

Sheepstor

Sheepstor is located within West Devon 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 99 in 1801 95 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 57 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 Sheepstor 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 112/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 112NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX560676
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX56NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 338 also covers the area

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

Sheepstor is a mere hamlet at the foot of the Tor from which it took its name in the 12th century (plate 37). It has a typical little moorstone church (dedication unknown) of the Dartmoor type, mostly an early 16th century rebuilding. The windows are cut in the more tractable Roborough stone. A good medieval rood-screen was destroyed

by Sir Massey Lopes at the "restoration" of 1862. Enough fragments were found to enable it to be reconstructed in an exact copy in 1914. There are also good modern carved bench-ends. Near the church is a 15th century priest's house. Sheepstor is associated with that remarkable man, Rajah Brooke, who bought an estate at Burrator about 1858. He died there in 1868 and is buried on the N. side of Sheepstor church under a massive tomb of red Aberdeen granite (but why not the Dartmoor granite?) His nephew succeeded him as Rajah of Sarawak, and is also buried here. The Burrator reservoir, which supplies Plymouth, was made in 1891. In 1928 it was enlarged from a capacity of 668 million gallons to 1026 million. It now covers 150 acres, and is surely one of the most beautiful reservoirs in England, among the folds of the Moor. The parish is rich in Bronze Age remains (see 2½ inch sheet 20/56), the most notable being those along the N. bank of the Plym at Legis Tor and Ditsworthy Warren.

Sheepwash

Sheepwash 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 348 in 1801 326 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £01/14/06. In 1641/2 74 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1230. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

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 Sheepwash 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 51/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 51NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS486063
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS40NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 112
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 307 also covers the area

A fair is known from: 14c.-1888. [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:

Sheepwash church (St. Lawrence) was rebuilt in 1880 and is dull. Newcourt Barton is a late 16th century house, remodelled in the early 18th century and later.

Sheldon

Sheldon is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Hayridge Hundred. It falls within Honiton 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 128 in 1801 120 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 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 Sheldon 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 47/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 47SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST120086
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST10NW
 - 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:

Sheldon is a remote parish in the Blackdown Hills. The small church (St. James) was entirely rebuilt in 1871, except for the tower, and contains nothing of interest except the Norman font.

Sherford

Sherford is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge 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 380 in 1801 342 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 120 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 Sherford 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 132/16
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 132SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX779442
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX74SE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 355 also covers the area

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

Sherford situated in a pleasant valley, has some good groups of vernacular building. The church (St. Martin) is wholly built of Charlton Slate inside and out, even to the piers in capitals of the two arcades. The W. tower is a bold early 15th century structure, but most of the church is somewhat earlier, the unusual star shaped

tracery of the aisle windows suggesting late 14th century work. The rood-screen is a fine example, with tracery of the Dartmouth and Portlemouth type and considerable traces of ancient colour.

Keynedon, Malston, and Stancombe were Domesday estates. Keynedon, in a beautiful valley running down to Frogmore creek, was the residence of the Hals family in the early 15th century John Hals (justice of the Common Pleas, 1423) lived here, and his son John (Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield 1459- 90) was born here. The early 15th century gate-tower of their house was demolished about a century ago, but much of the early Tudor house remains. Malston was the principal seat of the Reynells from Richard II's time onwards and contains some 15th century and later work.

Shillingford

Shillingford St George 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 71 in 1801 63 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 Dawlish & Teignmouth 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 Shillingford St George 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 92/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 92NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX904879
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX98NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

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

Shillingford church (St. George) is a small 15th century building of red sandstone, over-restored internally in 1856, but containing a good brass (on the N. side of the

chancel) to Sir William Huddesfield (d. 1499) and his wife Katherine Courtenay, with three children.