

Stoke Rivers

Stoke Rivers is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Shirwell Hundred. It falls within Shirwell 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 225 in 1801 174 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 80 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 Stoke Rivers 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 10/13,14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 10SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS633354
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS63NW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping 09
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 293 also covers the area

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

Stoke Rivers church (St. Bartholomew) is mainly 15th century in style, but sadly altered. According to Davidson it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1832. It is a lamentable sight today, damp and decay everywhere. There is a good inscribed slate slab near the S. porch to the wife of a local yeoman (1705).

2010 addendum - W.G.Hoskins gives the impression that the church is still in a lamentable state. This is no longer true. The church is open, has regular services and this tiny community has managed to raise money over the years to restore much of the building. Well worth a visit.

Stokeinteignhead

Stokeinteignhead is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford 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 574 in 1801 614 in 1901 628 in 1991. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £12/19/06. In 1641/2 159 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

A parish history file is held in Newton Abbot 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 Stokeinteignhead 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 110/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 110SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX916705
- 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

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:

Stoke-In-Teignhead is a small village clustered in a combe 1 m. S. of the Teign estuary. The church (St. Andrew) was originally a cruciform building with N. and S. transepts, probably of early 14th century date, enlarged in the 15th century. The sculpture of the Beer stone capitals of the arcades is worth special notice. The rood-screen (c. 1400) is of unusual character, square headed and early in type. Inside the altar rails is a fine brass, of a priest investments, to John Symon, canon of Exeter and rector of this parish (d. 1497).

Stokenham

Stokenham 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 1301 in 1801 1403 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 393 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 Stokenham 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 137/2,3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 137NW,NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX807429
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX84SW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet Leisure 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 355 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Stokenham 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:

Stokenham is called Stoke in Hamme in the 13th century, to distinguish it from other Stokes. The scenery of the parish, both inland and coastal, is most beautiful and unspoilt. It includes some miles of the Start Bay coastline and the striking headland of the Start, where there is a lighthouse erected in 1836, a period piece internally. Start means "tail" from the shape of the headland (O.E. *steort*).

Torcross takes its name from the *tor* or great rock which terminates the S. end of the long raised beach. The whereabouts of the cross is not known: possibly one stood on the summit of the rock as a mark for shipping. The hamlet probably originated as a small fishing settlement, like Beesands and Hallsands to the S. All were noted for their fine crabs in the 19th century which were esteemed in the London market. Torcross is described in 1850 as "a pretty little bathing place, with several lodging houses for visitors." It is much the same today. Beesands was bombed in 1943 when several people were killed and much damage done. Hallsands has suffered greatly from the sea. The storm of January 1917 especially did great damage and much of the hamlet had to be rebuilt in a safer place. The ruins of the older houses by the sea may be seen.

The parish church (St. Michael and All Angels) seems to have been dedicated originally to St. Humbert the Confessor (d. 1188). (*Cal. Inq.*, viii, 348 (No. 476) Inquisition taken 1343-44.) It is a fine, bold 15th or early 16th century building in local slate, with a good tower of a common S. Devon type. The rood-screen (15th century) occupies the full width of the church.

The village and its hamlets contain much good building in local slate and reed-thatch. Widdicombe House was rebuilt c. 1725 and enlarged c. 1820. Slapton Ley extends into Stokenham and is notable for its fishing and its rare wild birds.

Stoodleigh

Stoodleigh is located within Mid 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 355 in 1801 381 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 Tiverton 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 here is of the Stoodleigh 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 34/6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 34NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS922188
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS91NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 181
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Stoodleigh 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:

Stoodleigh lies in high country, broken up by beautiful, wooded valleys. From Stoodleigh Beacon (987 ft.), the highest point between Exmoor and Dartmoor, there are wonderful views in all directions. On this hill, says Risdon, a beacon was set up by order of Edward II "when he doubted of the landing of his queen Isabel." The lonely farms of Warbrightsleigh Barton, West Whitnole, and Rifton were all Domesday estates, as well as Stoodleigh itself. The church (St. Margaret) is mostly 15th century with a Norman font. Stoodleigh Court is now a school.

Stowford

Stowford is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Lifton 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 235 in 1801 323 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 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 here is of the Stowford 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 87/6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 87NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX433869
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX48NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 112
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 323 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Stowford as included in the Library's illustrations collection. This painting by the architect, Edward Ashworth, is dated 1869. 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:

Stowford church (St. John) has a most attractive interior, although restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1874, when the N. aisle was added. The woodwork was all done at this time, but, being copied from older work by local craftsmen, is excellent. The roofs of the S. aisle, S. chancel aisle, and S. porch are the original, and are notably carved. There are several good 18th century monuments to the Harrises of Hayne, especially one to Christopher Harris, 1718. John Harris of Hayne was Master of the Household to George II and George III. In the S. chancel aisle are the tabard, helmet, and gauntlet of Harris. An Ogham stone - an early Christian monument to one Gunglei - stands at the churchyard gate.

Hayne itself was rebuilt by Wyattville in 1810 in what Baring-Gould dismisses forthwith as "cockney Gothic," but it is good of its kind. It was the seat of the Harrises from Henry VIII's reign until 1864. Milford and Sprytown, now farmhouses, were Domesday manors. Shepherds is a good 16th century farmhouse.