

East Worlington

East Worlington is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Witheridge Hundred. It falls within Chulmleigh 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 196 in 1801 173 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 51 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Chulmleigh 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 East Worlington 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 43/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 43NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS774138
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS71SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

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

Worlington, East in the remote upland country between Witheridge and Chulmleigh, includes the ancient parishes of East and West Worlington and Affeton. Pedley Barton and Ruston were both Domesday estates, besides Worlington itself, and Copley appears before 1200. In the extreme N. of the parish the small farm of Blagrove was also a Domesday Manor.

About the middle of the 12th century the parishes of East and West Worlington were formed and two churches built, both dedicated to the Virgin Mary. On the W. side another parish was created at Affeton, probably in the 13th century. Affeton was always small and poor and by the middle of the 15th century was absorbed again into West Worlington. There is no trace of a church here to-day. East and West Worlington were united for civil and ecclesiastical purposes in 1885.

Affeton Castle is a restored 15th century gate-tower. The castellated building to which it gave entrance was probably erected by the Affetons in the 13th or 14th century and was a fortified manor house rather than a true castle.

East Worlington village has some old buildings, notably the rectory and the early 17th century Church House, but the church (St. Mary) was almost rebuilt in 1879 and spoilt.

West Worlington church (St. Mary) is much more attractive. It has a twisted spire of wooden shingles above a late 13th century tower, possibly rebuilt in the 17th century. The body of the church is built of the local brown dunstone, with a 14th century chancel and 15th century nave and S. aisle. There are carved bench-ends of unusual design (possibly 16th century) and a screen of late type (c. 1500) across the E. end of the aisle enclosing the chapel of the Stucleys, who lived at Affeton. Notice the carved roof bosses.

Eggbuckland

Eggbuckland is located within Plymouth local authority area. Historically it formed part of Roborough Hundred. It falls within Plympton 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 711 in 1801 2689 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 136 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 Eggbuckland 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 118/13,124/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 118SW,124NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX505578
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX55NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet Explorer 108
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Eggbuckland 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:

Egg Buckland parish on the NE. side of Plymouth is partly occupied by the military defences of the town and port. The church (St. Erasmus) has a good 14th century tower and S. porch, but was otherwise rebuilt in 1864. Widey Court, about ½ m. NW., was the headquarters of Prince Maurice when he besieged Plymouth in 1643, and was visited by the king in September 1644. The house is now neglected and dilapidated.

Eggesford

Eggesford is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Winkleigh Hundred. It falls within Chulmleigh 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 173 in 1801 126 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 32 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Chulmleigh 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 Eggesford 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 42/12
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 42SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS687111
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS61SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



Drawn by E. Devan, Arch^t Engraved by Tho^s H. Shepherd.
EGGESFORD HOUSE, DEVONSHIRE.
 THE SEAT OF THE HONOR^{BLE} NEWTON FELLOWES M.P. TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.
 BY THE PROPRIETORS
 London R. Jennings & W. Chapman. 1833

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

Eggesford has no village. The church (All Saints) stands alone in what was once the park of a great house. The estate belonged to the Coplestones in the 16th century, an ancient Devon family with nearly as many branches as the Chichesters. Edward Chichester, afterwards Viscount Chichester, married the Coplestone heiress and inherited Eggesford through her in 1606. She died in 1616, he in 1648, and they lie under a noble monument in the church. This monument was begun by Edward Chichester, and completed by his son, Arthur, Earl of Donegal (1606-75). There is another "most sumptuous monument" to the latter, and his two wives, "where he standeth in full and just proportion, curiously cut out of pure alabaster, finely polished, between his two ladies, lying in effigy by." He was the nephew of Arthur Chichester, Baron Chichester of Belfast (1563-1625), the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and made his own career in Irish politics. His two wives died long before him, and Arthur Chichester raised this magnificent memorial in 1650, 25 years before his own death. These two monuments are among the finest of their kind in Devon: only the Tawstock monuments of the Earls of Bath are comparable with them. Eggesford was bought by William Fellowes, Esq., in 1718, to whom there is a good monument (1723). The church was much rebuilt in 1867, but is still very pleasing both inside and outside.

The old Eggesford House was demolished about 1832 when the Hon. Newton Fellowes built the present Eggesford House, which is actually in the parish of

Wembworthy. It probably stood in front of the large walled garden which remains on the hillside near the church.

Ermington

Ermington is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Ermington Hundred. It falls within Plympton 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 917 in 1801 2034 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £02/10/00. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £30/08/00. In 1641/2 232 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

A parish history file is held in Ivybridge 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 Ermington 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 125/10,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 125SW,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX637531
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX65SW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

A fair is known from: 14 cent.. [It is intended to include the local section from The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs, by Tricia Gerrish, by kind permission of the author].

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

Ermington was founded early in the Saxon occupation of Devon, probably soon after 700, and appears as a royal manor in Domesday, giving its name to a hundred. The church (St. Peter) is a spacious 14th century structure, enlarged in the 15th century by the opening out of the N. and S. transepts into aisles, with good arcades of elvan. It has a tall plain 14th century tower with a twisted spire. There are a Jacobean screen in place of the usual medieval rood-screen, a brass with effigies to William Strachleigh (1583), and an Elizabethan monument to Christopher Chudleigh. The church contains much good modern woodwork.

Strashleigh was the seat of the Strashleighs from the early 13th century until the end of the line in 1583. The house, now a farmhouse, has some remains of the old "mansion." Strode was the original home of the well-known Strode family. They were here in 1238, and probably earlier, though in the 15th century they acquired Newnham in Plympton St. Mary (q.v.) by marriage and have made that their principal residence ever since. The old Strode "mansion" was at Strode Farm, where there are traces of it. Worthele was a Domesday manor and there are traces of a medieval "mansion" at West Worthele. Hunsdon, not far away, is a picturesque farmhouse, c. 1629 in date. Woodland Farm, near Ivybridge, is 16th century and later. Penquit, though not recorded until 1238, is a Celtic place-name (*pen coed*, "end of the wood"), and has probably been continuously inhabited since Celtic times. There are evidences of a former "mansion" here, and also at Higher Ludbrook, near the E. boundary of the parish.

Escot

Escot is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Hayridge Hundred. It falls within Ottery 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 Ottery St Mary 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 Escot 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 69/8,12 70/5,9
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 69NE,SE 70NW,SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY083982
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY09NE
 - 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 Escot 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:

Escot, first recorded in 1227, is built on the site of Sir Walter Yonge's mansion, finished c. 1688. There is a tradition that John Locke, the philosopher, often visited Yonge at Escot, and that he planted certain clumps of beeches in the park. The present house was built about 1810. Escot was formed into a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1840. The parish church (St. Philip and St. James) was built at the cost of Sir John Kennaway in 1838.