

Exbourne

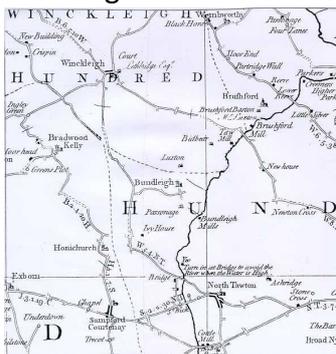
Exbourne is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Black Torrington Hundred. It falls within Okehampton Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies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

The population was 421 in 1801 382 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 107 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 Exbourne 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 65/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 65NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS602020
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS60SW
 - 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:

Exbourne The church (St. Mary) is built of granite and is mainly c.1500 in date. Its chief interest now lies in the rood-screen, which is of an interesting early type, well designed with good detail. The open traceried arcades are contained within rectangular heads, a feature of early screens. The Exbourne screen is probably c.

1420-30 in date. There are some excellent modern bench-ends, carved by Herbert Read of Exeter, and good bosses in the S. aisle roof.

Exeter

Exeter is located within Exeter local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Exeter 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 17398 in 1801 47185 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £36/12/04. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at over £200. In 1641/2 3500 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1066 and was incorporated in 1537. It had parliamentary representation from 1295-date. A turnpike was established in 1753. The community had a grammar school from 1637. A market is recorded from the 14th century.

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 Exeter 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 80/6+
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 80NW,NE,SW,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX921925
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX99SW+,
 - 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 Exeter as included in the Library's illustration collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



A selection of historical sources on districts of Exeter

Detailed information on different parts of Exeter can be difficult to extract as many sources cover the City as a whole. Nevertheless there are sources which do provide information that can be extracted relatively easily. These include the census, 1841-1911, which is arranged firstly by parish or enumeration district and then in street order, and large scale Ordnance Survey maps, particularly the six inch and 25 inch to a mile sheets for about 1890, 1906 and the 1930s. Trade directories from 1874 onwards provide listings arranged by street, but these normally cover the whole city in one alphabetical sequence. The table below gives an indication of where to look for separate listings for individual communities, as well as referring to other sources, such as the start date of parish registers and local volumes of the Exeter Civic Society's Discovering Exeter series. Other works on particular parts of Exeter can be found by searching for works on Exeter and the district name as the keyword on the main place search web page. There may also be cutting and information files in the Westcountry Studies Library on individual districts, streets or institutions located within the district. For information on the type of listings available for parishes in central Exeter, using St Pancras as an example, see the page on inhabitant lists on the history trail.

District	Parish registers start	Tithe map	Exeter directories - grouped within main street list	Exeter directories - separately listed	Devon directories - separately listed	Devon directories - grouped after Exeter entry	Exeter Civic Society
Alphington	1603	1841	1874, 1881	1884-1950+	1850-1939		
Burnthouse Lane				1934-1936			
Countess Wear	1844	1874		1884-1944	1866-1939		
Exeter (Centre)	various	none	1874-1973		1878-1939		
Exwick	1842		1874, 1881	1884-1944	1866-1883+		vol. 6
Heavitree	1556	1840?	1874, 1881	1884-1906		1866-1910	vol. 3
Holy Trinity	1564	1842					
Ide	1591	1842	1874	1884-1950+	1866-1939		
Pennsylvania			1874				vol. 4
Pinhoe	1561	1839	1874		1850-1939		
St David	1559	1842					vol. 1
St Edmund	1572	1846					
St James	1842						
St Leonard	1704	1840					vol. 2
St Loyes				1936			
St Mark	1931						
St Mary Steps	1655	1843					
St Matthew	1883	-					
St Sidwell	1569	1842					vol. 5
St Thomas	1541	1838		1884-1906		1889-1897	vol. 6
Sowton	1560	1837			1850-1939		
Topsham	1600	1843?	1874		1823-1939		
Whipton	1926		1874, 1881	1884-1937		1856-1910	
Wonford			1874, 1881	1884-1937		1856-1910	

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

Exeter. The history of Exeter is to be treated fully in a separate volume of this series. [This was published as Two Thousand Years in Exeter reissued with an updated section by Hazel Harvey in 2004.] The following account is no more than the briefest outline of the subject. Exeter, now a city of some 75,000 people, is one of the historic cities of England. The Romans halted their advance on the Exe: beyond lay the Celtic West into which they did not bother to penetrate. And here, on a steep-sided ridge rising a hundred feet above the river-frontier, they founded about A.D. 50 the town of *Isca*, which took its name from the river. *Isca* became the tribal capital of the Dumnonii, the people who occupied Devon and Cornwall, and at *Isca Dumnoniorum* their kings must have reigned for centuries. Ever since that time, Exeter has been the provincial capital of Western England, as well as the scene of many events important in national history.

Since 1050 it has been the seat of a bishopric; since 1068 it has had a castle; since the 12th century (if not earlier) there has been a guildhall in the High Street. Its mayors begin very shortly after those of London. Exeter had a mayor in 1205, second only to Winchester among the provincial cities.

From the 10th century to the 18th it was a considerable port, at times the third or fourth in the country, for it lay at the head of a fine estuary and also at the lowest bridging point of the river, where land and sea-traders met. Even now, outpaced in industry and commerce, it remains the administrative capital of South-Western England, and has the largest hinterland west of Bristol. Its archives are among the richest in England, unsurpassed perhaps by any city outside London.

Though the history of Exeter has been closely interwoven with that of Devon from Roman times onwards, and can hardly be separated from it, the city has also had a rich, unique life of its own. A more detailed account of its origins, history, and buildings will be found in my *Old Exeter* (1952), which is obtainable locally, and also in the official guide (*Historic Exeter*), which is free from most of the blemishes of such publications.

Of the Roman period there remain considerable stretches of masonry in the city walls, which survive largely intact. The Roman portions (built about A.D. 200) are best seen in West Street, in Northernhay, and in Southernhay. Many Roman objects found in the city at different times can be seen in the city museum in Queen Street.

Of the Saxon period nothing survives except a few fragments of walling here and there. The Norman period is re-presented by the castle (Rougemont), built by William the Conqueror in 1068, of which the main gateway, the curtain wall, and one tower survive in Rougemont Gardens. It is also represented in the remarkable twin towers of the Cathedral (1114-33), and in St. Mary Arches church, perhaps the most complete Norman church in Devon.

The architectural history of the Cathedral is a complicated story of which fuller details will be found in the official guide-books. The main structure is as perfect an example of early 14th century architecture as Salisbury is of the early 13th. Internally, Exeter may well claim to be the loveliest of all English cathedrals, with its vista of blue-grey Purbeck marble columns, soaring to a rich ribbed vault that is unique in England. The Cathedral Library, open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays, contains some of the greatest English treasures, notably the famous Exeter Book of Anglo-Saxon poetry and the Exon Domesday.

Next to the Cathedral, the Guildhall is the most interesting building in the city. The present hall was built in 1330, and remodelled in 1468-9, which is the date of the fine roof. The portico over the pavement of the High Street is Elizabethan (1592-5). The hall is hung with portraits, including two by Sir Peter Lely of Queen Henrietta Maria and General Monk.

The little medieval parish churches of the city are more picturesque than interesting, but the visitor should certainly see St. Mary Arches, St. Martin, and St. Mary Steps. Among the other noteworthy ecclesiastical buildings are St. Nicholas's Priory, in the Mint, and Polsloe or St. Katherine's Priory, on the E. outskirts of the city. Wynard's Almshouses, founded 1430, make an attractive group of red sandstone buildings around a cobbled courtyard. The Tuckers' Hall (1471) is internally an interesting medieval building; so, too, is the Law Library in the Close.

The underground passages of the city, which run beneath the main streets, are a remarkable feature of its topography. They can be explored for considerable lengths by the visitor, who is strongly recommended to do so. These passages were originally made to bring water into the walled city from outside, and are probably early medieval in date. There is no reason to believe that they are partly Roman. A detailed description of them is given in an official pamphlet entitled *Exeter's Historic Underground Passages*, obtainable from the City Information Bureau.

Though the city was heavily damaged in the air-raid of May 1942, several good examples of Tudor and Stuart domestic building survive in and near the centre, especially in the High Street. The city was once rich, too, in Georgian architecture. It was Georgian Exeter that suffered most in the air-raids, many beautiful terraces and crescents- most notably Bedford Circus-being smashed up; but Barnfield Crescent, Southernhay West, and Colleton Crescent survive for contemplation. Regency architecture is best seen in Pennsylvania Park and Crescent, and in and around St. Leonard's Road. Scattered about the city are many individual buildings of great distinction, among them the Custom House on the Quay (1678-81), Rougemont House (c. 1820) in the bailey of the Norman castle, and Bellair, on the Topsham Road, a small house of the Wren period.

Before the Germans wrecked it, Exeter was one of the most beautiful and appealing cities in England, full of colour, light, and movement. Even now, for all its ruins, it has an appeal unlike that of any other town in Western England. Exeter is the mother city and the tribal capital still.

Exminster

Exminster 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 795 in 1801 2560 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 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 Exminster 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 92/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 92NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX945876
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX98NW
 - 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:

Exminster is a large village, somewhat suburbanised and spoilt by its nearness to Exeter. It is an ancient village, dating from the first days of the Saxon occupation of Devon and had a church soon afterwards - "Exe-minster," probably shortly after the new diocese of Sherborne was set up in 705. The present church (St. Martin) is mostly of 14th century date, with later windows inserted, and was too thoroughly restored in Victorian days. The fittings, however, are of some interest. The Peamore

chapel is notable for its plaster ceiling dated 1633, depicting the apostles and the four evangelists, done by the Tothills of Peamore who probably reconstructed the nave arcade also. In the chancel is a good Renaissance monument to Otho Petre of Bowhay (now an interesting farmhouse), and a fine marble monument to John Cooke (1695), an Exeter merchant who bought the Kenbury estate, which is recorded as early as 1083. Kenbury House is mainly Georgian, in a pleasant little park. Peamore was a Domesday manor, and is now a hotel. Matford was a Domesday manor; the present Matford House is of considerable age.

Exmouth

Exmouth is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of East Budleigh Hundred. It falls within Aylesbeare 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 2600 in 1801 10485 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £33/01/03. A turnpike was established in 1832. The community had a grammar school from 1920.

A parish history file is held in Exmouth 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

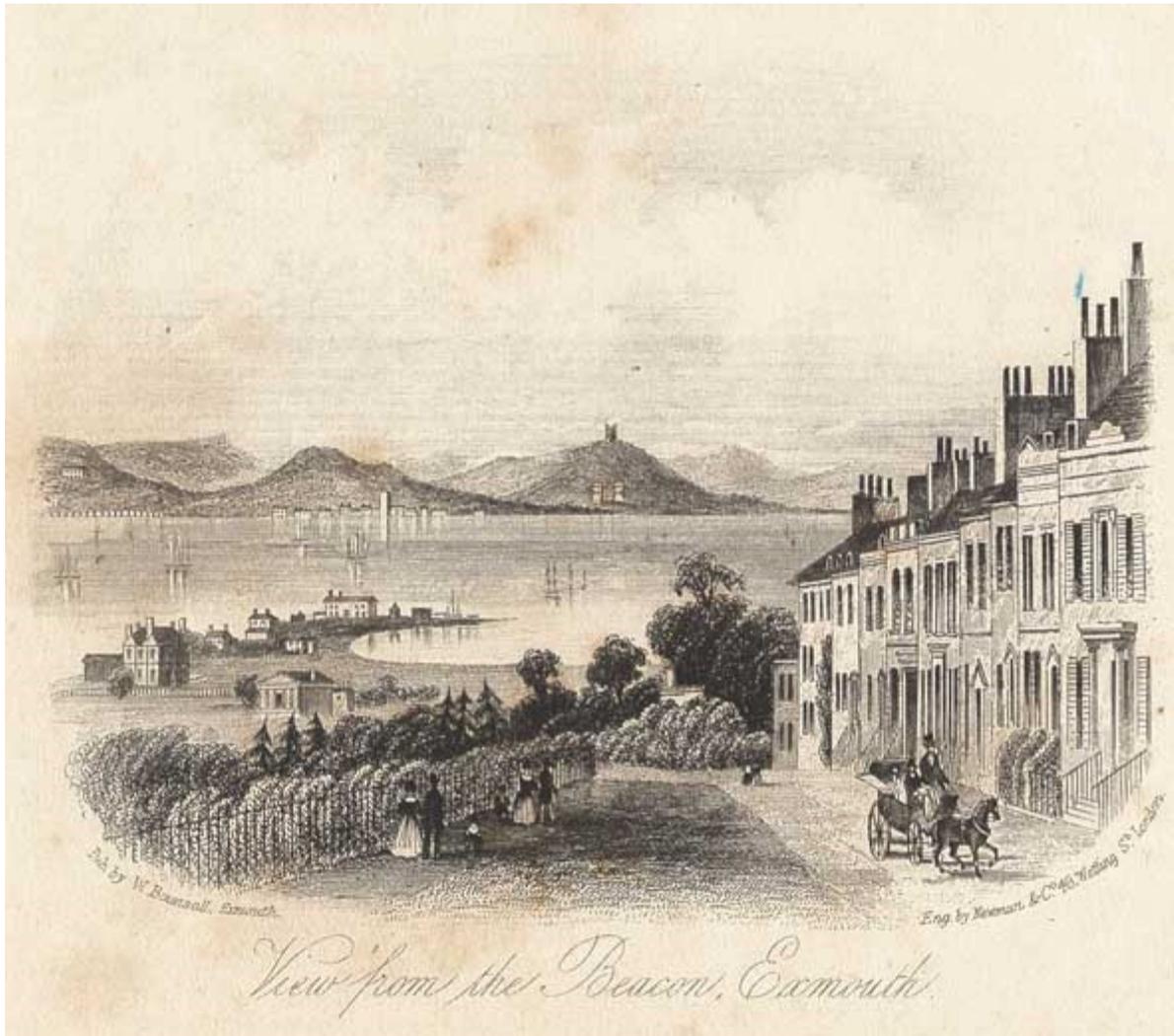
The image below is of the Exmouth area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 103/1,2,5,6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 103NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY002806
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) (six inch to a mile: sheet SY08SW+
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet Explorer 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Exmouth 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:

Exmouth grew out of the two ancient parishes of Littleham and Withycombe Raleigh (q.v.). It is the oldest seaside town in Devon, having been frequented by Exeter people "for diversion and bathing in the sea" since the early 18th century. It seems, like several other South Devon resorts, to have acquired a wider reputation among fashionable people when the Continent was closed to English visitors during the Napoleonic Wars. Until then it was merely a collection of fishermen's huts, with an occasional lodging-house or inn for the accommodation of summer visitors, though it had a small harbour and a not in considerable foreign trade in earlier centuries.

The manor of Littleham, on which Exmouth first grew up, belonged to the Rolles from the 17th century onwards, and it was they who did so much to develop the town as a watering-place from the 1790s down to the present day. The fashionable houses on the Beacon, still the most attractive architecture in Exmouth, were built in 1792 (plate 42). No.6, now the U.D.C. offices, was occupied by Lady Nelson for a time; No. 19, now the Byron Hotel, by Lady Byron. A good deal of building followed, some of which is still preserved in Bicton Place, Bicton Street, and Louisa Terrace,

and Exmouth continued to attract distinguished visitors down to the middle of the 19th century. The building of the South Devon Railway on the other side of the estuary probably did a good deal to diminish Exmouth's position as a fashionable resort, for it gave direct access to Torquay by 1848, whereas Exmouth could only be reached by coach from Exeter or by a tiresome ferry from "Star Cross" station. Although a railway from Exeter to Exmouth was first projected in 1842, the scheme became involved in the great Battle of the Gauges and never materialised. A further attempt in 1854 failed for lack of capital (though an Act had been obtained), and not until 1861 was the line actually opened. (Delderfield, Exmouth Milestones, 83-4.)

By that time Torquay had become the fashionable Devonshire watering place and Exmouth began to develop a different kind of life based largely upon the family holiday-makers from Exeter and the surrounding country. It has long sandy beaches and is attractively laid out as a "family holiday" resort. To the east of Exmouth the shingle beaches begin, from Budleigh Salterton onwards into Dorset, and being useless to children have never attracted families to them. Exmouth is the first of the sand-beach towns along the S. Devon coast.

Apart from the late 18th to early 19th century building already referred to, Exmouth is not architecturally inspiring. It is bright, pleasant, and well tree'd; but red brick and the cold grey Devonian limestone are the dominant building materials of its age of expansion.

Holy Trinity church is a landmark for many miles. A medieval chapel of the Holy Trinity, licensed in 1412, stood on Chapel Hill, and was rebuilt in 1779. A new church became necessary with the growth of the town, and one was erected on the present site in 1823-5. In 1905-7 it was again re-built (G. H. F. Prynne, architect) in grey limestone.

The sea-wall was begun by Smeaton in 1841-2, greatly extended in 1870, and later extended to Orcombe Point, forming a fine promenade with views down the coast as far as Berry Head.

Exwick

Exwick is located within Exeter local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Exeter 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.

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 Exwick 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 80/1,5
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 80NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX905934
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX99SW
 - 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 Exwick as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



CITY OF EXETER, FROM EXWICK HILL.

DEVONSHIRE.

Drawn & Engraved for DODD'S ENGLAND & WALES Delineated.