

Saint Budeaux

Saint Budeaux is located within Plymouth local authority area. Historically it formed part of Roborough Hundred. It falls within Plymouth 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 644 in 1801 6291 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website.

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

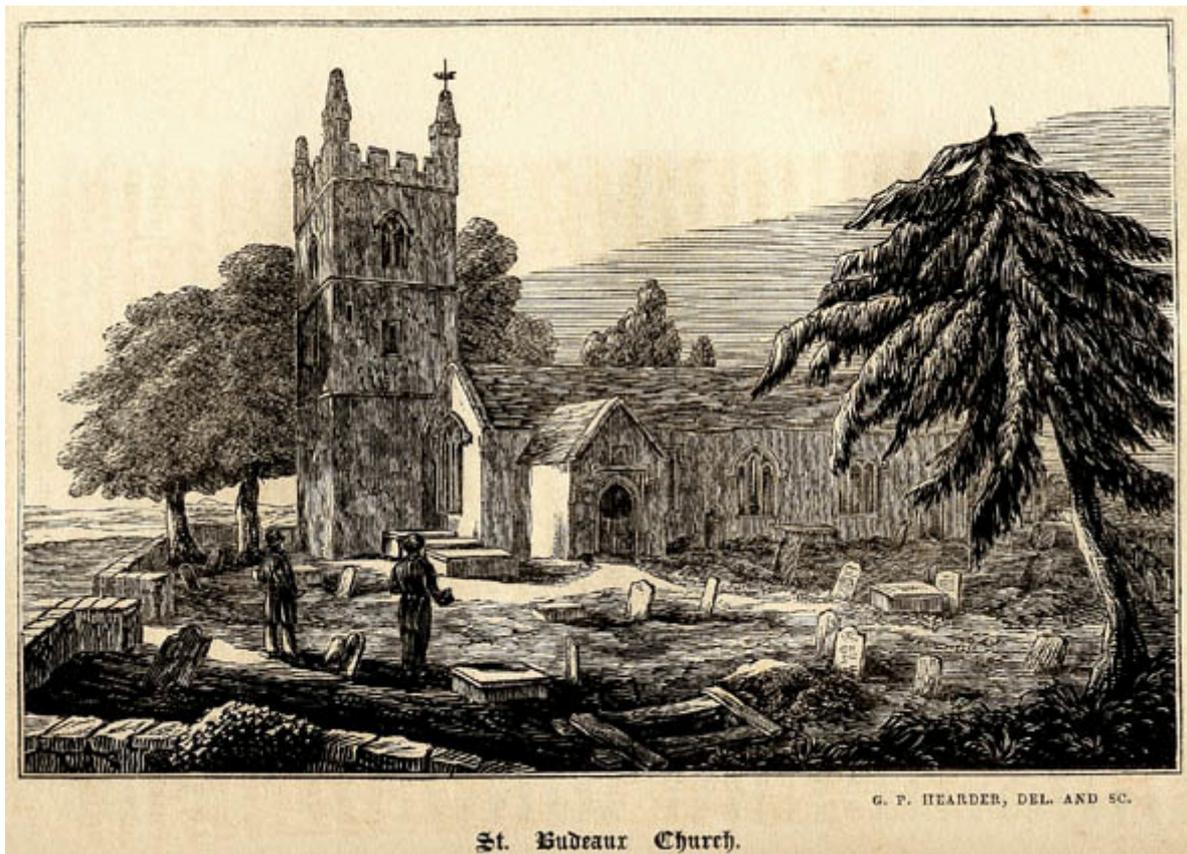
The image below is of the Saint Budeaux area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 117/15
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 117SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX445585
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX45NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 108
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 348 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



St. Budeaux Church.

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

Saint Budeaux, N. of Devonport, is now completely engulfed in suburban Plymouth. The parish church (St. Budoc) was rebuilt in 1563 "in the Gothic style on a new site which commands fine views of the river and the Cornish bank. The old site was somewhere by the shore of the creek near Budshead, and was perhaps the landing place of the Celtic saint Budoc in the 6th or 7th century. There are considerable traces of the old mansion of the Budsheads here. The whole creek is beautiful and full of feeling, associated as it is with many of the early saints, Indract, Dominic, Budoc, and all their company (see TAMERTON FOLIOT also). The present church is chiefly of interest for its associations with Sir Francis Drake who was married here to Mary Newman in 1569, and with Sir Ferdinando Gorges (1566?- 1647). He was governor of Plymouth, became interested in colonisation, and formed two companies which received grants of land in New England. He founded the settlement of New Plymouth in 1628, and was appointed first governor of Maine in 1635. He died in 1647 and his table monument is here.

Saint Giles-in-the-Heath

Saint Giles-in-the-Heath is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Black Torrington Hundred. The population was 187 in 1801 258 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 62 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Holsworthy 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 Saint Giles-on-the-Heath 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 74/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 74SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX353907
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX39SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 112
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 190
- Geological sheet 323 also covers the area

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

St. Giles-in-the-Heath gave rise to the great Devonshire family of Cary who originated here in the 12th century at Carey Barton; but the present house is of no note. West Panson was a Domesday estate and has some old work. The church (St. Giles) is a plain little building with a low W. tower, a Norman font, and a mural monument to the Carys (1565).

Saint Giles-in-the-Wood

Saint Giles-in-the-Wood is located within Torrington local authority area. Historically it formed part of Fremington Hundred. It falls within Torrington 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 547 in 1801 623 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 120 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Torrington 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 Saint Giles-in-the-Wood 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 30/6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 30NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS534190
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - 1:10,000 (six inch to a mile: sheet SS51NW)
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Explorer 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:

St. Giles-in-the-Wood is a large parish with a number of hamlets, the greater part of which formerly belonged to the Rolle estate, centred at Stevenstone. George Rolle, one of the many successful Tudor lawyers, bought the Stevenstone estate shortly before 1524, and built himself "a right fair house of brick" (Leland) which was probably completed by 1539 when we find him writing to Lady Lisle from "my poor

house" of Stevenstone. This Tudor house was rebuilt or remodelled some time in the 18th century, but in 1868-72 the Hon. Mark Rolle rebuilt the house again in the worst style of the time. The richest man in Devon built himself the ugliest house. This is now being allowed to fall into ruin, but the attractive out-buildings of the 18th century house (which were left standing) have been converted into flats. The Deer Park of 370 acres, once finely timbered, is now naked and devastated of its trees.

The church (St. Giles) was "restored" in 1863, with further alterations in 1879, by the Hon. Mark Rolle who spared no expense to make it as ugly as his own house. There remain, however, a number of brasses, as follows:

- (1) Recumbent effigy and brass (1648) of Thomas Chafe, Esq., of Dodscott, now pushed into the tower, and dirty and neglected;
- (2) a brass effigy of Elinor, wife of John Pollard of Way (1430), in the S. aisle, mutilated;
- (3) a brass with effigies of a lady and ten children, of Margaret, the wife of John Rolle, Esq., of Stevenstone (1592), in the S. aisle;
- (4) a brass effigy of Joan, the wife of William Risdon of Winscott, gent. (1610);
- (5) a brass of John Rolle of Stevenstone, Esq. (1570).

The parish contains a number of interesting farmhouses, some of them formerly "mansions." Way is interesting as the *fons et origo* of the mighty tribe of Pollard, who bought it from the Ways before 1242, and who flowered forth in such profusion in the 16th and 17th centuries. It is now a farmhouse, but contains considerable traces of 16th century and perhaps earlier work.

Winscott Barton came eventually to Tristram Risdon, the antiquary, who wrote here his *Chorographical Description or Survey of the County of Devon* between 1605 and 1630. The present farmhouse is a late 18th century house. Kingscott is an attractive hamlet with several 16th and 17th century farmhouses. Whitsleigh Barton was a Domesday manor.

Saint Marychurch

Saint Marychurch is located within Torbay local authority area. Historically it formed part of Haytor Hundred. It falls within Ipplepen 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 801 in 1801 6748 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 139 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 Saint Marychurch 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 116/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 116SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX919661
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX96NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 350 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



Rees & Co. London 5094.

10 Aug 1864.

St. Mary Church, Torquay.



Rees & Co. London 5094.

6 Oct 1875.

St. Mary Church, Torquay.

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

The ancient parish church of St. Marychurch (St. Mary) was rebuilt in 1861, except the tower. The latter was rebuilt in 1872 as a memorial to Bishop Phillpotts (1778-1869) who is buried in the churchyard. Phillpotts had built himself a palace at Torquay, where he preferred to live, which he called Bishopstowe (now the Palace Hotel). The church at St. Marychurch was greatly damaged during the 1939-45 war by enemy aircraft.

Salcombe

Salcombe is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Stanborough 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 1056 in 1801 2167 in 1901 2187 in 1991. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £49/10/08. In 1641/2 304 adult males signed the Protestation returns. Borough in Malborough 1640.

A parish history file is held in Salcombe 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 Salcombe 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 136/15
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 136SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX737390
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX73NW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 355 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Salcombe 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:

Salcombe is a small seaport and holiday town on the W. side of the Kingsbridge estuary and about 1 m. from its mouth. The climate is perhaps the mildest in Devon, and the scenery of extreme beauty. It began to attract residents in the later years of the 18th century, The Moul (the house of the historian Froude) being the first of the "villas" to be built, in 1764. Woodville (now Woodcot), where Froude died, was built in 1797. The Grange is also a late 18th century house. Such houses were rare, however, for even in 1822 Lysons describes Salcombe as "a fishing town" with three shipwrights' yards, and a Whitsuntide fair for trinkets, sweetmeats, etc. It began to grow more rapidly in the 1840s, especially after the opening of the railway at Kingsbridge in 1893. It is now chiefly a yachting and fishing centre and offers little to day visitors.

The church (Holy Trinity) was built in 1843-4, enlarged in 1889, and calls for no comment. Salcombe Castle (Fort Charles) was erected by Henry VIII as part of the defences of the southern coast of England, and withstood sieges during the Civil War. The remains consist chiefly of one tower.

Batson is an attractive hamlet at the head of a creek. Batson Hall, an old farmhouse, was formerly a "mansion" and is recorded in Domesday Book. Ilbertstow, farther down the creek on the N. side, has some medieval work, and an E. wing added in 1784.