

Malborough

Malborough is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Stanborough Hundred. It falls within Woodleigh 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 1056 in 1801 2167 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 304 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1640.

A parish history file is held in Kingsbridge 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 Malborough 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 136/9,136/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 136SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX708398
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX73NW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 355 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



ALSTON, THE SEAT OF ABRAHAM HAWKINS ESQ

S.E. VIEW FROM THE ESTUARY.

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

Malborough lies on a 400-ft. plateau in the extreme S. of the county. Within its boundaries is perhaps the grandest and most unspoiled cliff scenery on the S. Devon coast, a 4½ m. stretch from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail, most of which is now in the hands of the National Trust.

This piece of country was settled early, possibly by coastal immigrants. Alston, Ilton, Collaton, and Sewer were all Domesday manors. Hope is a fishing hamlet, first heard of in the 13th century.

Malborough church (All Saints), with its slender broach spire, is a landmark over a wide landscape. It is a spacious church, with N. and S. aisles running the full length of its nave and chancel, and good 15th century arcades of Beer stone. The fine rood-screen, which extended across the great width of the church, was destroyed at the "restoration" of 1870.

Mamhead

Mamhead is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Exminster 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.

The population was 230 in 1801 178 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 Dawlish 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 Mamhead 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 102/2,3,6,7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 102NW,102NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX930811
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX98SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



MAMHEAD.

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

Mamhead is a small parish on the massive E. flank of the Haldon Hills, which rise to over 800 ft. Mamhead Park is exceedingly beautiful, with many noble trees, and views over a luxuriant landscape to the sea. The estate was sold by Sir Peter Carew to Giles Ball, whose son Sir Peter Ball (1598-1680) became attorney-general to Queen Henrietta Maria, and recorder of Exeter. He began the building of a mansion here, to replace an older house (which had been garrisoned for the king in the Civil War), which was completed by his son before 1718. His grandson Thomas Ball (1671-1749) was a merchant. When he succeeded to the estate about 1718 he brought back numerous exotic trees from his European journeys and planted extensively. It was he who erected the obelisk on the hill above the house in 1743 "out of a regard to the safety of such as might use to sail out of the Port of Exon [Exeter] or any others who might be driven on the coast."

In 1823 Mamhead was bought by Mr. Newman, whose family had been prosperous merchants at Dartmouth since Elizabethan times, and he completely rebuilt the house on a new site in 1830, to the designs of Salvin. Westley Farm was rebuilt by Salvin in 1833.

The church (St. Thomas the Apostle) stands in the park. It is in the main a 15th century building. The chancel was rebuilt about 1830 by the Newmans, who also

built the S. transept as the Mamhead pew. Among the rectors of Mamhead was William Johnstone Temple (rector 1766-77), grandfather of Archbishop Temple and a member of the company who gathered to hear Dr. Johnson talk. Temple and Boswell were fellow-students at Edinburgh, and Boswell visited his friend at Mamhead rectory just after Easter, 1775. The rector was a water-drinker, and it is said that under his influence Boswell made a vow under the branches of the great churchyard yew at Mamhead - still flourishing - never to get drunk again.

Manaton

Manaton 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 348 in 1801 315 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 77 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Bovey Tracey 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 Manaton 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 100/3,100/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 100NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX750812
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX78SW,SX78SE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 338 also covers the area

Illustrations: The image below is of Manaton 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:

Manaton is a good moorland village, with fine views everywhere. The church (St. Winifred) has a typical granite interior of the late 15th century, with wagon-roofs having carved bosses. The rood-screen (c.1490) is very fine, with interesting detail. It is of eleven bays, extending across nave and both aisles, and retains much of its ancient colour and gilding.

The parish extends far into the Moor. 3 m. due W. of the church is Grimspound, one of the most remarkable antiquities on Dartmoor, a circular walled enclosure containing 24 Bronze Age hut-circles. The name *Grim* undoubtedly refers to the Devil. This is one of several well-known sites in England "where a large prehistoric work was associated by the Saxons with diabolic forces." There are a great number of hut-circles and other pre-historic remains scattered about the moorland end of the parish, the exact sites of which are best located on the 2½ inch Ordnance maps (20/77 and 20/78).

Langstone was a Domesday manor, together with Houndtor and Neadon. Wingstone, near the village, was the home for some years of John Galsworthy, the novelist and dramatist.

Mariansleigh

Mariansleigh is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Witheridge 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 199 in 1801 205 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 62 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 Mariansleigh 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 22/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 22SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS745220
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS72SW
 - 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), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

Mariansleigh is a small cluster of houses on a high, exposed ridge. The church (St. Mary) was a 15th century building with some ancient glass. It was destroyed by fire in 1932 and has since been rebuilt.

Marldon

Marldon is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Haytor Hundred. It falls within Ipplepen 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 364 in 1801 506 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 116 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

You can look for 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 Marldon 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 115/12,115/16
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 115SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX868633
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX86SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 350 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Marldon 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:

Marldon possesses the best example of a fortified manor house left in the county - Compton Castle. An excellent guide to the building can be obtained at the house and a summary description is all that is necessary here. It is a building of early 14th to early 16th century date. Of the early 14th century building, erected c. 1330-40 by Geoffrey Gilbert, who had married the Compton heiress, the solar and the cellar remain, and some foundations of the great hall. The second building period, which brought about extensive changes, was 1450-75; much of the existing house dates from this time. Further large changes were made about 1520, when three of the five machicolated towers were added. The whole house, which is of outstanding interest, has been handed to the National Trust by Commander W. R. Gilbert, descendant of the Gilberts who built it. It was the home of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the explorer and coloniser, and remained in the family until 1800, when it was sold. Commander Gilbert bought back the property, and has restored it carefully over a period of years. It is an astonishingly romantic place to come upon in a quiet Devonshire lane, bursting suddenly upon the eye without any warning.

Marldon church (St. John the Baptist) is entirely a 15th to early 16th century building, the oldest part being the W. tower, c. 1400, and the latest the S. chancel aisle (the Compton chapel) built c. 1520 by John Gilbert of Compton, whose shield of arms appears on the E. respond. On each side of the chancel is a small canopied cenotaph,

commemorating Otho Gilbert and his wife, Elizabeth, who built most of the church c.1450. There are a number of incised slate slabs to local families.

The Church House Inn contains some 15th century work.