

Georgeham

Georgeham 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 627 in 1801 698 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 217 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 Georgeham 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 8/2, 3, 6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 8NW,NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS464398
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS43NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 139
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 292 also covers the area

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

Georgeham was simply *Ham* in Domesday Book; the church is dedicated to St. George. Other Domesday manors in the parish were Croyde, North Buckland, Hole and Pickwell. The coastal scenery of the parish is attractive, especially at Croyde Bay, and at the fine headland of Baggy Point which now belongs to the National Trust. The parish church was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1876-7. It contains a number of interesting effigies and monuments. The effigy of a medieval knight is supposed to

be that of Mauger St. Aubyn (d. 1294), who held the manor of Pickwell. In the Pickwell chapel also are some Harris monuments, and a good early 18th century screen. In the old village of Croyde are a number of attractive cottages but the coastal end has been "developed."

Georgenympton

Georgenympton is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of South Molton Hundred. It falls within South Molton 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 237 in 1801 170 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 59 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in South Molton 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 Georgenympton 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
- 21/16 Six inch (1:10560) sheet 21SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS701230
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS72SW
 - 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:

Georgenympton is mainly an unexciting 15th century church (St. George), with a tower rebuilt in brick in the 17th century. The village is quiet.

Germansweek

Germansweek is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Lifton Hundred. It falls within Okehampton 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 133 in 1801 204 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 61 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Okehampton & 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 Germansweek 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 75/6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 75NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX439942
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - 1:10,000 (six inch to a mile: sheet SX49SW
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Explorer 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:

Germansweek lies in the heart of a large unknown tract of clay country, the pastoral nature of which is indicated as far back as the 11th century by the frequency of *wick* (i.e. dairy-farm) in its Domesday place-names. There were two Domesday manors called Wick in this parish, one now Germansweek (from the dedication of the church to St. Germanus of Auxerre) and the other now Southweek. The small village is on a hill rising steeply from the Wolf valley.

The church was drastically restored in the 1870s and is of little interest. The Seccombes have owned and farmed Seccombe since the 13th century.

Gidleigh

Gidleigh is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Okehampton 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 125 in 1801 121 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 38 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Okehampton 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

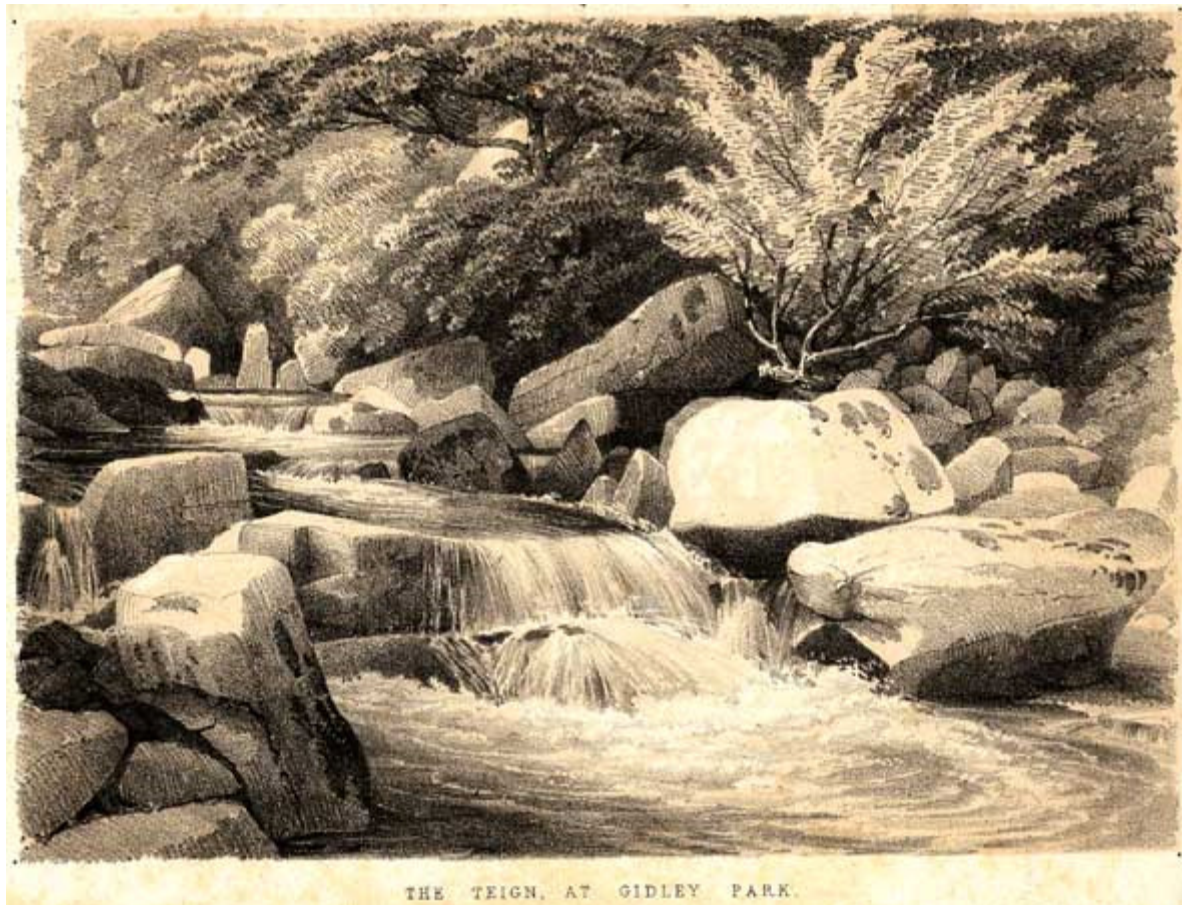
The image below is of the Gidleigh area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 89/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 89NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX671884
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX68NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 324 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



THE TEIGN, AT GIDLEY PARK.

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

Gidleigh is a remote place on the edge of Dartmoor, not mentioned before the middle of the 12th century.

The church (Holy Trinity) is a simple, granite building of the early 16th century, with ceiled roofs and plastered walls, a good rood-screen, and a modern pulpit and lectern in granite (1853). Some medieval glass remains in the S. aisle. Slight structural changes were made in the 17th century (cf. the nave windows) and it is possible that the tower was rebuilt then.

Close to the church are the remains of Gidleigh Castle, a fortified manor house c. 1300 in date. It is contemporary with the later work of Okehampton Castle, and may well be by the same mason. It is a small "keep" consisting of a cellar below, and a solar above, and probably had originally a low-pitched roof covered with lead.' (Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association. Vol. 57 (1925), 267-71.)

Berrydown Farm is an attractive 17th century farmhouse. Thule Farm is also interesting, modernised but not spoilt, and has the date 1566 carved on a beam in one of its rooms. There are many hut-circles and other Bronze Age monuments on the high moors, especially on Buttern Hill.

Gittisham

Gittisham is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of East Budleigh 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 459 in 1801 314 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £11/11/00.

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 Gittisham 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 70/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 70NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY135984
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY19NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 326 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



GITTISHAM CHURCH.

Drawn from Nature and on Stone by W. Spruel.

Engr'd by C. Bulman.

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

Gittisham (pron. *Gitsam*) is an attractive village with some excellent cob and thatch building. A large stone-built farmhouse in the village is dated RS: 1600, and there are other good cottages and houses. Rapshays Farm was a Domesday manor. Combe House, in a beautiful park on the slopes of Gittisham Hill, is a good Elizabethan house (in parts probably older) in the Somerset rather than the Devon style. It was probably built by the Henry Beaumont (d. 1591) whose striking monument is in Gittisham church. He devised the manor to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Cole Orton (Leics.) "for the name sake," says Risdon, but it was sold to the Putts in 1615. They held it until 1792, when it passed by marriage to the Markers who still own it. The apple Tom Putt is named after Thomas Putt (1722-87), a barrister, who perfected it, and who planted the Beech Walk on Gittisham Hill.

The church (dedication unknown) is exceptionally attractive. It is a 15th to 16th century building. The S. aisle was probably built by Henry Beaumont between about 1528 and 1548. The atmosphere of the church is mostly that of the 18th century—box-pews, ceiled roofs, a collection of Putt hatchments, still freshly coloured, and a Georgian W. gallery. There are royal arms of Charles II, and some 16th century glass in the N. chancel window. The chancel aisle contains several good monuments, besides that of Henry Beaumont already mentioned, including a beautiful mural tablet (1627) to the wife of a Beaumont rector, and an ornate marble monument to Sir Thomas Putt (1686) and his wife. There are other Putt and Marker memorials.

On the top of Gittisham Hill begins a large group of Bronze Age barrows, extending for 3 m. SE. to Broad Down. Most of these lie in Farway (*q.v.*). The deluded Joanna Southcott was born on a farm in Gittisham.