

East Allington

East Allington is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Stanborough 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 468 in 1801 396 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 East Allington 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 132/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 132NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX777485
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX74NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

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

East Allington was one of the numerous homes of the widespread Fortescue family. Fallapit belonged to them from the early 15th century to the mid 19th. It passed to them by the marriage of Sir Henry Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, with an heiress. Sir Edmund Fortescue so gallantly defended Salcombe Castle for the King in 1645 that upon its surrender he was allowed to march out with the garrison, bearing their arms, to Fallapit and to take with him the key of the

castle. When the Fortescues sold the house this key was knocked down by the auctioneer for half a crown. Fallapit was rebuilt in a pseudo-Elizabethan style c. 1810-15, near the site of the old house, and "enlarged and beautified" in 1849. The estate was sold to William Cubitt, a member of the famous firm of London builders. He restored the church in 1875 at a cost to himself of £2,500.

The church (St. Andrew) is an excellent 15th century and early 16th century building with a rood-screen dated 1547, and a notable pulpit. There is a fine brass to John Fortescue (d.1595) and Honor his wife (d.1606), and another brass of a kneeling woman who may be Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Fortescue, Baron of the Exchequer in Henry VIII's reign. Another Fortescue monument is by Chantrey. Gilbert White once preached in this church. At Colehanger and Harleston are the remains of old manor houses. Coombe also is of some interest.

East Anstey

East Anstey is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of South Molton Hundred. It falls within South Molton 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 165 in 1801 216 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 39 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 East Anstey 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 23/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 23NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS867265
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS82NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 181
- Geological sheet 294 also covers the area

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

Anstey, East, has a rebuilt church (St. Michael, 1870). The Barton was built in 1848 on the site of an old mansion.

East Buckland

East Buckland is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Braunton Hundred. It falls within South Molton 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 139 in 1801 96 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 42 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 East Buckland 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 14/7,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 14NE,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS677314
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS63SE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 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:

East Buckland lies high in the southern foothills of Exmoor. The church (St. Michael) was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1860. Brayley Barton was a Domesday estate. So, too, were Middlecott and Tossells Barton, both called Buckland in Domesday. (The Hundreds of Devon, by O.J. Reichel. p 427.)

East Budleigh

East Budleigh is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of East Budleigh 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 1014 in 1801 2653 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £17/04/00. Budleigh Salterton became administratively separate in 1894.

A parish history file is held in Budleigh Salterton 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 East Budleigh 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 93/12
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 93SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY068847
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY08S
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Illustrations: The image below is of East Budleigh 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:

East Budleigh This large and unspoilt village was formerly a market-town and a port, before the Otter silted up. According to Leland, ships were still using it in the 15th century. There is much excellent building in cob and thatch, and a number of good farmhouses of the East Devon type. Hayes Barton, 1 m. W. of the village, was the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1552, and remains a good example of a Tudor house.

The church of All Saints, built of red sandstone, rises boldly at the head of the village. It is largely a 15th century building, with imposing arcades in Beer stone, well restored in 1884-7. The screen of five bays is of a simple 15th century design, much restored. More than sixty ancient bench-ends survive, all vigorously and boldly carved. Most of them are 16th century in date, but a few may be older. All of them are worth detailed study: almost certainly they are of local workmanship. The Raleigh pew, with the family arms and the date 1537 on the end, is the first on the N. side of the nave.

East Down

East Down is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Braunton 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 311 in 1801 326 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 81 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Braunton 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 East Down 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 5/16
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 5SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS602418
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS64SW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 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:

East Down is the ancestral home of the Northcote family, of which Sir Stafford Northcote, 1st Earl of Iddesleigh, was the head. Northcote, now a farmhouse, was a Domesday manor. The family owed its rise mainly to a fortune made in the cloth trade at Crediton in the 16th century. Churchill and Bugford were also Domesday manors in this parish. East Down House, formerly the seat of the Pines, later the Pine-Coffins, is a handsome early Georgian house.

The church (St. John the Baptist) was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1886-7, but is interesting for its fittings. There are carved Jacobean pews in the Pine chapel and a monument to Edward Pine (1663) - "lieutenant-colonel to Sir Hugh Pollard in the late unhappy wars." There are also a restored 15th century screen, a Renaissance marble font on an elaborately carved shaft, an old Spanish lectern, an 18th century pulpit, and an E. window by Kempe. The capitals of the S. arcade are carved with sporting scenes.