

## **Upottery**

Upottery is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Axminster 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 795 in 1801 666 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £09/02/10.

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 Upottery 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 48/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 48SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST202076
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST20NW
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 311 also covers the area

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

Upottery lies high up the beautiful, pastoral Otter valley, between two great fingers of the Blackdown Hills. The manor, together with that of Rawridge across the river, was bought by Dr. John Addington of London in the later years of the 18th century. His son, Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons, Prime Minister 1801-4, and later 1st Viscount Sidmouth, built a mansion and occasionally resided here.

One cannot imagine a more complete change than this from the cares of London and the political world. The present Manor House was built about 1845.

The church (St. Mary) is a much restored 15th century building, of little interest internally. Rawridge was a Domesday manor.

## **Upton Hellions**

Upton Hellions 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 136 in 1801 109 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 40 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 Upton Hellions 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 55/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 55SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS842033
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS80SW
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

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

Upton Hellions is a small parish on the E. slopes of the Creedy valley, seeming much more remote than the map suggests. There is no village.

The church (St. Mary) stands boldly on the side of a hill. Its gaunt, rough cast W. tower is built of Thorverton or Posbury stone, as also is the Norman S. doorway (c. 1160-70). The masonry of the building consists mostly of small rubble, probably of 12th century date, in which 15th century windows have been inserted. It is essentially a Norman church, with a S. aisle added just after 1500. Upton Hellions has a delightful, unsophisticated air: small, plastered, and whitewashed: restored conservatively and gently. It retains its 15th century wagon roofs, a simple early 18th century pulpit, and some good carved bench-ends (c. 1500) at the back of the church. In the chancel is a curious, country-made monument with the kneeling figures of a man and a woman on either side of a prayer-desk. There is no inscription, but the figures are said to represent Richard Reynell of Creedy Wiger (d. 1631), and Mary, his wife. Creedy Wiger (called Lower Creedy today) is of some architectural interest. Upton Hellions Barton has some 16th century work. Both were Tudor "mansions" of the small Devonshire type.

## Upton Pyne

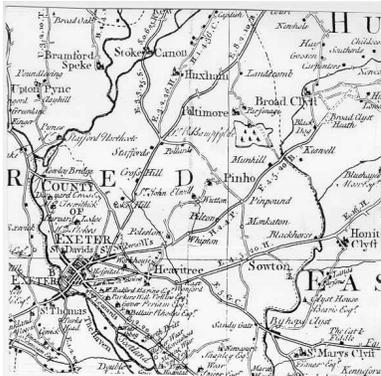
Upton Pyne is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Cadbury Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 409 in 1801 355 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 84 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 Upton Pyne 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 68/9
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 68SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX911977
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX99NW
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
  - 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:

Upton Pyne is a small unspoilt village of thatched and whitewashed cottages, on the N. slope of the wooded clump of Pynes Hill. The churchyard looks N. to the hills of Raddon, Cadbury, and Christ Cross, over a placid countryside of the fertile Red Sandstones. At any time of the year this is one of the most satisfying views in all

Devon. This piece of country between Pynes Hill and Raddon must have been open in the Bronze Age, as four barrows of that period are found in it, three near Stevenstone Farm and one at No Man's Cross.

The manor came to the Pynes in the time of Henry I. They held it for ten generations, followed by the Larders for five. Early in the 18th century the heiress of Stafford of Pynes married her neighbour Sir Henry Northcote, 5th bart., and took the manor to him. The Northcotes still live here. Sir Henry probably built the present Pynes, a typical Queen Anne house, enlarged in 1851 without spoiling its formal beauty.

Cowley is a hamlet of Upton Pyne, chiefly notable for a fine bridge of classical design, built over the Creedy in 1813-14 by James Green, pupil of Rennie and surveyor to the county of Devon. Although so recent in date, the bridge has been scheduled as an ancient monument. Cowley church was built in 1866 and is decent.

Upton Pyne church (St. Mary) is singularly attractive externally. It is built of local volcanic stone, and has a particularly beautiful tower, with figures of the four evangelists at its corners and that of Christ in Benediction on its W. face. The chancel has some early 14th century work; the W. tower and S. aisle were probably added about 1400, the N. aisle in 1833. The altar-piece is a painting of the Last Supper by an unknown hand, brought from Italy by one of the Northcotes about 1710. There is an altar-tomb to Humphrey Larder (d.1588), another with a recumbent effigy of Edmund Larder (d.1521), and several monuments to the Northcotes of Pynes, later Earls of Iddesleigh.

Dr John Walker, author of *The Sufferings of the Clergy*, was rector here 1720-47, and is buried on the N. side of the churchyard.