

Down Saint Mary

Down Saint Mary is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of North Tawton 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 313 in 1801 337 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 75 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Crediton 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 Down Saint Mary 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 54/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 54SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS743044
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS70SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 324 also covers the area

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

Down St. Mary The church (St. Mary) was built in the 12th century at the crossing-place of two ancient roads, but only the tympanum over the S. doorway remains of this building. The W. tower, tall and plain, is a landmark; it was probably built c. 1413 after a hurricane had demolished its predecessor. The remainder of the church was rebuilt in 1871, but is worth visiting for its fine series of carved bench-ends (early

16th century) and for its modern screen. Among the scattered farms of the parish, Chaffcombe was a Domesday manor. The present house is a rebuilding of c. 1600 with some slight traces of earlier work. Wolfen is another Domesday estate ("Wolf's Nymet" after the medieval owners) and Lammacott is mentioned as early as 1170.

Drewsteignton

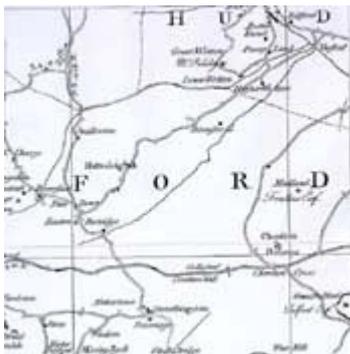
Drewsteignton is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Okehampton Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 959 in 1801 693 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 182 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Okehampton 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 Drewsteignton 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 78/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 78SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX736908
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX79SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 324 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



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

Drewsteignton has much semi-moorland scenery of great beauty. Fingle Bridge, over the Teign, is famous even in Devon as a "beauty spot." The bridge itself is of granite and is of 16th or 17th century date (plate 57). Towering above it to the E., on the end of a ridge, is Prestonbury Castle, one of the best of the Iron Age hill-forts that ring the edge of Dartmoor. At Shilstone, in the W. of the parish, is the best-known of the cromlechs or dolmens in Devon, known as Spinsters Rock, the remains of a Bronze Age megalithic tomb. Near by are remains of stone circles, etc., of the same age.

Drewsteignton village was formerly very remote, but buses now penetrate to it at intervals. Much of the village building is of granite. The church (Holy Trinity) is entirely 15th early 16th century in date, the chancel rebuilt in 1863, and is an attractive church of the moorland type with crudely cut granite arcades. The granite house S. of the church was left to the parish in 1546 by Peter Edgcumbe, and is an early 16th century building with granite and oak-framed fireplace, a newel stair to the upper room, and some remains of an original screen.

On the end of a great promontory, about 1 m. SW. of the church, stands Castle Drogo, one of Lutyens's less known masterpieces. It was built for Mr. J. C. Drewe on a new site, begun in 1911 and completed in 1930, and is a granite castle: the last castle

to be built in England and perhaps the last private building in granite. No other material but granite is used, and the massed effect is overwhelming. There is no comparable house in England.

There were a number of small Domesday manors in the parish, now represented by farms - Coombe Hall, Fursham, Martin, Shilstone, and Thornbury. Drascombe and Parford are mentioned as landmarks in a Saxon charter of 739.

Dunchideock

Dunchideock is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Exminster Hundred. It falls within Kenn 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 183 in 1801 134 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 50 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Teignmouth & Dawlish 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 Dunchideock 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 91/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 91NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX876877
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX88NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

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

Dunchideock though so near Exeter, is a seldom-visited little place, buried among the foothills of Haldon. The name is Celtic and means "the wooded fort or camp," referring no doubt to the earthwork of Cotley Castle, 1½ m. NW.

The church (St. Michael) is of considerable interest for its fittings. It is a late 14th century building, restored in 1875-7 and 1889, when the chancel was rebuilt. The chancel aisle was rebuilt in 1669 by Aaron Baker of Bowhay (in the neighbouring parish of Exminster). The nave arcade was remodelled at the same time. There is a good font, c. 1400 in date; a number of carved bench-ends (some 16th century and some modern); and a noteworthy series of carved roof-bosses. The restored rood-screen is of great beauty, the richly-carved pier casing being a notable feature. There is a mural monument to Aaron Baker (d. 1683), who made a fortune in the East Indian trade, and another to General Stringer Lawrence (1697-1775) - "the father of the Indian Army" - who commanded the East India Company's troops 1747- 67. The epitaph is written by Hannah More.

Stringer Lawrence left all his fortune to his friend Sir Robert Palk of Haldon House, not far away (see Kenn), who erected a triangular tower in his memory, with a statue and an inscription in Persian, on the summit of the hills above. This tower, now known as Haldon Belvedere, is a landmark for many miles.

Near the church is a stone-built medieval house, now converted into cottages, which is probably the old rectory. In January 1396 Bishop Stafford invited the faithful to contribute towards the rebuilding of the rectory house. (Reg. Stafford, 88.) Dunchideock House is a good looking early Georgian house, but in parts much older. Thomas Birdall, who corrected Newton's *Principia*, was rector of Dunchideock.

Dunkeswell

Dunkeswell is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Hemyock Hundred. It falls within Honiton Vol 1 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 393 in 1801 288 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 86 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Honiton 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 Dunkeswell 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 58/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 58NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST141078
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST10NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 311 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



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

Dunkeswell lies on the Blackdown plateau, nearly 800 ft. up. The church (St. Nicholas) was rebuilt in 1865-8 and is wholly uninteresting except for the primitive Norman font, which has one of the earliest English representations of an elephant.

About 2 m. N. of the church are the small remains of the Cistercian abbey of Dunkeswell, founded in 1201 by William Brewer and colonised from Ford. The foundations of the building may be traced, but the only fragment above ground is a part of the gatehouse, and a flint rubble wall. Holy Trinity church, erected in 1842 by Mrs. Simcoe, occupies part of the site of the abbey. It is a plain building, not entirely without merit. The wood carving and the painting of the glass were done by the seven daughters of Mrs. Simcoe.

Dunsford

Dunsford is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Kenn 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 661 in 1801 633 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 148 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Moretonhampstead 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 Dunsford 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 79/13,91/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 79SW,91NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX813892
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - 1:10,000 (six inch to a mile: sheet SX88NW
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Explorer 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping: sheet 191
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area.

Illustrations

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



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

Dunsford parish has much diversified and beautiful scenery even by Devonshire standards, the wooded gorge of the Teign - deservedly famous for its beauty - being only one of its charms. The village stands on a hill above the Teign, and contains a good deal of whitewashed cob, and some 16th and 17th century moorstone building.

The church (St. Mary) stands well and dominates the village. It has a good W. tower, and is of 14th to 15th century date. The early 14th century chancel was rebuilt in 1846. Though rather thoroughly restored, the interior is attractive and interesting. The pulpit, altar rails, and W. gallery are all late 17th to early 18th century work. At the E. end of the aisle is the Fulford pew and an elaborate monument, with effigies, to Sir Thomas Fulford (1610) and his wife (1639). Hung above the tomb is a helmet of one of the Fulfords. The oak seating is modern (1933) and good.

Fulford, 2½ m. NW. of the village, was a Domesday manor. The Fulfords are first recorded here in the time of Richard I, and are today the only family left in Devon who can claim an uninterrupted descent in the male line since that date. Few Devon families have been more distinguished in the history of the county, above all as soldiers. Three early Fulfords were Crusaders. Sir Baldwin Fulford fought at Towton for Henry VI, and was be-headed at Hexham in 1461. Sir Thomas Fulford came, with the Earl of Devon, to the relief of Exeter when it was besieged by Perkin Warbeck in 1497. In the Civil War, Col. Francis Fulford (later Sir Francis) garrisoned his house for the king. It was besieged by Fairfax in December 1645, and honourably surrendered

to him after a bombardment from the park where two redoubts of this period may still be seen.

The present house, standing in an old park, is one of the most interesting in Devon. It was built *temp.* Henry VII-Henry VIII, and probably completed about 1534 when much finely carved panelling of Renaissance type was put in. This has now been brought together in the Great Hall. Considerable remodelling was done internally *temp.* William and Mary: there is a fine staircase of that period. The house was altered externally and internally in the early 19th century, when a garret floor was put in and the windows all Gothicised, but its quadrangular Tudor plan was left untouched. The chapel, licensed in 1402, was used intermittently as a chapel until well into the 19th century. The pictures form a better collection than could be found in most of the Devon squires' houses. There is a bust portrait of Queen Elizabeth by Nicholas Hilliard. Sir John Fulford fought at Gravelines with Count Egmont in July 1558, and a huge canvas at Fulford depicts the scene. It is said to have been painted by the elder Franck and presented to Sir John by Egmont, whose portrait also hangs here.

Clifford Barton and Halstow were Domesday manors. The former is a fine old farmhouse with considerable traces of its former status as a "mansion." Clifford Bridge, over the Teign, is mentioned by Leland, but the present bridge may not be older than the 17th century Sowton Barton, recorded in 1244, also has remains of the old " mansion."

Dunterton

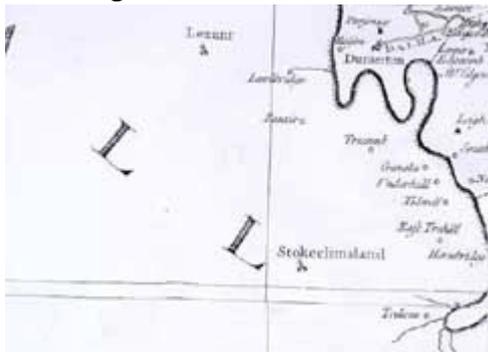
Dunterton is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Liffon Hundred. It falls within Tavistock Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 129 in 1801 100 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 33 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Tavistock 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 Dunterton 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 96/11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 96NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX377792
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX37NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 112
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 337 also covers the area

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

Dunterton There is a strong earthwork at Castle Head about ½ m. SSE. of the church, in the neck of a great loop of the Tamar, looking across to the earthwork of Carthamartha on the Cornish side. The date of these frontier earthworks is unknown but is probably Early Iron Age. Dunterton church (All Saints) stands alone. It is mainly

a 15th century building; some 14th century work survives in the S. door way and S. aisle. There is a bold W. tower with heavily crocketed pinnacles common to this district. The interior is plain and pleasant.