

Rackenford

Rackenford is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Witheridge Hundred. It falls within Tiverton 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 340 in 1801 302 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £02/02/06. In 1641/2 92 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1234. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

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 Rackenford 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 33/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 33NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS851182
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS81NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 181
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

A fair is known from: 14c.-1822. [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:

Rackenford lies high and remote. The church (All Saints) is a small, late 15th century building, over restored, and contains nothing of interest. Rackenford Manor, formerly called Cruwyschay, is on the site of the old manor house. It is a mid 18th century house, enlarged in 1928-32. Backstone, Bulworthy, Sideham, and Worthy Farm were all Domesday estates.

Rattery

Rattery is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Stanborough Hundred. It falls within Totnes 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 451 in 1801 347 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 154 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Totnes 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 Rattery 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 120/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 120NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX741615
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX76SW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 373 also covers the area

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

Rattery church (St. Mary) is essentially a cruciform building of the 13th century, remodelled in the 15th by the enlargement of the transepts into aisles both eastwards and westwards. The font is Norman, of red sandstone, with ornament like

that at South Pool. The W. tower is a plain 13th century structure. The 15th century rood-screen and parclose screens remain.

Luscombe was a Domesday manor. Velwell is first mentioned in 1249. It was a medieval "mansion" with a chapel licensed in 1417. Willing, now a farmhouse, was an old seat of the Savery family. Marley House has been known as Syon Abbey since 1935, when a community of Bridgettine nuns removed here after being at Chudleigh for nearly forty years. It is the only English community which can show an unbroken continuity from pre-Reformation days. Syon was founded in 1415 at Isleworth in Middlesex and had much property in East Devon. The community maintained an unbroken succession of English nuns during its long wanderings on the Continent after the Dissolution, and returned to England in 1861, Spettisbury in Dorset being its first home.

Rewe

Rewe is located within East Devon 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 195 in 1801 237 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 69 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 Rewe 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 68/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 68NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX946993
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX99NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - 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:

Rewe church (St. Mary) is a pleasant 15th century building. The chancel screen is 15th century work, modernised and newly coloured; some of the bench-ends are old and well carved.

Upexe, a Domesday estate, had an ancient chapel (dedication unknown), which was rebuilt in 1888. Rudway is another Domesday estate.

Ringmore

Ringmore is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Ermington 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 309 in 1801 204 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 72 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 Ringmore 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 131/15
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 131SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX652459
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX64NE
 - 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:

Ringmore a very attractive village with much good building of 16th and 18th century date, is worth a careful exploration. The coastal scenery is also beautiful. The church* (All Saints), though heavily restored in 1862-3, and lavishly coloured in the

best Victorian manner, is worth inspection. It appears to be c. 1300 in date, but the N. transept contains Norman work from an earlier church.

At Okenbury, a Domesday manor, are substantial remains of the former medieval mansion.

***Additional material provided by Dr D. Collinson. Ringmore Historical Society (2006).**

The church at Ringmore is known as All Hallows rather than All Saints. I believe that has always been so. The north transept contains Saxon rather than Norman work. This was determined by Prebendary F.C.Hingeston-Randolph who undertook the extensive restoration work in the 1860s. He was a notable church architect and church historian, and worked a great deal and for many years with archival material at the cathedral, Exeter. This small error was compounded by Pevsner in his Devon book, and persisted there for many years, but it has been corrected in its most recent edition. The error was also compounded by Miss Cresswell in her account of All Hallows. When Hingeston-Randolph restored the church he built out the north wall that connected with the north transept, largely using its original stone, to incorporate the organ he gave to All Hallows. His extension created a tiny north aisle lady chapel which Miss Cresswell took to be extremely ancient and a part of the very early church. There is a letter from Hingeston-Randolph to Miss Cresswell (possibly at the Devon Record Office) explaining that he himself had designed and built the little chapel as part of his extension of the north wall.

Ringmore (Shaldon)

Ringmore (Shaldon) is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. Historic buildings listed under: Teignmouth.

A parish history file is held in Shaldon & 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 Ringmore (Shaldon) 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 110/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 110SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX926721
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX97SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Ringmore 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:

St. Nicholas consists of the two old villages of **Ringmore** and **Shaldon**, which were annexed to Teignmouth for urban purposes in 1881. They are attractively situated on the S. bank of the Teign estuary, and connected with Teignmouth by a ferry and by Shaldon Bridge, opened in 1827. The original wooden bridge has been largely replaced by iron as it now carries the main Exeter to Torquay road.

Ringmore church (St. Nicholas) was thoroughly restored in 1896. Apart from a Norman font, it contains nothing of note. Shaldon church (St. Peter), at the end of the bridge, was built 1893-1902.

Shaldon village is very pleasing. It contains much late Georgian stucco, especially in the Fore Street and the Strand, and is a good place in which to idle away a summer morning.