

Marsh Green

Marsh Green is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of East Budleigh Hundred. Village in the parish of Rockbeare.

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 Marsh Green 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 81/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 81NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY042936
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY09SW
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Explorer 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping: sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area.

Extract from Kelly's Devonshire Directory

Marsh Green is 2 miles south of Rockbeare has a mission church erected in 1896 and a Congregational chapel, erected in 1840.

Martinhoe

Martinhoe is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Sherwill Hundred. It falls within Shirwell 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 165 in 1801 174 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 46 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Lynton 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 Martinhoe 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 2/15
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 2SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS667487
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS64NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 09
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 277 also covers the area

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

Martinhoe parish contains some superb scenery, with tremendous hog-backed cliffs that are a feature of this coast. The church (St. Martin) has a charming exterior but was in fact murdered at the "restoration" of 1866- 7, when, among other crimes, the old musicians' gallery was done away with. The N. aisle was added in 1867.

On the Beacon is a circular earth-work of the same size and type as that at Old Barrow in Countisbury (*q.v.*), which is known to have been a Roman signal station: a more exact date is not known. The Martinhoe site has not been excavated (but see note below) but is almost certainly another signal station, probably one of several set up to give warning of the approach of hostile craft to the Roman towns and villas of Somerset. (Four. Roman Studies 22 (1932), 71,2.) The name of the Beacon suggests that it was used in later times, probably in the 16th century, as a signal station.

Killington was a Domesday manor. Croscombe Barton is conceivably a Celtic homestead in origin: it means *Cradoc's combe*, and Cradoc is a British personal name.

Note: The Martinhoe site was subsequently excavated in 1960. For details of the excavation, together with a list of the finds, see Devon Archaeological Society Proceedings, vol 24.

Marwood

Marwood is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Braunton Hundred. It falls within Barnstaple 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 632 in 1801 681 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 185 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Braunton 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 Marwood 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 9/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 9SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS544375
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS53NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 139
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 293 also covers the area

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

Marwood is a large and beautiful parish, with wooded combes, open downland (rising at Hewish Down Beacon to 859 ft.), and a number of interesting farmhouses. A considerable [lumber of farmsteads go back to Saxon times and are recorded in Domesday Book. These are Marwood itself, Blakewell, Kingsheanton, Metcombe,

Varley, Westcott Barton, Whiddon, and Whitefield Barton. Kennacott, another farm, is recorded as early as 1167. Westcott Barton, a home of the Chichesters in the 17th century, is a very interesting example of a large Devon *barton* in site and layout, with its own small mill. It appears to be medieval in part, remodelled c. 1600.

The parish church (St. Michael) is excellently sited, looking down a wooded valley, and is of unusual interest for its fittings. It is mainly an early 14th century cruciform church, of which the N. transept was enlarged into an aisle in the late 15th century. It is plastered and whitewashed throughout, and is most attractive. The fittings include (1) a fine rood-screen to the N. aisle, with good Renaissance detail. It bears the name of Sir John Beaupel "parson of Marwood," fl. 1520, which is the period of the screen. The screen retains the carved E. back of the rood-loft, but the remainder of the work was destroyed after 1852; (2) carved bench-ends in the nave; (3) a 17th century pulpit; (4) royal arms of George III in plaster; (5) a number of pleasant monuments, esp. one to William and Anthony Peard, 1652; (6) carved ribs and bosses to N. aisle roof; (7) sundial by John Berry (1762) on the S. porch, showing the approximate time in the principal capitals of Europe and at Jerusalem. John Berry made many sundials in North Devon.

Mary Tavy

Mary Tavy is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Lifton 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 376 in 1801 717 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 89 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 Mary Tavy 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 98/9
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 98SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX503795
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX57NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 112
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 338 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



NEAR MARY TAVY.
Property of J. Buller Esq

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

Marytavy has an interesting mining history; many abandoned tin and copper mines will be found, especially the Devon Friendship Mine, just N. of the village, and Wheal Betsy below Kingsett Down. An old mine leat is now used to supply a large hydro-electric plant in the parish with motive power.

Besides Marytavy itself, Wringworthy, North and South Warne, and Burntown were all Domesday manors. North Warne and Wringworthy are good examples of freeholders' "mansions." Marytavy church (St. Mary) is mostly a 15th to early 16th century granite structure, drastically restored in 1878- 9, but nevertheless pleasant in feeling.

Marystow

Marystow is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Lifton 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 297 in 1801 255 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 68 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 Marystow 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 97/2
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 97NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX435828
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX48SW
 - 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:

Marystow is the "holy place" of St. Mary", where the parish church now stands, but the Domesday manor was down as Sydenham in the wooded valley of the Lew. Raddon, a hamlet in the NE. of the parish, was also a Domesday manor.

The manor of Sydenham came to the Wises *temp.* Henry IV, and the present house was built by Sir Thomas Wise, who was knighted at the coronation of James I in 1603. It is one of the most beautiful Jacobean houses in Devon. Sir Edward Wise remodelled the interior of the house c.1656. In 1675 Sydenham passed to the Tremaynes, who made it their principal residence. The ironwork of the gateway carries the Tremayne crest and the curious device of a Puritan hat.

In April 1937 the contents of the house, the accumulation of more than 300 years of uninterrupted ownership, were sold and dispersed, and the house has since been used as a school.

Marystow church (St. Mary) is largely a 12th century structure, though much altered: the S. doorway and most of the S. wall of the nave may be dated c.1160, and the font is a splendid example of late Norman workmanship, of the same design as Lifton. The chancel was rebuilt early in the 14th century (note the double sedilia and the tracery of the windows), and the W. tower added at the same time. The tower was largely rebuilt in granite in the early 16th century. There is a splendid Renaissance monument to Sir Thomas Wise (1630). Despite the heavy hand of the restorer the church is most attractive.