

Peter Tavy

Peter Tavy is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Roborough 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 291 in 1801 293 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 98 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 Peter 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 98/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 98SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX514776
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX57NW
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Outdoor Leisure 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping: sheet 201
- Geological sheet 338 also covers the area.

Illustrations

The image below is of Peter Tavy as included in the Library's illustrations catalogue. 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:

Petertavy church (St. Peter) is mainly a building of c. 1500, abominably restored. Portions of the medieval rood-screen, which was chopped up at the "restoration," are fastened to a wall. The remains of a fine carved pew, also chopped up, were put across the tower arch. There are, however, several interesting secular buildings in the village and outlying parts of the parish. The Petertavy Inn is probably early 17th century. Coxtor is a good example of a moorland yeoman's dwelling of the same date. Willsworthy, far up the infant Tavy, was a Saxon farmstead, held by Siward in 1066. It had a chapel in medieval times. It is now a somewhat altered 16th century farmhouse. Wapsworthy, recorded in 1230, has a ruined 16th century farmstead. Bagga Tor, recorded in 1238, is a remote moorland farmstead built into the side of a hill, of considerable interest to the student of English peasant building. Nat Tor (1340) is another primitive farmstead. At Cudlipptown, behind Edgecombe Farm, a 15th century farmstead, now abandoned as a dwelling, survives largely intact.

The moorland in the parish is thickly sprinkled with hut-circles, cairns, stone rows and circles, and other Bronze Age remains, which can be best located on the 2½-inch maps (sheets 20/57, 20/58). On Standon Down is a remarkable collection of more than 70 hut-circles representing an unenclosed Bronze Age village, one of the most important sites on the Moor. It lies at the S. end of Tavy Cleave, a romantically

beautiful gorge where the Tavy breaks out of the Moor. One must beware of the military's firing activities around here, but adequate notice is given. The visitor should not be deterred from seeing this most interesting and beautiful place. Along the Tavy near Cudlipptown are disused tin and copper mines.

Peters Marland

Peters Marland is located within Torrington local authority area. Historically it formed part of Shebbear 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 286 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 65 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 Peters Marland 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 40/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 40NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS478134
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS41SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 355
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 307 also covers the area

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

Peters Marland lies in dullish country. The church (St. Peter) stands high and commands superb views of Dartmoor. It was, however, rebuilt in 1865, and is

entirely without interest. Twigbear, Week, Winswell, and Winscott were all pre-Conquest estates.

Petrockstow

Petrockstow is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Shebbear 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 467 in 1801 385 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 146 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 Petrockstow 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 41/13,52/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 41SW,52NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS513092
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS50NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

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

Petrockstow means "holy place of St. Petrock," to whom the church is dedicated. The church was rebuilt, except the tower and 14th century N. arcade, in 1870-80, and is dull. It retains its ancient font (c. 1300) with a 16th century cover, and some medieval glass in the vestry. A brass commemorates Henry Rolle and Margaret, his

wife (d. 1591). They lived at Heanton Barton in this parish. Allisland, Heanton, Hele, Little Marland, and Varleys were all Domesday manors.

Pilton

Pilton is located within North Devon local authority area. The population was 831 in 1801 2238 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £00/13/04. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £15/06/08.

In 1641/2 294 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1222. East Pilton merged with Barnstaple. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

A parish history file is held in Barnstaple 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 Pilton area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS556342
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS53SE
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180

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

Pilton now mostly incorporated in the borough of Barnstaple, was one of the four *burhs* of Devon in Alfred's reign, keeping guard over Barnstaple Bay. By the end of the 10th century it had been superseded by Barnstaple, which has now swallowed up its parent. There was a small priory at Pilton, founded in the 12th century as a cell of Malmesbury, and dissolved in 1536. The site of the priory was on the N. side of the parish church.

The church (St. Mary) was the priory church until 1536. It was a 13th century building (cf. the N. aisle and lower part of the tower), but the nave and chancel were reconstructed c.1320 and the S. aisle of nave and chancel added in the early 16th

century. But the real interest of the church lies in its splendid woodwork and monuments. The rood-screen may be dated c.1420-50, and is of a rare and beautiful type. The rich S. parclose screen to the Chichester chapel is later in date. Over the font is a carved medieval cover, and above that a remarkable tester or canopy of 16th century date. The stone pulpit is also 16th century, with an Elizabethan canopy above it and an hour-glass attached to it. Stretching across the chancel and S. aisle is a fine Elizabethan altar rail; and the altar table also appears to be Elizabethan. The church seems to have been much "done up" by the Chichesters of Raleigh, who acquired the site of the priory and the manor soon after the Dissolution. There is a good Renaissance monument in Beer stone to Sir John Chichester (1569), who was twice sheriff of Devon and twice represented the county in Parliament, and his wife, Gertrude (Courtenay), who d.1566. There are also monuments to Sir Robert Chichester (1627), and to Christopher Lethbridge of Westaway (1713), and there are two small brasses in the chancel aisle to Robert and Alexander Bret.

A few interesting houses remain in the town, of which Broadgate House (18th century) and Bull House (partly medieval) are the most notable.

Pinhoe

Pinhoe is located within Exeter local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Aylesbeare 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 353 in 1801 952 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 124 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Pinhoe 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

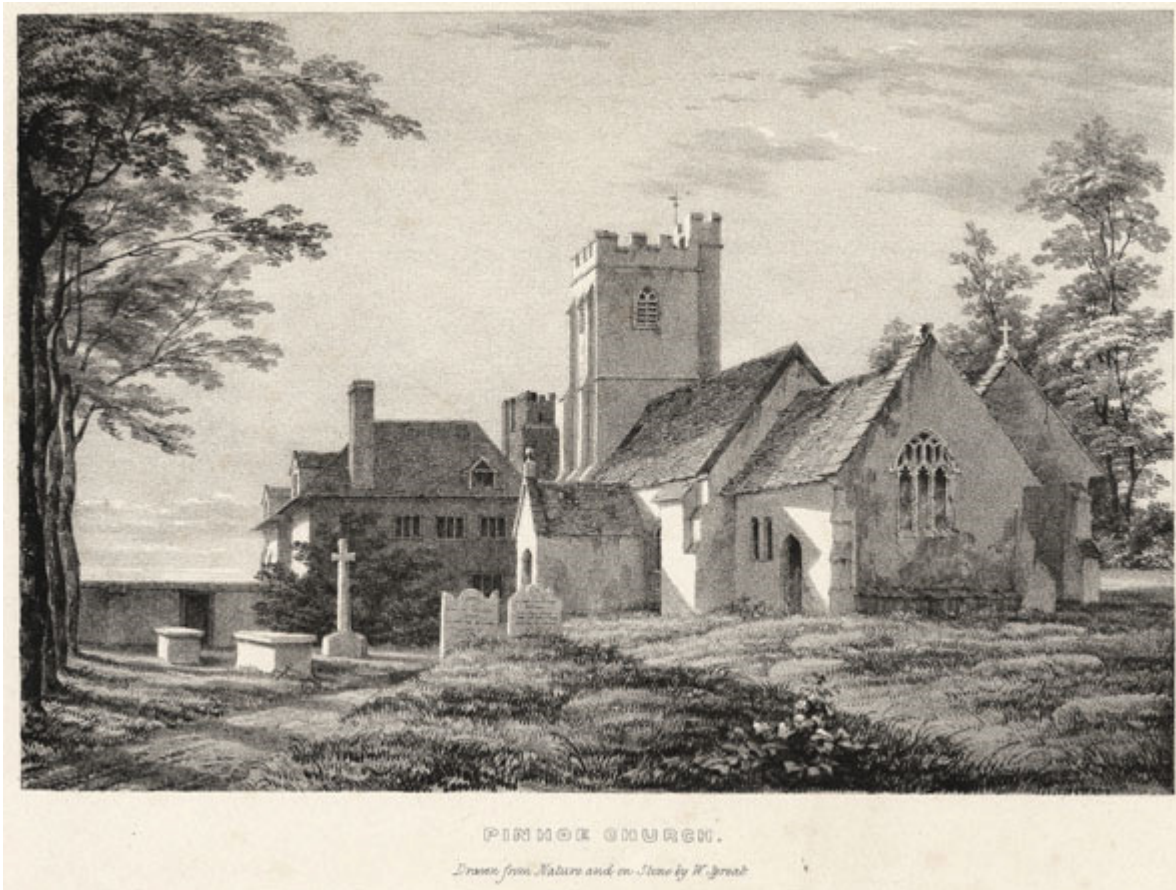
The image below is of the Pinhoe area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 80/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 80NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX964945
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX99SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Pinhoe 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:

Pinhoe church (St. Michael) is beautifully placed on a hill with fine views S. to the sea. The adjoining vicarage is Queen Anne red brick, with a massive red sandstone chimney stack at the back (plate 10).

The church, almost entirely a 15th century building of local red sandstone, contains much that is interesting. The screen is perfect. It retains its vaulting and cornices with their enrichments and its proportions are singularly good. The pulpit is carved and is of the same date as the screen (late 15th century). The nave roof retains some of its original bosses and colour. The font is curious: the bowl is certainly Norman, but the lower half may be Anglo-Saxon. A modern brass tablet commemorates John Reynolds, D.D. (1549- 1607), who was President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and tutor to Richard Hooker. A curious figure of a parish beadle (1700) surmounts an alms-box.

The parish was the site of a battle in 1001, in which the Saxons were defeated by the Danes. The actual site is said to be in or near Mincimore copse. Pinhoe village has been suburbanised by its contact with Exeter.