

Luffincott

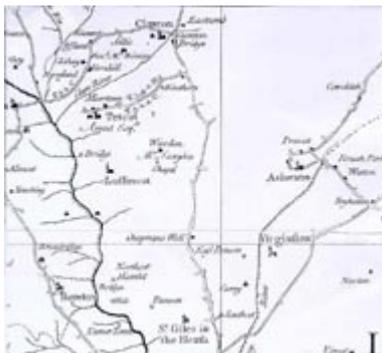
Luffincott is located within Torrridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Black Torrington Hundred. It falls within Holsworthy Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies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

The population was 76 in 1801 62 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 26 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 Luffincott 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 74/5
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 74NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX333946
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX39SW
 - 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:

Luffincott is a small remote parish on the Cornish border, commanding fine views over the Tamar valley. The church (St James) was over restored in 1893 and is of no interest except for its bells, two of which are pre-Reformation. The tower was rebuilt in 1791.

Lundy

Lundy is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Braunton Hundred. It falls within Hartland 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.

A parish history file is held in Ilfracombe 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

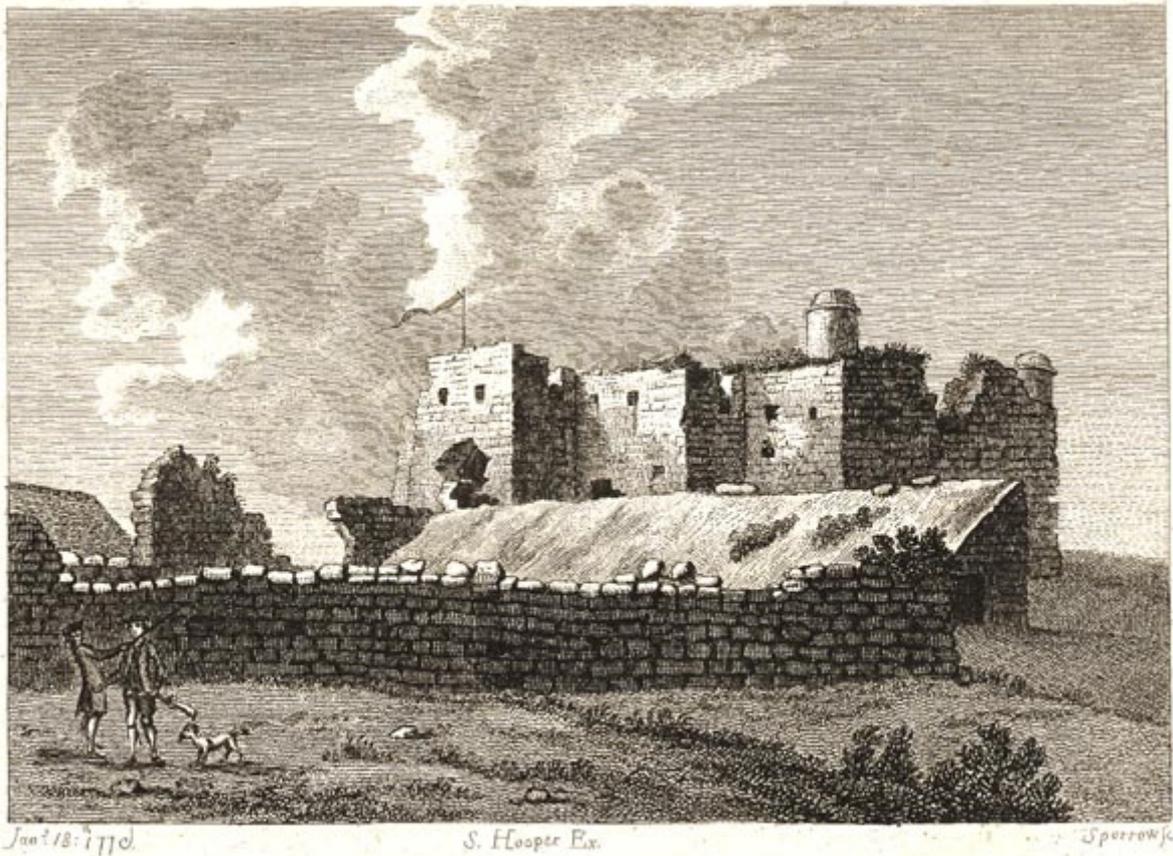
The image below is of the Lundy area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 4A/2,6,10,14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 4ANW,4ASW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS135450
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS14NW,SS14SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet Explorer 139
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 292 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



THE CASTLE IN THE ISLE OF LUNDY.

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

Lundy the only island of any size off the coast of Devon, lies 11 m. NNW. of Hartland Point, about 22 m. NW. of Instow with which there is a regular service by motor-boat, and in the entrance to the Bristol Channel. It is about 3 m. long, averages about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and covers some 920 acres. It is composed mostly of granite, with slates at the S. end, and forms a tableland about 400 ft. above the sea. The highest point is at Beacon Hill (471 ft.), from which there are magnificent views of the Welsh coast one way, and the Devon and Cornish coasts the other. The name Lundy is derived from the Old Norse words *lundi*, "puffin," and *ey*, "island"; and puffins still nest on the island in large numbers. The island was well known to the Scandinavian pirates who harried the shores of Wales and Devon, and is indeed first mentioned by name in the Orkneyinga-saga in 1139-48.

Lundy was occupied in prehistoric times, for flint flakes and pottery have come from the small barrows that dot the surface of the island, but nothing is known of its history before the 12th century. At that time it belonged to the turbulent family of the Mariscos, who became pirates and terrorised the neighbouring coasts until William de Marisco was caught and hanged in 1242. (For the 13th century Mariscos, see "The Murder of Henry Clement" in Powicke, King Henry III and the Lord Edward

(Oxford 1947) In the early 17th century the island again became the haunt of pirates, and was frequently attacked by the Spanish and French. Lord Say and Sele obtained Lundy in 1656. He is said to have retired there during the Protectorate, and to be buried under the W. window of the old St. Helen's chapel. The island has frequently changed hands in recent times. In 1834 it was bought for 9,400 guineas by W. H. Heaven, who claimed it to be a "free island" and successfully resisted the jurisdiction of the mainland magistrates. Lundy was in consequence sometimes referred to as "the kingdom of Heaven." It belongs in fact to the county of Devon, and has always been part of the hundred of Braunton.

A lighthouse was erected in 1819 on the highest point of the island but experience showed that the light was frequently obscured by fog at that height, and in 1897 the North Light and South Light, at either end of the island, were substituted for it. The only landing place among the towering cliffs is at the SE. end, in the shelter of Rat Island. Above the landing place are the few houses on the island, and the new St. Helen's church (1889) The old church, used until about 1747, stood near the Old Lighthouse where some foundations are to be seen. Also at the SE. end of the island is the square keep of Marisco Castle (probably 13th century) now converted into cottages. It was refortified during the Civil Wars.

Lundy has long been notable for its multitude of rabbits and its colonies of puffins. It is also of particular interest to geologists and botanists. The cliff scenery is spectacularly wild. On the Shutter Rock, at the SW. point of the island, Charles Kingsley caused Don Guzman's great ship to be wrecked in *Westward Ho!* and in 1906 H.M.S. *Montagu* was in fact wrecked here. Rat Island is one of the few remaining homes of the aboriginal black rat, now almost exterminated by the brown rat. The granite of Lundy was used for the Thames Embankment, and was long used for parish churches on the Devon mainland.

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Luppitt

Luppitt 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 675 in 1801 467 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £01/16/08.

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 Luppitt 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 58/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 58NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST169067
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST10NE
 - 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:

Luppitt is a country of deep, winding lanes running from one ancient farmstead to another, haunted by buzzards in the valleys and by curlews on the heaths above, and full of flowers. One gets a wonderful view of this great field-patterned bowl on emerging from Honiton Tunnel, on the Southern Region line, going W. In the

foreground of the view is the curious isolated knob of Dumpdon Hill (855 ft.), crowned by a fine kite-shaped earthwork, some 800 ft. long from N. to S. and 370 ft. wide at its broad N. end. On three sides the hill slopes precipitously; at the more level N. end are additional defences. The earthwork has never been scientifically excavated, but it is probably a hill-fort of late (pre-Roman) Iron Age date. The views from the summit are striking.

Luppitt itself is little more than a hamlet; the isolated farmstead is the characteristic dwelling. Of these, besides Luppitt itself, Greenway Farm, Mohuns Ottery, and Shapcombe, are all mentioned in Domesday Book. Moorland farm had a chapel in 1308. Mohuns Ottery lies on the rising of a hill above the Otter valley, grey and fortress-like from a distance. By 1303 the Carews had succeeded the Mohuns here, and established a large house and a park. They lived here until the death of Sir Peter Carew in 1575, when the estate came to the Southcotts. In the 16th century the Carews were among the leading Protestants of the county and were implicated in Wyatt's Rebellion. Sir Peter Carew (1512-75) probably rebuilt the house: the initials P. C. appear in the spandrels of the front doorway. The mansion had become a farmhouse by Lysons's day and was reduced in size. It was mostly burnt down about 1868, but a considerable part of the gatehouse remains.

Luppitt church (St. Mary) is a 14th century cruciform building with N. and S. transepts, restored in 1885-90 and again in 1923. The two remarkable features of the church are the sculptured font of the 10th century, and the fine 14th century cradle roof in the nave and transepts.

Lustleigh

Lustleigh is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Teignbridge Hundred. It falls within Moretonhampstead 2 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 246 in 1801 394 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 53 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

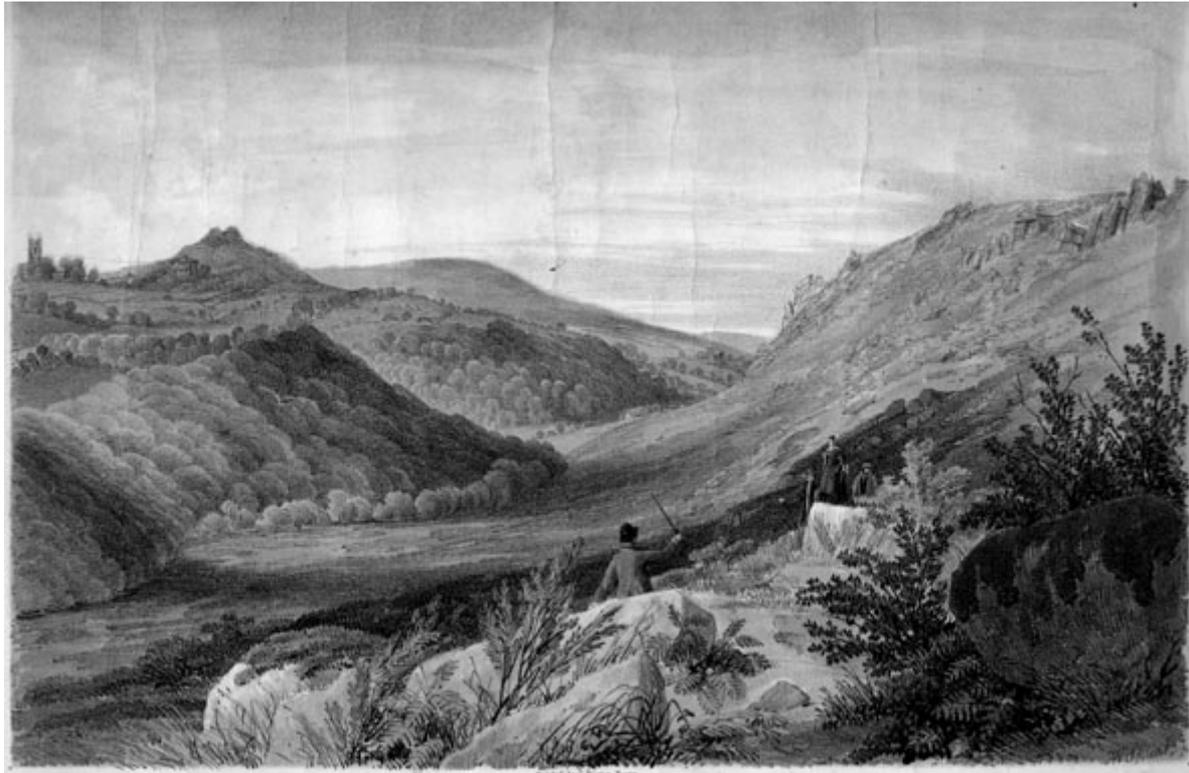
The image below is of the Lustleigh area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 100/4,100/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 100NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX784812
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX78SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Lustleigh 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:

Lustleigh is a picturesque village with a good deal of excellent domestic building in granite of 16th to 18th century date, and also some "olde worlde" fabrications that followed the "discovery" of the village. The moorland scenery W. of the village is locally famous, especially at Lustleigh Cleave overhanging the beautiful little river Bovey. Becka Falls, also a famous beauty spot, are near by on the Becka Brook, though actually in Manaton parish.

The church (St. John the Baptist) is an attractive and interesting building, ranging in date from the 13th century to the early 16th. In the S. transept is the effigy of Sir William Prouz (1329), and in the N. aisle wall two other effigies, probably also Prouzes though sometimes erroneously called Dinhams. (Hamilton Rogers, *Effigies and Monuments of Devon*. The rood-screen is unique, being almost certainly a post-Reformation and coarse copy of the fine screen at Bridford. It bears the pomegranate badge of Katherine of Aragon, but a date in Mary's reign (1553-8) has been suggested for it.

The Rev. William Davy (1743-1826) was for many years curate of Lustleigh, and here he printed, at the rectory and on a printing-press constructed by himself, the 26 unreadable volumes of his *System of Divinity*, besides six volumes of his sermons on which he lost £100.

Just across the stream from Lustleigh village (though in Bovey Tracey parish) is Wreyland, where Cecil Torr wrote his delightful three volumes of *Small Talk at*

Wreyland, of gossip and talk about this bit of Devonshire countryside during the space of a hundred years or so.

Luton

Luton is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Ashcombe 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.

A parish history file is held in Newton Abbot 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 Luton 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 102/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 102SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX902769
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX97NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Extract from Kelly's Devonshire Directory

Luton is a hamlet, formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1866 from Bishopsteignton. The church of St John the Evangelist is an edifice of stone, erected in 1865. The eastern windows are stained.