

Burlescombe

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

The population was 853 in 1801 684 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 234 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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

Maps

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



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 35/12
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 35SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST075166
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST01NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 128
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 181
- Geological sheet 311 also covers the area

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

Burlescombe has a 15th century church (St. Mary), which stands well and possesses a particularly charming interior. In the N. or Ayshford aisle are the coloured monuments of that family: (1) Roger Ayshford (1610) and his wife Elizabeth; (2) Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Ayshford (1635). These beautiful monuments hang like

pictures on the plastered wall. The aisle has a wagon-roof with figures of angels along the wall-plates. In the chancel is the alter-tomb of William Ayshford (d. 1508) and his two wives. The tomb is coloured and is ornamented on its sides with ten standing figures under canopies. The 15th century rood-screen has thin and poor detail and is crudely painted.

Ayshford, the seat of the Ayshfords from the time of Henry I to 1689, is now a diminished farmhouse, partly 16th century in date. The private chapel of the family still stands nearby, a 15th century building, thoroughly restored in 1860, with a poor screen and a mural monument to John Ayshford (1689), the last of the direct line. Ayshford was a domesday manor. So, too, were Cannonsleigh, Fenacre Farm and Appledore.

At Canonsleigh Farm is the sight of an Augustinian nunnery founded by Maud, Countess of Devon. A house of Austin Canons had been founded here by William de Claville between 1161 and 1173, but in 1284 the house and its property were made over to regular canonesses of the same order, the head of the nunnery ranking as an Abbess. (Oliver, Mon., 224; Stephan, 69.) A damaged gateway remains (the W. entrance to the priory) and part of a tower. There are also remains of the priory mill. At Westleigh, nearby, are extensive limestone quarries producing lime and roadstone.

Burrington

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

The population was 755 in 1801 669 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 161 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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

Maps

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



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 31/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 31SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS638167
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS61NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

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

Burrington lies on high ground, with beautiful landscapes in all directions. The church (All Saints) is entirely of early 16th century date and is interesting. The granite S. arcade is lofty and severely beautiful, the tracery aisle windows good. The aisle also has a fine wagon-roof with two rows of angels along its entire length, carved bosses and wall-plates with trailing foliage, and moulded ribs. The nave roof, though not so

good, is worth notice. The rood-screen, of eight bays, finely carved, with vaulting and cresting complete on the vestry side. It is an exceptionally beautiful screen, though badly painted, and bears some resemblance to those at Lapford and Atherington. The font is Norman, much restored; the alter rails are good Jacobean. Callard, 1¼ miles. West., was the home of a family of that name for some centuries down to Elizabethan times.

Butterleigh

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

The population was 125 in 1801 83 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 35 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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

Maps

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



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 45/16,56/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 45SE,56NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS975081
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS90NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

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

Butterleigh is a small parish with a poor screen and a mural monument in remote, hilly country. Between 1161 and 1184 Brian de Boterlegh, lord the manor, gave the church to St. Nicholas's priory at Exeter. The church was then newly built and the parish created at the same time. The font, a plain round bowl, dates from this time: it is the only relic of the Norman church, which was entirely rebuilt early in the 14th century and dedicated by Bishop Stapeldon in 1319. Early in the 17th century it

underwent a further reconstruction by Peter Mudén, a Dutch doctor of medicine who married a daughter of the Courtenays of Molland in 1600. He seems to have rebuilt the tower and probably the curious, unsatisfactory N. arcade. The church was badly restored in 1861. The tower retains its three pre-Reformation and bells in their original cages or frames.

Cadbury

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

The population was 238 in 1801 187 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 53 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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

Maps

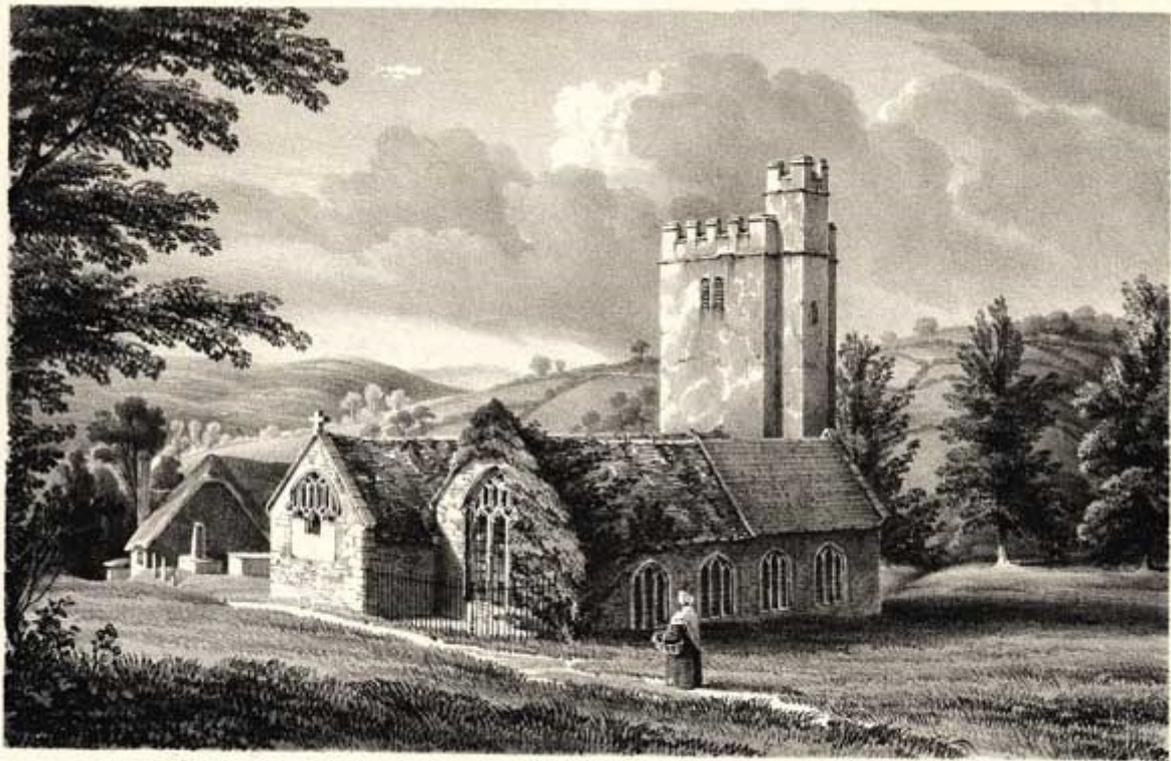
The image below is of the Cadbury area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 56/5,9
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 56NW,SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS911049
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS90NW,SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



CADBURY CHURCH.

*Sketched and Drawn on Stone by W. Spruell
Printed by C. Bullmantel.*

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

Cadbury is named after the high earthwork N. of the church- "Cada's *burh*." The parish is mainly on the new red sandstones and is hilly and strikingly beautiful, rising in Cadbury Castle to 829 ft. This is an Iron Age earthwork, commanding one of the most magnificent views in Devon. Dartmoor and Exmoor are nearly always visible; on a good day the hills of Somerset and Cornwall can be clearly seen.

Fursdon is a small estate which gave its name to the Fursdon family in Henry III's time, since when the family have lived here in unbroken male succession. The house is mainly an unexciting Georgian building with some older work behind the stucco, Great Bowley is a farm of pre-Conquest origin.

The church (St. Michael) is mainly a plain little 15th century building, over-restored about 1860. There is little of note in it except a good panel of medieval stained glass (c. 1400) in the E. window of the N. aisle, and a carved Elizabethan lectern. The font is Norman, and some of the rubble masonry of the external walling may be also. Some old bench-ends converted into a stall show something of what was destroyed at the "restoration." Despite the great antiquity of the Fursdons there are no monuments of any note to the family.

Cadeleigh

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

The population was 226 in 1801 228 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 102 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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

Maps

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



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 56/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 56NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS914079
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS90NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

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

Cadeleigh like Cadbury, lies in hilly and most beautiful country. The church (St. Bartholomew) stands on a high ridge, commanding fine views. It is mostly a pleasant 15th century rebuilding of an older church (probably first founded in the 12th century, in the time of Bishop Bartholomew of Exeter, 1161-84). The Leach monument in the N. aisle is magnificent. Made of Beer stone, with pillars and enrichments of Devonshire marble, it was erected by Sir Simon Leach (1567-1637) in

memory of Katherine Turberville, his second wife. It shows Sir Simon and Lady Katherine as full-length recumbent effigies beneath a high canopy, together with the kneeling figures of their nine children. The monument commemorates other members of the family also.