

Moreleigh

Moreleigh 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 127 in 1801 104 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £01/01/06. In 1641/2 46 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

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 Moreleigh 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 126/12
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 126SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX766528
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - 1:10,000 (six inch to a mile: sheet SX75SE
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Outdoor Leisure 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping: sheet 202. Geological sheet 349 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:

Moreleigh lies in plateau country with far views towards the Salcombe estuary. The church (All Saints) is a delightful little building, mainly early 14th century in date. The church was "restored" in the 17th century and has some pleasant work of that period, including a plaster ceiling and the pulpit. The reading-desk incorporates parts of the ancient screen.

Place Barton, beside the church, has some remains of the former manor house.

Moretonhampstead

Moretonhampstead 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 1768 in 1801 1527 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £01/18/06. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £10/16/04. In 1641/2 411 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1640. A turnpike was established in 1772. A market is recorded from 14c.-1935.

A parish history file is held in Moretonhampstead 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 Moretonhampstead 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 90/7,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 90NE,90SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX753861
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX78NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 324 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Moretonhampstead as included in the Library's Illustrations collection. 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:

Moretonhampstead is a small market town on the edge of Dartmoor, originally called simply *Morton*, "moor farm." On Mardon Down, NE. of the town, the hills rise to 1,170 ft. In the NW. of the parish, Cranbrook Castle (1,103 ft.) is an impressive Iron Age hill-fort (1st century B.C.), commanding the deep gorge of the wooded Teign valley, and looking across to its companion Prestonbury Castle, on the N. side of the valley. Wooston Castle, about 2 m. E. of Cranbrook, is an earthwork of similar age and type.

Wray Barton, in the beautiful valley of the Wray Brook below the town, was a Domesday manor, and became a "mansion." The present house is mostly Tudor. The farmstead of Lowton, W. of the town, was also recorded in Domesday. At Great Doccombe, beside the hilly road to Exeter, are the remains of another medieval mansion.

Moretonhampstead church (St. Andrew) is almost entirely a 15th early 16th century structure, one of the most spacious and impressive of the granite churches. The W.

tower is granite Gothic at its finest - almost megalithic. We know that it was under construction in 1418. (Reg. Stafford, 420) The almshouses (dated 1637) are another delightful little building in granite (plate 39).

George Parker Bidder (1806-78), the famous "calculating boy," was born here, but his birthplace was destroyed by fire in 1926. He became a civil engineer, was associated with Robert Stephenson in the London and Birmingham railway project (1834), helped to found the Electric Telegraph Company, and constructed the Victoria Docks, London.

Mortehoe

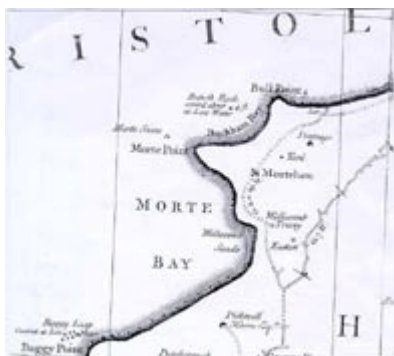
Mortehoe is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Braunton Hundred. It falls within Barnstaple Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 254 in 1801 788 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 88 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 Mortehoe 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 4/6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 4NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS458453
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS44NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 139
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 292 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Morteheoe as included in the Library's Etched on Devon's memory website. 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:

Morteheoe is a coastal parish with striking cliff scenery. The so-called Morte Slates give a very distinctive type of cliff and rock, with razor edges and glistening surfaces. The jagged reefs and stacks of Morte Point are particularly impressive, running out to the deadly Morte Stone on which no fewer than five ships went down in one winter (1852). All the land on Morte Point now belongs to the National Trust. Bull Point is also in this parish, with a lighthouse first lit in 1879 and a powerful fog-signal which warns vessels away from this deadly coast.

Woolacombe, now a developing seaside resort, with the finest beach in N. Devon, was a Domesday manor. The farms of Oussaborough, Roadway, Spreacombe, are all recorded in Domesday Book.

The church (St. Mary) is one of the here, as is so often said, as the house was most interesting in N. Devon, for it has been largely spared by the "restorer." A small Norman church (of which seems to have been enlarged c. 1300, producing a cruciform church with N. and S. transepts, and a N. tower. The early 14th century

tomb in the S. transept is probably that of the rector, William de Tracey (d. 1322), as it bears on the top the incised figure of a priest in full vestments holding a chalice. The N. transept (if such there was) was enlarged into a short aisle about 1540. The long wagon-roof of the nave is a fine example of a 15th century open-timbered roof. In the nave is a series of carved bench-ends, *temp.* Henry VIII, some bearing the initials of donors, others the emblems of the Crucifixion, and yet others grotesque sea monsters.

Morwellham

Morwellham is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Tavistock Hundred. Historic buildings listed in: Tavistock Hamlets.

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 Morwellham 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 111/2
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 111NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX446697
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX46NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 108
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 337 also covers the area

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

Morwellham Quay,[near Tavistock] was reached by an inclined plane. The canal barges were loaded on to trolleys, which ran down the grooved rails of the plane, controlled by a windlass and chain, to the quay on the Tamar where ships of 200 tons could lie. The cutting of the canal was done largely by the labour of French prisoners of war, and involved the driving of a tunnel nearly 2 m. long through the heart of Morwell Down. The canal was opened in 1817, carried a great traffic for many years, but went out of use by the 1890s. Mining had largely ceased by then, and such traffic as there was went by rail. The canal lies silent but not useless, for in 1933-4 it was cleaned out to provide power for supplying electricity to the

neighbourhood. It now makes a delightful summer evening's walk as far as the mouth of the tunnel. The deserted Morwellham quay, once the scene of so much activity, is also a picturesque spot for a visit, and a picnic among the ruins.

Musbury

Musbury is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Axminster Hundred. It falls within Honiton Vol 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 280 in 1801 422 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £21/12/04.

A parish history file is held in Axminster 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 Musbury 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 71/16,72/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 71SE,72SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY274946
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY29SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 029
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 193
- Geological sheet 326 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Musbury as included in the Library's illustration 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:

Musbury in delightful country on the margin of the Axe valley, takes its name from the iron age hill-fort which crowns the hill above the village. The church (St. Michael) is a 15th century structure, devastatingly restored by Hayward of Exeter, and much rebuilt. The chancel was rebuilt in 1865, the N. aisle in 1875. There is much other poor Victorian work. The only notable feature of the church is the Drake monument erected in 1611 and extended by a bay c. 1646.

Ashe, about 1 m. N., came about 1415 to John Drake of Exmouth, whose descendants held it until 1793. The present Ashe house is that rebuilt by Sir John Drake, 2nd bart., c. 1670-80, though there are slight traces of its 15th century predecessor. The detached chapel, on the site of one licensed in 1387, was also rebuilt in the 17th century. It is most likely that John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, was born here, as is so often said, as the house was burnt and uninhabitable from 1644. It is almost certain that he was born at great Trill, not far away, in the parish of Axminster.