indicated that a good fire had been started. This usually took 20 minutes of vigorous pumping. I found that the fire was always difficult to kindle if there was an easterly wind.

During the rest of my stay I fired up the forge at every opportunity, carefully circumnavigating the needs of nearby slumberers. Under Lisa's tutoring I had fashioned some decorative iron hooks and I now started making these, in various sizes and patterns, and put them in the island shop where they sold very well. The income paid for the coal and materials, with some left over for the Lundy Fund. The working forge was very popular with visitors to the island, both stayers and day-trippers, and I encouraged many to 'have a go' and make a hook. The results were varied but the enjoyment was undoubted. Amongst the roll-call of visitors was Tony Cutler, who displayed the vigour of a man half his age and who turned out an excellent hook. Peter Pearce, the Landmark Trust's Director, visited and a commitment was made to maintain the forge in working order and to replace the decayed ironwork and timbers.

It would be interesting to research the history of the forge. Certainly it would have been pivotal to the working life of the island in times past, as well as the social centre of the village. The existing bellows are estimated to be at least 100 years old and unused for the past 60 years. Maps from 1840, when the island was for sale, are marked with the forge.

Many people supported the restoration of the forge, which is now under the care of Steve Pratt, the Ranger. My thanks go to Derek Green, without whose encouragement and financial support the project would have not been possible, to Lisa Harrison, who gave up her time for free and carried the project to success, and to the redoubtable Roger Fursdon, for materials, assistance and inspiration.

Puffins and Peregrines

A walk out to Gannets' Combe led to a grisly find for ALAN ROWLAND.

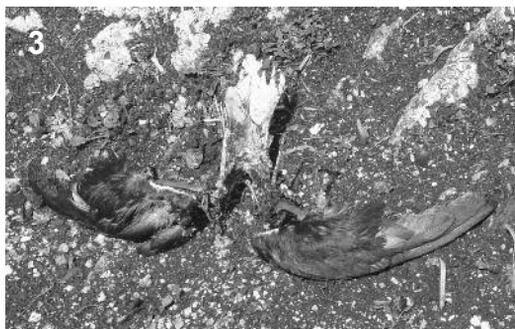
I think we are all agreed that the Seabird Recovery Programme (SRP) has been extremely successful. The underlying work was to rid Lundy of rats, both brown and black, to ensure that Manx Shearwaters could re-colonise the island. Gratifyingly, we are seeing a resurgence of not only shearwaters but also Puffins now that their predators have gone – or have they?

On our visit earlier this year, one of our first actions was, as usual, to scrutinise the logbook to see what others had been seeing. Nicola Saunders, the Warden, had pasted in a photograph of a Peregrine that had taken a Puffin back to its nest. It was interesting to see, but I thought we were unlikely to see such a thing ourselves.

During our second week we undertook the lower East Side walk from the Ugly to Gannets' Rock. Approaching the lowest level in Gannets' Combe, we were surprised to see a Puffin corpse (photo 1). On closer scrutiny it was apparent that the remains of more than one Puffin were present (photos 2 and 3).

On our return, I mentioned our find to Nicola, who asked if we had brought the evidence back. The following day we took the lower east side path to Gannets' Combe (this time via the main track). On the way down I found the head of a shearwater close to another Peregrine pellet. Once at the 'kill' site, I bagged up the grisly remains and noticed yet another corpse just out of reach.





A day or so later, on the West Side directly opposite Gannets' Combe, we came upon what later proved to be a shearwater corpse – just wings and breast bone, which I again gave to Nicola. Inspection of these corpses showed the unmistakable piercing of the breast bone by a Peregrine beak.

It is well known that shearwaters prefer dark, moonless nights to venture ashore, and I couldn't conceive of a Peregrine taking a shearwater at night. Yet there was evidence of at least two corpses. The answer was supplied when Sandra woke me a little after 5.00am one morning. She had seen the sun rising above the horizon and taken her camera to capture the moment, and on opening the door had heard the shearwaters calling. It would appear that shearwaters return to sea after first light, thus providing an easy breakfast for any patrolling Peregrine.

The SRP has been so successful that there now appears to be a healthy surplus of birds, including Peregrines which, as elsewhere, are doing well on Lundy. In essence, we seem to have succeeded in replacing two predators by another – but no-one is suggesting a PRP (Peregrine Reduction Programme)!

['The Handbook of the Birds of the Western Palearctic' states that in coastal areas Puffin, Rock Dove [Feral/Racing Pigeon], Fulmar and Guillemot are the "most common prey" in spring/summer. Puffins in particular have always run the gauntlet of predators like Peregrine and, particularly, Great Black-backed Gull. Lundy's seabirds are generally doing well at present, so they should be able to cope with the predations of Peregrines, for which Lundy has long been a stronghold. Next year's census of breeding seabirds will reveal just how the individual populations have fared since the last full survey in 2008. Ed.]

Who'd be a Woodcock?

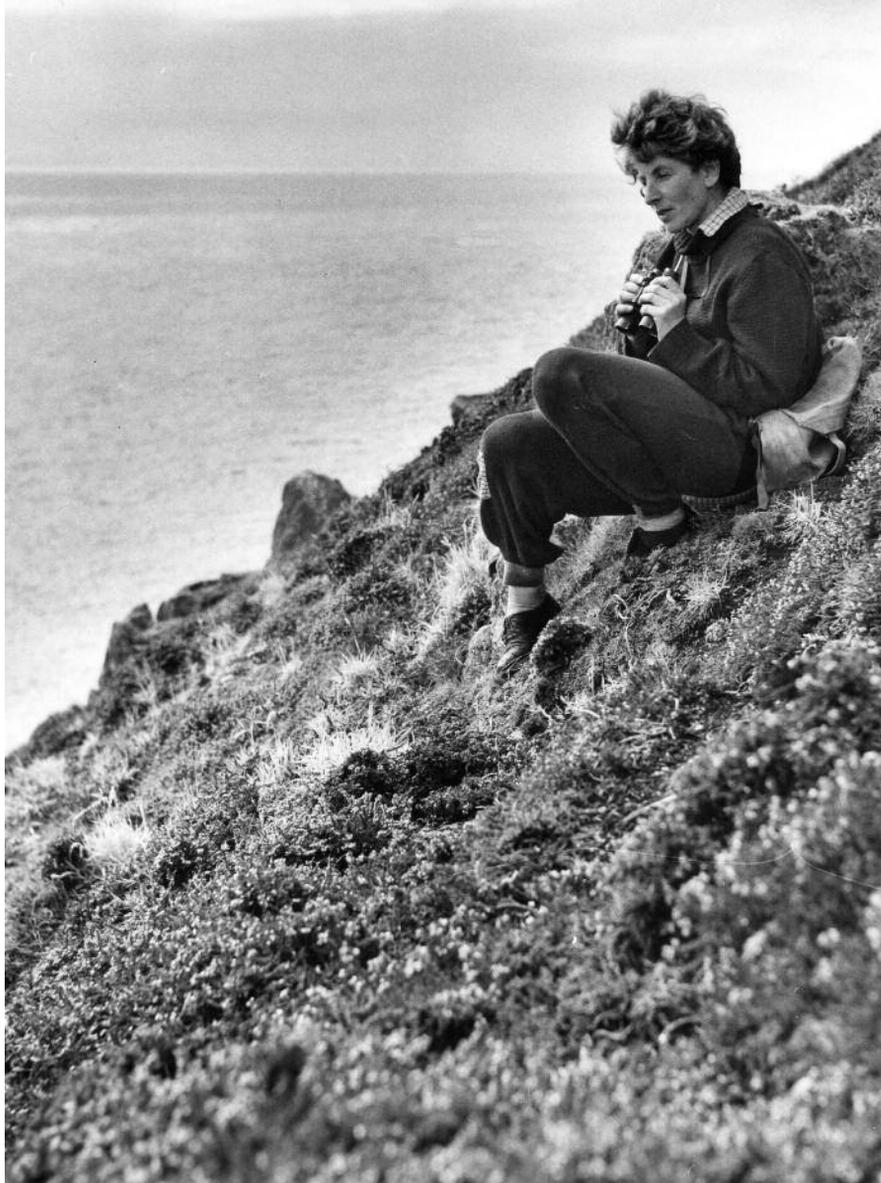
"...two guns recently killed 24 Woodcock in a single day. This is probably a record for the British Isles...During the last dozen years Mr William Pennington, of Lundy Island, has kept an exact account of the number of woodcock that he has shot. His best year was 1903, when 113 of the birds fell to his gun...the lowest being in 1910 when only 49 were shot by him...Mr Pennington's total bag for the dozen years is just over a thousand, which fact in all probability places him in the position of having shot more woodcock in the time than any other person in this part of the world. The island's solitary fisherman, Mr George Thomas, comes second in the size of his bag. During the last decade he has shot, roughly, about a third of that number...to secure a dozen woodcock there at one outing entails a long and arduous day of cliff-climbing..."

News cutting (date unknown) contributed by Myrtle Ternstrom.

[Recoveries of Woodcocks ringed on Lundy suggest that many of the birds reaching the island come from breeding grounds in north-east Europe. 'The Migration Atlas' (2002) puts the British wintering population of Woodcock at 800,000, outnumbering resident birds by 13:1 in midwinter. Ed.]

Barbara (Whitaker) Snow – an appreciation

With photographs provided by Diana Keast and notes from Jane Strick, TIM DAVIS has compiled this appreciation of Lundy's seventh LFS Warden, Barbara Whitaker, affectionately know as Bee.



Barbara was the youngest of eight children, four boys and four girls, and was brought up in Evershot, Dorset, where her father was a general practitioner. She was educated at Godolphin School, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and – after serving in the Army during the Second World War – read geology, botany and zoology at Reading University, achieving a BSc. For a time she worked for the Coal Board in Northumberland before, on 17 May 1954, taking up her appointment as LFS warden on Lundy, for which her annual salary, with keep, was £150. Barbara had earlier spent two summers on Skokholm island, off the Pembrokeshire coast, working for the island’s bird observatory as cook and helping with fieldwork.



Barbara Whitaker logging the details of one of the many migrants she caught during her time as LFS Warden on Lundy.

In his Secretary’s report in the 1954 LFS Annual Report, Professor Leslie Harvey wrote that Barbara “entered on her first season as Warden with great gusto, acquiring a certain amount of publicity in the doing, and reports from the Old Light [the LFS’s then base on the island] indicate that...the Society’s headquarters have never been so homely. As the ornithological records will show, she has had a very successful and encouraging season, and we may congratulate ourselves that we have again picked a good warden”.

Barbara’s huge enthusiasm and energy, allied to her ability as a fearless climber – often barefoot down Lundy’s steep rocky slopes – produced a huge volume of ornithological data over the ensuing four years. As well as maintaining a daily log of bird numbers and routinely trapping and ringing migrants, she ringed many hundreds of nestling gulls, Kittiwakes, Razorbills and Guillemots. But the main focus of her studies was on Shags. Barbara spent as much time as she could studying them at close quarters, colour-ringing those she could catch on the nest and watching and photographing their courtship and behaviour. In so doing she amassed a vast amount of information about their nesting activities. This produced two major papers, one in *Ibis* in 1960 on the breeding biology of the Shag, and the other in *British Birds* in 1963 on Shag behaviour. Both are still cited in publications today.

There is an oft-told tale of Barbara’s spirit of adventure and derring-do which has entered the annals of Lundy folklore. Whilst ringing seabirds on Shutter Rock, Barbara became cut off by the rising tide. This necessitated the setting up of a breeches buoy to convey blankets and food across to her so that she could pass the night on the rock in some semblance of comfort. An indomitable spirit indeed!

Barbara left Lundy on 23 October 1957 and moved to a new life in the West Indies where she married David Snow, himself an ornithologist of international renown. David and Barbara spent their retirement years in Buckinghamshire. Barbara died in August 2007, shortly before publication of *The Birds of Lundy*, which is dedicated to her memory.

Additional source

Barbara Snow, 1921–2007, by David Snow, *Ibis* (2008): 150: 662–663.



Equally at home on a West Side cliff, the wide open spaces of the island's plateau or by the hearth in Old Light – Barbara Whitaker's contribution to the knowledge of birds on Lundy was enormous.





A most unusual postman

By MYRTLE TERNSTROM, reproduced from *North Devon Heritage*, Journal of the North Devon Museum Trust (No. 8, 1996).

When he came to the island of Lundy in 1896, Frederick Allday changed the canvas of his life from the wide world of the oceans to the confines of a small island. He found the change so much to his taste that he did not make the crossing back to the mainland again until 1920.

Allday had joined the navy at the age of 15, had served for 21 years, some of them under sail, and been all over the world. By the end of his service he was a yeoman of signals, which made for an easy transition to his new career as a signalman for Lloyd's telegraph station. He arrived on Lundy on 1 October, 1896, with his wife and five-year-old daughter. His duties were to report three times a day on the weather and the movements of shipping, and his working hours were from dawn until dark. Lundy was connected to the mainland by a telegraph cable, but it was liable to breakdown, and then the signallers had to rely on flags, morse and semaphore. One such period lasted for two years.

The Allday family at Lloyd's signal station made an addition of three to the island population of about 55 souls. They moved into one of Lloyd's cottages, the newest house on the island, but drinking water had to be fetched from a well, and there was an earth closet. The front windows gave a view of Lundy's medieval castle, with the Bristol Channel beyond. There was just one store *cum* post office *cum* canteen on the island, and anything not found there had to be ordered by post and brought across in the *Gannet*.

Allday was a strong churchman and he attended the little corrugated iron church where services were usually conducted by the squire, the Rev. Hudson Heaven. But in the other centre of island life, the canteen, the refreshments included liquors, and that was no place for Allday, who was a strict teetotaler. At the time of his arrival the population of Lundy was unusually enlarged by building workers, busy with two new lighthouses and a grand new granite-built church. For the first time there would be a consecrated church where all ceremonies could be conducted. It would play an important part in Allday's life.

In 1898 the job of postmaster fell vacant, so Allday took it on in addition to his work with Lloyd's, and the post office was moved from the store to the front room of his home in Lloyd's cottages. He was responsible for receiving and sending telegrams, as well as for fetching the mailbag from the boat when it arrived, carrying it up to the post office, and sorting the letters. He also had to get the outgoing mailbag to the beach on time for the boat's departure – there was supposed to be an interval of at least two hours between arrival and departure, so that urgent letters could be answered by return. The walk up the beach road to the signal cottages is long and steep, so there was a donkey to carry the load. But the donkey was artful and often went missing when the boat came into sight; there it would be, watching for the exasperated and perspiring postmaster as he reached the post office at the end of his climb with the heavy mailbag. At the post office there was no sale of postal orders or business other than the mail and the telegrams, but Allday did sell picture postcards.

The sale of picture postcards increased dramatically after 30 May, 1906. The weather was calm, but foggy, when Allday received a telephone call from the north lighthouse that a sailor from a wreck had climbed the cliffs and arrived at the lighthouse, telling the flabbergasted keepers that they were in charge of Hartland Point. HMS *Montagu*, the brand new flagship of

the fleet, was on the rocks. Lundy was foremost in the news, and activity was intense on and around the island; tenders, salvage vessels and their crews, and hordes of reporters and sightseers arrived and the everyday tranquillity of Lundy was overturned. The island was for sale at the time, but the deal was called off when the purchaser found that the sale did not include possession of the wreck.

In 1909 when the Admiralty took over from Lloyd's, Allday's employment as a signalman was ended. He moved to another cottage, but carried on as postmaster, and the post office was moved to the GPO cable hut on the side of the castle. There he had one little room with a fireplace, a bench, and rows of pigeon-holes for the letters. He was in the shelter of the sturdy castle, and when he sat at his bench he enjoyed a magnificent view of the east side of the island.



Frederick Allday by John Dyke

Other changes were soon to follow. In 1911 the 'squire', the Rev. Mr Heaven was forced by failing health to retire to the mainland. His nephew Walter took over, and Allday was appointed churchwarden. Lack of money and wartime problems meant that the next few years were a time of low ebb on Lundy, but a joyful occasion was celebrated on 6 February, 1916, when the first ever wedding was held in the island church. The Alldays' only child, Mildred, married William Thomas, thus uniting two families long associated with the island. The ceremony was conducted by the clergyman installed after Mr Heaven left the island, a Rev. Mr Swatridge, who sometimes showed 'an uncertain state of sobriety', and who eventually had to leave after he was seen chasing his wife with a carving knife.

On a sad cold day later in that February, Allday assisted at the burial of the Rev. H.G. Heaven. The island population was so depleted that there were barely enough men to carry the coffin up to the church. Walter Heaven struggled against the odds for another year, but in the end he was forced to put the island up for sale. When he left Lundy for the last time on Christmas Eve 1917, it was the end of an era, but Allday steadfastly stayed put, and one of the high points of his life was the day in 1918 when he was installed as a lay reader by the Bishop of Exeter. Until the arrival of the rector in 1922, Allday conducted regular services, though the congregation was never more than 20, and sometimes nobody came at all. Allday never gained the affection of the islanders. His hot temper, and his being strictly teetotal probably excluded him from the island's jollities, but the main complaint made against him was that he was given to reading their letters.

In 1920 Allday needed to see a doctor, and he went to the mainland for the first time in 24 years. He saw much that was novel to him – for example, he had never seen a motor car being driven on the road. He was even written about in *Punch*: "Mr Allday, a resident of Lundy

Island for 20 years, who has just arrived in London, states that he has never seen a tax collector. There is some talk of starting a fund with the object of providing him one.” Allday was not impressed with what he saw, and said that he was more than happy to go back to Lundy, and was in no hurry to leave it again, but on 3 July, 1916, he had to say goodbye to Lundy after the new owner, Mr Martin Harman, took over the island.

The postcards and envelopes that Allday stamped with the GPO franking mark on Lundy are rare and expensive items sought by collectors, and the little post office on the side of the castle has been converted to a holiday cottage. The GPO post office on Lundy was closed at the end of 1926. Frederick Allday died in 1935 at the home of his daughter in Eltham, London.

Sources

Conversations with Mrs Mildred Allday Thomas and her son Peter; Mrs Phillis Squires (née Blackburn); Miss Eileen Heaven; F.W. Gade.
The Illustrated Lundy News Vol.1 No.1 1970, Vol.2 No.2 1970, Vol.2 No.3 1972, Vol.2 No.1 1974, Vol.3 No.2 1974 (Published by the Landmark Trust).
Lundy Review No.5, 1959 (Published by Stanley Smith).
Punch 14.04.1920.
Heaven family papers.

Stuck on Lundy – and the LFS

Want to show that you’re a proud member of the LFS? Want to encourage more people to join? We hope so, because we want people to know what we do and why the LFS is important. So we’re producing a new car-sticker with our logo and the website address.



The car-stickers are printed in burgundy (dark red) on white, self-cling vinyl. That means you can remove them from the car window and there’s no sticky residue. They’re 20cm long by 5cm high. Unfortunately we can’t afford to give them away, but they cost only £1 each and they will undoubtedly improve the appearance of your car! They’ll be available at the AGM on 3 March, but you can get one before then by sending a stamped addressed envelope and a cheque payable to ‘Lundy Field Society’ to **André Coutanche, 14 Queens Road, Bishopsworth, Bristol BS13 8LB**. Make sure the envelope you send is at least 20cm long to avoid having to fold the car-sticker – most ‘business’ envelopes are, because A4 paper is 21cm wide. The car-stickers will be available by post from mid-January.

Book reviews

Lundy Island Through Time by Simon Dell, Amberley Publishing, Stroud, 2011. 96 pages. ISBN 978-1-4456-0074-1. £14.99. www.simondell.co.uk/books_for_sale.htm

The Lundy Companion by Michael A. Williams, Old Light Press, Oxford, 2011. 131 pages. ISBN 978-0-9541254-2-4. £6.99. www.campaniles.co.uk/oldlight/companion.html

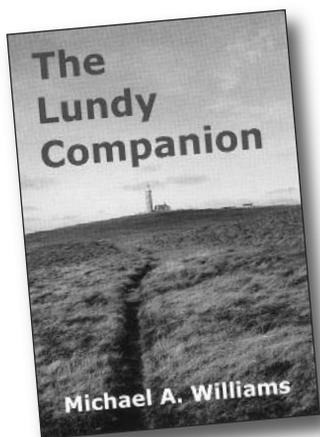
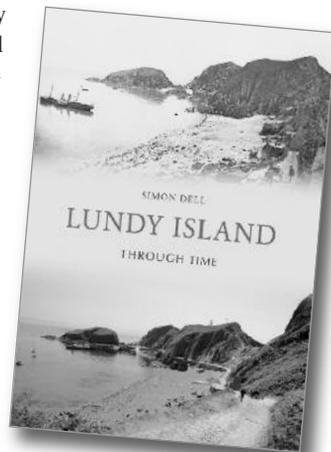
Both of these new publications do much – in their own very different ways – to provide accessible information that will serve to increase interest and enjoyment for visitors to the island, whether newcomers, or those bitten by the ‘Lundy bug’ many moons ago.

In *Lundy Island Through Time*, Simon Dell deploys a deceptively simple formula to good effect: on each of 91 pages a period photograph is juxtaposed with a modern-day shot depicting a closely related scene. A paragraph of text provides a concise commentary that compares and contrasts features of Lundy, past and present. Even those who think they know the island inside out – and who may have seen some of the older photographs before – are sure to find much of interest. Personally I would like to have seen both of the photographs on each page clearly labelled with a date – even if

this is only known approximately in the case of some of the historical images. After all, today’s ‘contemporary’ scenes will soon-enough become period pieces themselves. But this is really a quibble and I imagine that any two or more LFS members, on dipping into this book, will soon be exclaiming to one another, “Well! I never knew that there used to be...”, or “I’d completely forgotten just how...”.

The Lundy Companion by LFS Honorary Librarian Michael Williams does what it says on the tin. Compact enough to slip into a coat pocket, this is a little treasure trove of facts and figures to accompany you while out and about – or slumped in a comfy chair at the end of the day. It will appeal to first-timers and more seasoned visitors alike – as proven by the complete sell-out of the first edition (2001) and a subsequent reprint. In this second edition, Michael has taken the opportunity to make corrections and additions, but the successful format of an alphabetical Lundy gazetteer (‘Lamb Cove’ was a new one on me!), followed by three ‘guided’ walks – both sections enlivened by line drawings and photos – remains. Two informative appendices, a bibliography, an index, a built-in bookmark and a folded A4 colour map tucked into a pocket in the inside back cover make this a truly practical guide put together with great thoughtfulness.

Tim Jones

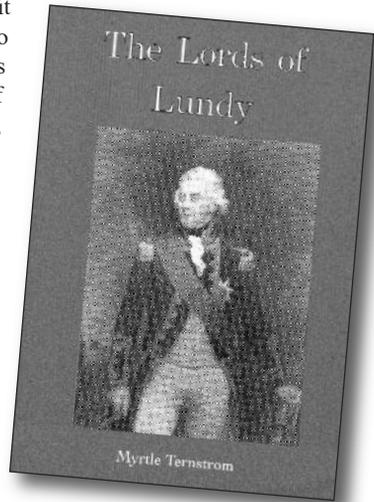


The Lords of Lundy by Myrtle Ternstrom

Available from the Lundy shop or direct from the author at 6 Queensholme, Pittville Circus Road, Cheltenham GL52 2QE, price £12.99 (inc. p&p). ISBN 0-950-6177-9-2.

Few people who visit Lundy can fail to wonder what it would be like to own it, or perhaps it's just me who indulges in such fantasies. Well, Myrtle Ternstrom's book *The Lords of Lundy* is a fascinating account of the people who really have owned Lundy in the past, and once you've read it you'll realise the fantasy is often better than the reality. Lundy appears to have been the downfall of many of its owners, often heaping calamities on those who have loved it most.

Myrtle's books are always packed full of original research, and this is no different. In fact, sometimes she rewrites history. For instance, Augustus Christie is regarded as rather insignificant in many historical accounts, but Myrtle highlights the huge amount of restoration work he undertook on the island between 1918 and 1925.



Like a prospector panning for gold, she must have sifted through endless old records before compiling her book, and the result is a treat to read: nuggets of information without any tiresome grit. The first chapter gives a very interesting summary of some of the most notable prehistoric sites on the island, while the subsequent chapters describe all the island's recorded owners in chronological order, from the De Mariscos in the twelfth century to the National Trust/Landmark Trust today.

In her introduction, Myrtle says: "What I have aimed to do in this book is to present the history of Lundy through the people and events that have shaped it." She has definitely succeeded. I read it while staying on Lundy last spring, and it made me look at Lundy in a new light and wonder about all the people who have lived there over the centuries. It also made me think thank goodness I don't own Lundy!

Tortie Eveleigh

Coming soon...

Lundy Island: pirates, plunder and shipwreck

Author Brian French will be offering this new, 128-page book to LFS members at £13.00, £2.00 off the full retail price. The book is currently with the printer and due for publication in the New Year. The book's cover says it "aims to present Lundy's maritime story, bringing together various sources and complementing them with the author's own photographs...together with detailed maps of the location of vessels wrecked...of interest to historians, to lovers of Lundy, and to those who wish to further their knowledge of this fascinating land" [perhaps that should have been 'island'! Ed.].

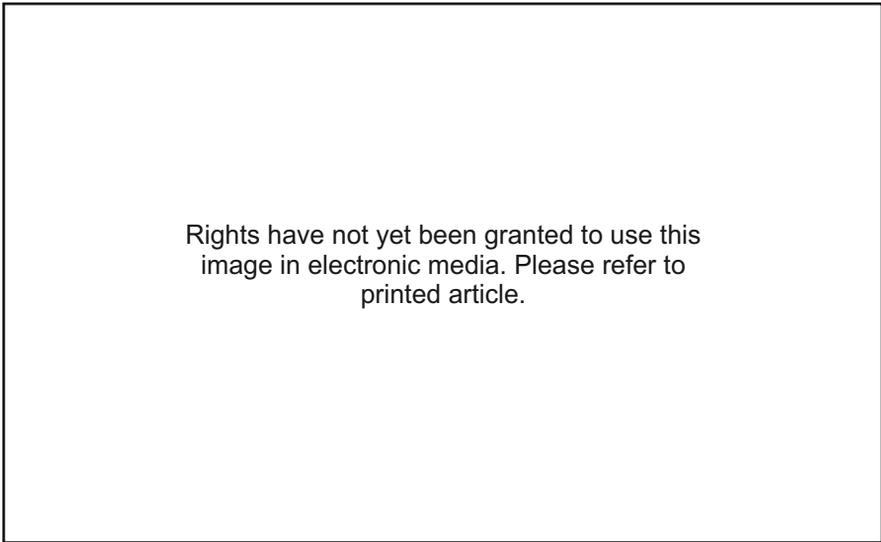
1911 census, Lundy

ALAN ROWLAND unearths some fascinating facts from the 1911 census on Lundy.

This latest census publication from the National Archive Office (NAO) was released in 2010, a year earlier than the traditional 100 years from collection. A private company, Find My Past (www.findmypast.co.uk), undertook the task of digitizing the images before releasing them commercially to the public. In 2011 it became possible to obtain permission from the NAO to publish images from the actual returns. Normally researchers are able to look through the enumerator's returns which contain a continuous listing of households copied from the original returns and recorded in the same order as the schedules were distributed. In this census the actual census forms, as completed by the head of the household (if that person was literate), are searchable and viewable. The only item not viewable, owing to the 100-year rule, is any return of disabilities; these are blanked out on the scanned copies and will only be available after full release in 2012.

Also available are the description of the area and the digests produced by the enumerator (RG14 1346). The 'Description of the Enumeration District' states that Lundy Island (sic) is "Extra-parochial for Ecclesiastical purposes. Being an Island in the Bristol Channel", the contents of the Enumeration District "Comprising all the in-habitated (sic) Houses and Cottages on the Island".

The enumerator's Summary Book (RG14 1346) lists the Schedules together with the houses, kind of building and names of occupiers (Fig. 1 & pages 41–48). It makes interesting reading. Only the 12 occupied properties have schedules. Although schedules were not necessary for unoccupied buildings, which ranged from vacant dwellings to farm and ancillary buildings, both occupied and unoccupied can be identified in the census returns.



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Figure 1. Pages from the enumerator's Summary Book, listing all properties. © National Archive Office

The Bungalow was a corrugated iron building erected in 1892/93 and partly occupied by the Ward family. It was dismantled after Landmark took over the Island and stood where Brambles East and West now stand (Langham 1980).

Sea View Cottages have since been converted to four roomier dwellings – now known as Barton Cottages – where permanent staff now live. Cliff Cottage was constructed by George Thomas. Initially known as ‘The Palace’, it was subsequently occupied by various people and known as Cliff Bungalow until the Hanmer family began renting it regularly in the 1930s, since when it has been known as ‘Hammers’ (Williams 2001). The Old Church was still standing and Blue Bungalow was still referred to as ‘St Helen’s School’. It is interesting to see that the Old Lighthouse and adjacent cottage were listed as uninhabited but private houses, having been relinquished by Trinity House. The three cottages in the Castle also stood empty of occupants.

The ‘Coastguard Outlook’ buildings at South End, North End and Tippitts Hill (sic), as well as the Old Battery Cottage, were all unoccupied. A building totally new to me is the Barn on ‘Pondesbury Common’ (sic) but this could easily have been the isolation hospital building otherwise unaccounted for.

The listing of buildings on the Beach Road and those who retained possession of them gives a useful indication of this busy thoroughfare having stores and stables.

The Allday family lived in splendid isolation at Quarter Wall cottages. This row of houses overlooking Lundy Roads on the east sidings has been called many things, most recently Quarter Wall Cottages since the originally named cottages by Quarter Wall Pond have long since been demolished.

The remaining buildings, although grouped together in the summary book, are the North and South Lighthouses, which are quite separate geographically. At this time, Lundy was designated as a ‘Rock Station’ which precluded the light keepers from being accompanied by their wives and families. The grouping of the lighthouses together follows the normal practice of separating institutions from the general populace.

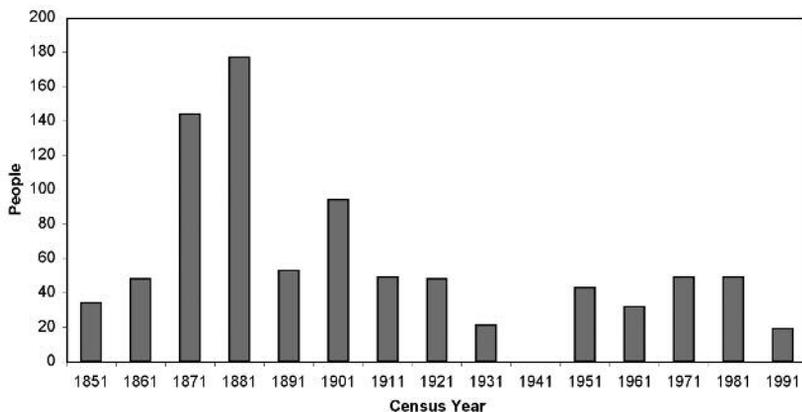


Figure 2. Lundy population censuses, 1851–1991. Wartime restrictions in 1941 meant no census was taken.

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Figure 3. William Saunt's census return for The Manor House. © Crown Copyright Images reproduced courtesy of The National Archives, London, England. www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Figure 2 shows the populations trends on Lundy, as measured by the census, between 1851 and 1991. In 1911, Lundy comprised 12 households with a total of 43 residents: 17 male and 26 female. There were 12 occupied houses and 12 unoccupied buildings. It would seem that Lundy had room for probably twice the population. The only residents apart from the Heaven family who owned the island were the tenant farmer and his staff, the postmaster and the lighthouse crew. It must have been a hard and lonely life for these 43 souls, even if they were almost double the present number of permanent staff.

Following Myrtle Ternstrom's article in the 2010 Newsletter (Ternstrom 2010), it is interesting to find that Mr Saunt originated from Nottingham and his wife from Castle Donnington. He, rather than one of the Heaven family, was also the Enumerator for the whole island. This goes some way to explaining the idiosyncratic spellings.

One original copy of the returns (Fig. 3 & pages 39–40) is reproduced here to illustrate the format of the returns. Completed for the Manor House by William Saunt, it lists nine occupants: Saunt (42), his wife Marian (40), children Elizabeth (9), Willfred (4) and Willfreda (1), governess Edith Tapping (24), servants Millie Gillett (20) and Rosanna Yarwood (17) and a visitor from Stafford, Maud Webb (41). An innovation for the 1911 census was the detail given on length of marriage and number of children, as well as those still surviving. There is also a check on the size of the property, the Manor House and farm combined having 20 rooms.

Although not resident in 1911, A. St Claire (aka Arthur Stocks) lived there the previous year when he produced a guide (St Claire 1910) as well as a number of contemporary postcards. St Claire quotes the population in 1910 as 44 and greatly increased in the summer by visitors; his departure before the census in 1911 reduced this to 43. Two of his postcards are reproduced overleaf as contemporary illustrations of two of the properties: the Manor House, home to the Saunt family, and the Coastguard Outlook at North Light.

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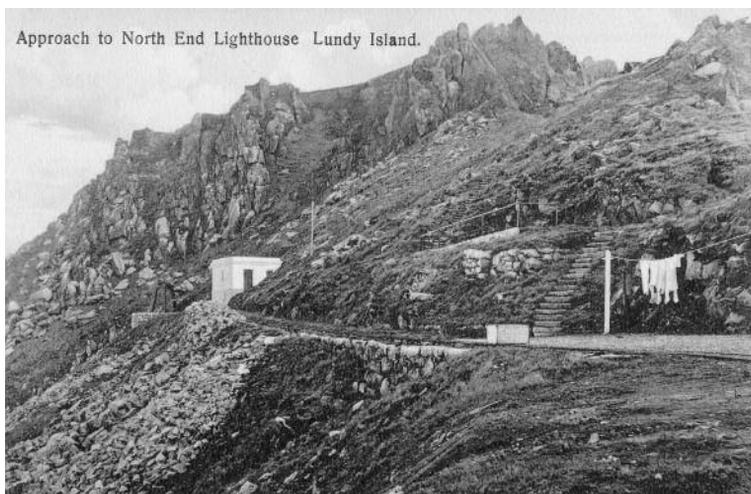
The full results of the 1911 census on Lundy, together with this article, will be available as a pdf download from the LFS website (www.lundy.org.uk).



Postcards © Sharon Read, with thanks

Above: the Manor House – William Saunt's residence.

Below: North Light – the evident domesticity ensured its inclusion in the census.



Lundy Census 1911 – The returns

No of Schedule	Address	Kind of Building	Name of Occupier	Dwellings or Tenements		Buildings not used as dwellings	Population		
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited		Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11
1	The Manor House and Old Manor House adjoining	Private House	Mr Saunt	2			2	7	9
		The Stores	"						
		Slaughter House + Piggeries	"						
		Smithy	"						
		Linney	"						
		Barns	Others "						
		Stables	"						
		Shippoon	"						
		The Store Cottage	"		1				
2	The Villa	Private House	Rev HG Heaven	1			1	7	8
3	The Bungalow	Private House	Mr Ward	1			2		2
4	1 Sea View Cottage	"	Mr Gilbert	1			3	1	4
5	2 "	"	Mr Clark	1			2	1	3
6	3 "	"	Mr Peacock	1			1	2	3
	4 "	"	"		1				
	5 "	"	"		1				
	6 "	"	"		1				
7	Cliff Cottage	"	Mr Thomas	1			1	1	2
	The Post Office								
	St Helens Church								
	" Old								
	Church								
	" School								
	The Old Lighthouse	Private house			1				
	The Old Lighthouse Cottage	"	Mrs Thomas		1				
Total to be carried forward to Abstract				8	6		12	19	31

Lundy Census 1911 – The returns, continued

No of Schedule	Address	Kind of Building	Name of Occupier	Dwellings or Tenements		Buildings not used as dwellings	Population			
				Inhabited	Un-inhabited		Males	Females	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Marisco Caste	Residential Tenement								
	1 "	Houses			1					
	2 "....."	"			1					
	3 "	"			1					
	Coast Guard Outlook	South end								
	Tippetts	Hill								
	North	End								
	The Old Battery Cottage		"		1					
	On Pondesbury Common	Barn			1					1
	On the Beach	Fishermans hut								1
	On the Slipway	Store shed								1
	Beach Road	Upper + Lower Store sheds	Mr Saunt							2 1
	Beach Road	stables + Coachhouse	Rev Heaven							4
	Stables									
	Quarter Wall									
	Cottages									
8	1 "	Private house	Mr Allday	1				1	2	3
	2 "	"								
	3 "	"								
	Coastguard Station									
9	1 "	Private house	Mr Summerville	1				2	2	4
10	2 "	"	Mr Clout	1					3	3
11	3 "	"	Mr Jones	1				1		1
12	4 "	"	Mr Lloyd	1				1		1
Total to be carried forward to Abstract				5	6			5	7	12

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (No.1)

RG14/13468 schedule No 1									
THE MANOR HOUSE LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW N DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island									
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born		
William Frederick Saunt	Head	42		Married		Farmer and grazier	Nottingham Notts		
Marian Roberta Saunt	Wife		40	Married	16	6 children born 6 living	Castle Donnington Leicestershire		
Elizabeth Lydia Marian Saunt	Daughter		9				Leigh Essex		
Willfred Henry Gerald Saunt	Son	4					Weymouth Dorset		
Wilfreda Beatrice Marjorie Saunt	Daughter		1				Weymouth Dorset		
Edith Mary Tapping	Governess	24		Single		Governess	Stoke Mandeville Bucks		
Maud Helen Webb	Visitor	41		Single			Stafford		
Minnie Letitia Gillett	Servant	20		Single		Cook	West Norwood Surrey		
Rosanna Yarwood	Servant	17		Single		Housemaid	Maindy Llandaff Glamorgan		
Completed by W F Saunt – The Manor House Lundy via Instow N Devon – Manor House 10 rooms – Old Manor House 10 rooms									

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (No.2)

RG14/13468 schedule No 2								
THE VILLA LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW N DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island								
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born	
Hudson Grossett Heaven	Head	85		Single		Clergyman Established Church	Pilton Somerset	
Marian Cecilia Harley Heaven	Niece		49	Married	23		Sydney Australia Resident	
Ann Mary Heaven	Cousin		80	Single			Bristol	
Helen Harriett Florence Heaven	Cousin		37	Single			Devon High Street Exeter	
Mary Jane Higgins	Servant		55	Single		Cook Domestic	Torrington Devon	
Hester Stone	Servant		19	Single		House Parlour maid	Bleadon Somerset	
Henrietta Louisa Arnold	Servant		63	Single		Sick nurse	Fulham London	
Florence Mary Ford	Servant		37	Single		Sick nurse	Burslem Staffordshire	
Completed by Hudson Grossett Heaven – Lundy Island, Instow, North Devon – 13 rooms Marian Cecilia Harley Heaven – Total children born alive 3, children still living 3								

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (No's 3 & 4)

RG14/13468 schedule No 3									
THE BUNGALOW LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW N DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island									
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born		
Christopher Palmer Ward	Head	77		Widower			Great Torrington		
Frederick Ward	Son	50		Married		Market Gardener	Little Torrington		
Completed by Frederick Ward for CP Ward – Bungalow, Lundy Island – 6 rooms									
RG14/13468 schedule No 4									
1 SEAVIEW COTTAGES LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW NORTH DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island									
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born		
Walter Gilbert	Head	46		Widower		Carpenter on farm	Hertfordshire Little Adam		
Daisy Gilbert	Daughter		21	Single		Dressmaker	Kent West Norwood		
William Pennington	Boarder	45		Single		Shepherd on farm	Devonshire Alwington		
Fred Smith	Boarder	76		Married		Mason	Devonshire Barnstaple		
Completed by Walter Gillett – Lundy Island via Instow, N Devon – 5 rooms									

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (No's 5 & 6)

RG14/13468 schedule No 5							
2 SEAVIEW COTTAGES LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW NORTH DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
Frederick Clarke	Head	41		Married		Horseman on Farm	Chignal Smealy Nr Chelmsford
Emma Clarke	Wife		37	Married			Whittlesea Nr Peterborough
Herbert Frederick Clarke	Son	11				School	Manor Park Essex
Completed by Frederick Clarke – Lundy Island – 3 rooms – total children born alive 2, children still living 2							
RG14/13468 schedule No 6							
3 SEAVIEW COTTAGES LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW NORTH DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
Nelson Lawrence Peacocke	Head	25		Married		Cowman on Farm	Little Baddow Essex
Daisy Helen Peacocke	Wife		23	Married	5		Lexton Essex
Evelyn Mai Peacocke	Daughter		4				Little Baddow Essex
Completed by Nelson Lawrence Peacocke – Lundy Island, North Devon – 4 rooms – total children born alive 1, children still living 1							

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (No's 7 & 8)

RG14/13468 schedule No 7							
CLIFF COTTAGE LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW NORTH DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
George Thomas	Head	59		Married		Gardener	Sennen Cornwall
Susan Thomas	Wife		59	Married	34		Sennen Cornwall
Completed by Nelson George Thomas – Lundy island – 4 rooms – total children born alive 4, children still living 1, children who have died 3							
RG14/13468 schedule No 8							
1 QUARTER WALL COTTAGES - POST OFFICE LUNDY ISLAND NORTH DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
Frederick William Allday	Head	53		Married		Postmaster of Lundy Island (Employed by) The General Post Office	Kent Lewisham SE
Hannah Elizabeth Allday	Wife		52	Married	27		Rotherhithe Kent SE
Mildred Dorothy Hannah Allday	Daughter		20	Single			Sheerness Sheppy Kent
Completed by Frederick William Allday – Lundy Island, North Devon – 6 rooms – total children born alive 2, children still living 1, children who have died 1							

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (No's 9 & 10)

RG14/13468 schedule No 9							
1 COASTGUARD COTTAGES LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW NORTH DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
James Sommerville	Head	53		Married		Chief Officer H.M. Coastguard	Lanark Glasgow
Augusta Sommerville	Wife		38	Married	13		N. Devon Clovelly
William Sommerville	Son	12				Student	Cheshire New Brighton
Eileen Sommerville	Daughter		10			Student	Cardigan St Dogmaels
Completed by James Sommerville – HM Coastguard, Lundy Island via Instow, N Devon – 7 rooms – total children born alive 2, children still living 2							
RG14/13468 schedule No 10							
LUNDY ISLAND VIA INSTOW NORTH DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
Katie Clout	Wife		21	Married	8		Brixham Devon
Muriel Clout	Daughter		1	Single			Lundy Island
Nellie Gatzias	Sister		17	Single		No occupation	Cardiff Wales
Completed by Katie Clout – Lundy via Instow, N Devon – 5 rooms – total children born alive 1, children still living 1							

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (No's 11 & 12)

RG14/13468 schedule No 11						
LUNDY ISLAND COAST GUARD STATION LUNDY ISLAND INSTOW NEAR DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island						
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation
Stephen Jones	Head	40		Married	19	Coast Guard Petty Officer 2 nd Class (Employed by) HM Navy
Completed by Stephen Jones – Coast Guard Station, Lundy via Instow, Nth Devon – 5 rooms – total children born alive 3, children still living 0, children born dead 3						
RG14/13468 schedule No 12						
LUNDY ISLAND COAST GUARD STATION LUNDY ISLAND Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island						
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation
William Lloyd	Head	39		Married	11	HM Coast Guard Leading Boatman (Employed by) HM Navy
Completed by William Lloyd – Coast Guard Station, Lundy Island, Instow, Devon – 5 rooms – total children born alive 1, children still living 1						

Lundy Census 1911 – The schedules (North Light, No.4 & South Light No.5)

RG14/13469 schedule No 4							
LUNDY NORTH LIGHTHOUSE DEVON Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
James Thomas Woodruff		53		Married		Principal Lighthouse Keeper (Employed by) Trinity House London	London Poplar
Thomas Johns Nicholas		35		Married		Assistant Lighthouse Keeper (Employed by) Trinity House London	Pembrokeshire Burton
George Edward Thomas		32		Widower		Assistant Lighthouse Keeper (Employed by) Trinity House London	Pembrokeshire Dale
Completed by James Thomas Woodruff Principal Keeper – Lundy North Lighthouse, Lundy Island via Instow, N Devon – 5 rooms							
RG14/13469 schedule No 5							
LUNDY SOUTH LIGHTHOUSE LUNDY ISLAND Devonshire, Bideford District, Hartland Sub-district Parish of Lundy Island							
Name and Surname	Relationship to head	Age of Males	Age of Females	Particulars of Marriage	Years Married	Occupation	Where born
Frank Squibb	Head	57		Married	25	Principal Lighthouse Keeper (employed by) Trinity House	Isle of Wight Northwood
Thomas Henry Herbert	Assistant	29		Married	3	Assistant Lighthouse Keeper (employed by) Trinity House	Glamorgan Cardiff
Patrick Joseph Hodnitt	Supernumeryary Assistant	23		Single		Supernumeryary Assistant Keeper (employed by) Trinity House	Cork Berchaven
Completed by James Frank Squibb Lundy Island Frank Squibb – total children born alive 9, children still living 9. Thomas Henry Herbert – total children born alive 0, children born dead 0							

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- Terrestrial Ecology: The terrestrial ecology of Lundy; The macrofungi of Lundy; Lundy Cabbage: past, present and future.

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