

## **Iddesleigh**

Iddesleigh is located within West Devon 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 441 in 1801 335 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 92 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A parish history file is held in Okehampton 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 Iddesleigh 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 52/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 52NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS570082
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS50NE
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

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

Iddesleigh is an excellent example of a cob and thatch village, most attractive to explore. The church (St. James) stands well, commanding splendid views of Dartmoor, including Cawsand Beacon, Yes Tor, and High Willhays. It is entirely 15th century, with excellent wagon-roofs to nave and N. aisle. In the N. chancel aisle is a noble recumbent effigy of a knight, c. 1250, probably a 13th century squire of

Iddesleigh and believed to be a Sully, ancestor of the redoubtable Sir John Sully who is buried at Crediton.

Ash House is a very attractive house of the time of Charles II. When Sir Stafford Northcote (1818-87) was raised to the peerage in 1885 he took the title of Earl of Iddesleigh, a curious choice as his chief estates lay elsewhere.

## **Ide**

Ide 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 507 in 1801 681 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 163 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**

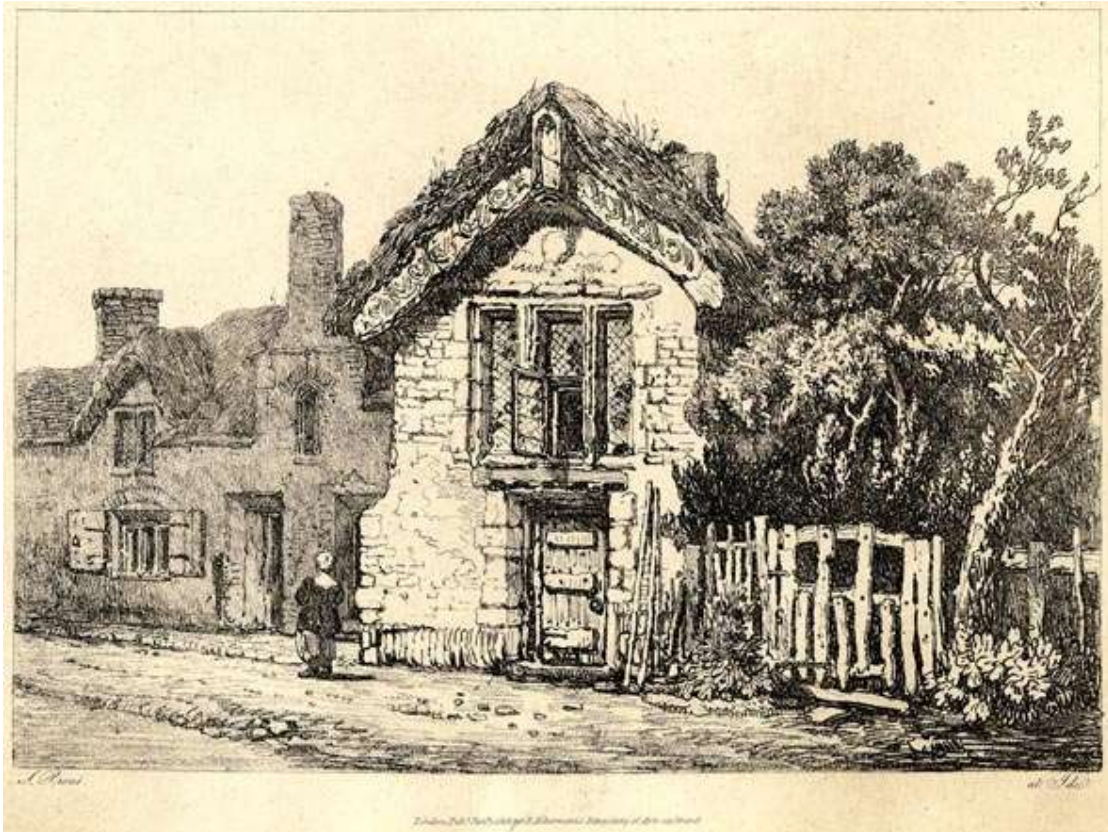
The image below is of the Ide area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 80/9,13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 80SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX900904
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX89SE,SX99SW
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

## **Illustrations**

The image below is of Ide 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:**

Ide (pron. *Ede*) takes its name from St. Ida, to whom the church is dedicated.

The church, entirely rebuilt in 1834, is poor inside and out.

The vicarage, rebuilt about the same time as the church, is more attractive. Ide Bridge, over the little river Alphin, is mentioned as early as 1244.

## **Ideford**

Ideford is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Teignbridge Hundred. It falls within Moretonhampstead 1 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 339 in 1801 254 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 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 Ideford 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 102/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 102SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX892773
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX87NE
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

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

Ideford lies in a beautiful hollow in the Haldon Hills. The church (St. Mary) is plain 15th century and was excessively restored in 1852 and again in 1887-91. A Norman tympanum, discovered when the chancel was rebuilt in 1890, is built into the S. wall of the chancel (outside).

## **Ilfracombe**

Ilfracombe is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Braunton Hundred. It falls within Barnstaple 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 1838 in 1801 8557 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £02/00/00. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £11/15/00. In 1641/2 322 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1249. A turnpike was established in 1843. A market is recorded from 14c.-1935.

A parish history file is held in Ilfracombe 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 Ilfracombe 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 1/13,4/4,5/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 1SW,4NE,5NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS516474
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS54NW
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 139
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 277 also covers the area

## **Illustrations**

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



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:**

Ilfracombe is a seaside resort on the N. coast of Devon with distinctive and striking cliff scenery, arising from the slates which reach the sea in glistening rocks and reefs. Down to the end of the Napoleonic Wars it was simply a market town and fishing port, with a small overseas trade, but always overshadowed by Barnstaple and Bideford. By the time Lysons wrote it was "an agreeable summer residence" and was increasingly frequented as "a bathing-place." Herrings were, however, still more important than visitors. The population grew more rapidly during the 1830s, and there is a certain amount of attractive building of this period. The Bath House (1836) is a good Greek Revival building. Montpellier Place dates from the 1830s; Hillsborough Terrace is somewhat earlier, perhaps 1810-35. The most rapid growth took place between 1861 and 1891 when the population doubled (3851 to 7692), and the predominant architecture is therefore late Victorian. During the past fifty years Ilfracombe has hardly grown at all, in contrast to the rapid expansion of the S. coast resorts. It is exceedingly hilly, and has a more bracing climate than the S. coast. Moreover, the charms of its scenery are such as appeal to the few rather than the multitude.

There are few ancient buildings in the town. St. Nicholas's chapel on the Lantern Hill, at the entrance to the harbour, was a landmark for mariners and a votive chapel for fishermen and sailors like St. Michael's at Braunton. It is mainly a 15th century building. Since the Reformation it has been used as a lighthouse. The parish church (Holy Trinity) is mostly 14th to 15th century, with a Norman tower now half-enclosed within the N. aisle. The font is re-cut Norman, the pulpit Jacobean. Two of the windows have glass by Kempe.

Lee, about 3 m. W., contains a number of interesting cottages and farmhouses, some of 16th and 17th century date. The church (St. Matthew) was built in 1833, but many of the fittings are 17th century. The rock scenery of Lee Bay is very striking. 1½ m. farther W. is Bull Point, where the lighthouse was first lit in 1879.

The parish contains a number of fine old farmhouses, best of which is perhaps Damage Barton, once a medieval "mansion" and for long the seat of the Cutcliffes. It is a splendid example of a Devon *barton*, grouped around a courtyard, in part medieval but mostly 16th and 17th century. It has its own mill, as at Westcott Barton in Marwood. Lincombe was a Domesday manor and a medieval mansion, and still retains much old work including oak-mullioned windows. Chambercombe Farm belonged to the Champernownes in the time of Henry II, and was a medieval mansion with a private chapel (licensed 1439). The present farmhouse is mainly 16th and 17th century.



## **Ilsington**

Ilsington is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Teignbridge Hundred. It falls within Moretonhampstead 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 866 in 1801 886 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 179 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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**

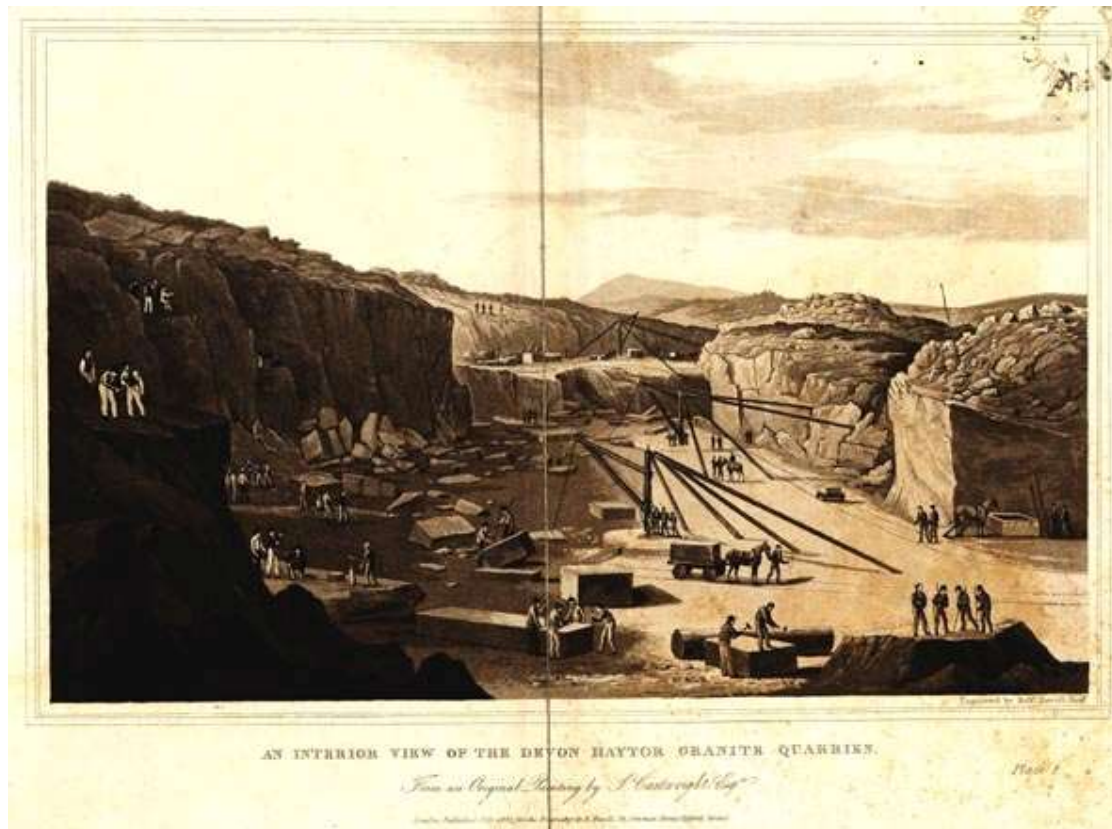
The image below is of the Ilsington area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 108/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 108NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX785761
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX77NE
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

## **Illustrations**

The image below is of Ilsington 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:**

Ilstington is a large 'parish extending into the E. uplands of Dartmoor. It takes in Rippon Tor (1,564 ft.), Saddle Tor, and Hay Tor (1,490 ft.), and extends E. to the Bovey heath country. The Hay Tor granite quarries are in this parish, and a good deal of the old Hay Tor railway (see ch. VIII).

Bagtor, Ingsdon, Sigford and Staplehill, were all small Domesday manors. Bagtor developed into a "mansion" and became the seat of John Ford in Henry VIII's time. John Ford, the dramatist, was born here and baptized in Ilstington church on 12 April 1586. The present house is apparently late 17th early 18th century, but beside it is a good specimen of a 16th century moorland farmhouse, with granite outbuildings, which may well be the Elizabethan house in which the dramatist was born.

Ilstington church (St. Michael) is an early 14th century cruciform church, so commonly found in this part of Devon, enlarged in the late 15th century into a fully-aisled plan. Ashburton, Holne, and Widecombe show the same development in this district. At West Ogwell (q.v.), on the other hand, we find the original 14th century cross-plan unaltered. Ilstington also received new roofs in the 15th century reconstruction (note the carved bosses in the nave) and a richly carved rood-screen to nave and aisles. Some late detail on the screen suggests that it cannot be earlier than 1530.