

Charleton

Charleton is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge Hundred. It falls within Woodleigh 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 522 in 1801 455 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 151 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Kingsbridge 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 Charleton 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 136/3,4,7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 136NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX754427
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX74SE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 355 also covers the area

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

Charleton occupies the area between two arms of the Kingsbridge estuary. The parish once notable for its quarries of finely-bedded slate, used for church-building all over the district from the 13th century onwards. In 1488 the square tower of Dartmouth Castle was built of Charleton slate. The village shows much massive

building of this material, including the church (St. Mary), which stands well. Its curious castle-like tower is probably of 14th century date, but the body of the church was substantially rebuilt in 1849-50 and is of little interest. Charleton Court embodies some remains of the old manor house. The old slate quarries lie about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of East Charleton and also about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. due S. of Charleton village, overlooking Frogmore Creek.

Chawleigh

Chawleigh is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Winkleigh 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 649 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £06/10/00. In 1641/2 195 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1340.

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 Chawleigh 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 43/5
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 43NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS712126
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS71SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



A fair is known from: 1792 1822. Extract from *The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs*, by Tricia Gerrish, by kind permission of the author.

Chawleigh (also known as Chowley) LOCATION: B3096, off A377 near Eggesford
ORIGINAL CHARTER: Date unknown, but 'disused' charter existed for late October in 19th century.

Cattle fairs took place on 6th May and 11th December in 1824. By 1888 only 6th May remained. A disused charter existed for one on Tuesday before the last Thursday in October.

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

Chawleigh on the upland between the valleys of Taw and Little Dart, was one of the many "village boroughs" of Devon in the 15th century. The church (St. James) is entirely 15th century, with large windows filled with clear glass. It has a fine rood-screen with tracery of the Bradninch type and good vaulting. A parclose screen, also of 15th century date, separates the chancel from the Chenson chapel. The chancel roof is notable for its great number of bosses, and some fine cresting similar to that on the screen.

Near the church is a late medieval building, possibly the old rectory. Chenson, on a slope above the Taw, was a medieval mansion with a chapel in 1400. Duckworthy was a Domesday estate.

Cheldon

Cheldon is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Witheridge 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 91 in 1801 46 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 39 adult males signed the Protestation returns. See Historic buildings listing under Chulmleigh.

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 Cheldon 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 43/6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 43NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS736135
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS71SW
 - 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:

Cheldon is a tiny, lost parish above the wooded valley of the Little Dart. The church (St. Mary) is small and attractive, mostly a rustic 15th century building. The wagon roofs have some good bosses; there are 15th century carved bench-ends and an

18th century pulpit, altar-rails, and text-boards in the sanctuary. On either side of the chancel step are curious ironwork gates surmounted by crowns, dated 1737 and 1743, perhaps brought from elsewhere.



Cheriton Bishop

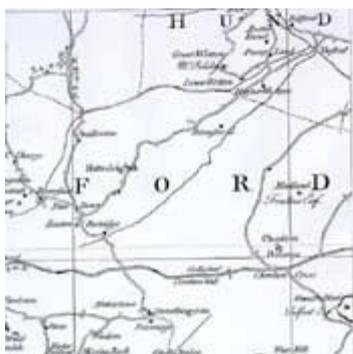
Cheriton Bishop is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Kenn Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 604 in 1801 455 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 154 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 Cheriton Bishop 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 78/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 78NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX773930
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX79SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 324 also covers the area

Extract from The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs, by Tricia Gerrish, by kind permission of the author.

Cheriton Bishop. LOCATION:A30, West of Exeter

ORIGINAL CHARTER:None found, but a Pleasure fair still took place on the Wednesday in Whitsun week in 1890.

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

Cheriton Bishop is a small village in unspoilt country just N. of the Exeter to Okehampton main road. There must have been a church here in the 11th century as the name means "church town."

There were numerous small manors in the parish, of which Crockernwell, Eggbear, Lambert, and Medland are all recorded in Domesday Book. Treable is a Celtic placename: there can be little doubt that it has been continuously inhabited since Celtic times. Grendon is mentioned in a Saxon charter of 739. Small pockets of Celtic people remained undisturbed in this remote, forested country long after the Saxon occupation, as witness also the adjacent *nymet* place-names (*nymet* derives from a Celtic word for a "sacred grove"). Easton Barton occurs in 1157 but is possibly a preConquest site: the name means "Ethelric's or Elfric's farm."

Crockernwell is a hamlet on the Exeter-Okehampton road which has been the main route from Exeter into Cornwall from time immemorial. Parts of the road are undoubtedly on the line of a prehistoric ridgeway. A small settlement grew up at Crockernwell as early as Saxon times; and in 1390 Bishop Brantyngham licensed a chapel here

Cheriton church (St. Mary) is an interesting building: plastered, whitened, and ceiled throughout, and altogether pleasant. The fine plain granite tower is 15th century, and the nave and N. aisle are of the same date; but the chancel is 13th century with good lancet windows in red Posbury stone. The S. wall of the nave was rebuilt in the reconstruction of 1884, and the windows spoilt. The fittings of the church are noteworthy. The font is profusely ornamented Norman work. In the N. aisle is a fine medieval screen with most of its original colouring; old benches with carved ends, roof bosses, some 15th century glass, the royal arms of Elizabeth on a hatchment (rare), and the royal arms of George II above. The upper part of the pulpit is elaborately carved 16th century work.



Cheriton Fitzplaine

Cheriton Fitzpaine is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of West Budleigh 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 884 in 1801 678 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 200 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 Cheriton Fitzpaine 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 55/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 55NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS870062
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS80NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

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

Cheriton Fitzpaine is a large village in unspoilt and beautiful country. Its name means "church-town" and indicates a church in pre- Conquest times. The Fitzpaines held

the manor in the 13th century. Of the farms in the parish, Chilton, Coddiford, Coombe Barton, and Lower Dunscombe appear as small estates in Domesday.

The church (St. Matthew) (So Kelly, 1935; but, Oliver, Mon., 446, leaves the dedication blank.) is entirely a 15th century building, spacious and light. The N. and S. arcades of Beer stone have good carved capitals of the Devon type; the original ceiled wagon roofs remain, with especially good bosses in the N. aisle; the royal arms are dated 1665. There are a number of finely incised floor-slabs (with coats-of-arms) mainly to the Moores of Upcott, and a particularly fine slab to Susanna Harris (1666). Upcott Barton, about 1½ miles. N. of the church, was the seat of the Upcotts in Henry III's time. By the early 15th century it had come to Nicholas Radford, a lawyer, who was murdered in 1455 by Sir Thomas Courtenay, son of the Earl of Devon, and a band of followers. In Henry VIII's time Upcott belonged to the Courtenays and became the seat of a younger branch of that family. It is now a farmhouse, but retains considerable traces of its former status of "mansion."