

Buckerell

Buckerell is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Hemyock Hundred. It falls within Ottery 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 240 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 86 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Honiton 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 is of the Buckerell 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 70/2
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 70NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST122005
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST10SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 326 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



BUCKERELL CHURCH.

*Sketched and Drawn on Stone by W. Spink
Engraved by C. Hollmanstedt.*

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

Buckerell has a pleasant little 15th century church (St. Mary and St. Giles) with N. and S. transepts, plastered all over externally. It was completed in 1403, according to a stone in the vestry. The credence in the chancel bears the same date. A fine chancel-screen of unusual type was brought from elsewhere and fitted here. The groining is perfect on both sides and the cornices are good. The church, which is attractive internally, is fitted with 18th century box-pews, probably inserted in 1773 when the plan of the seating was made, and there is a W. gallery of the same date. The "sheaf pew" shown on the plan was the pew of whoever held the rectorial tithes ("the sheaf") for the time being. In the N. transept is a monument by John Bacon, R.A. (1792), to Samuel Graves, Admiral of the White, who lived at Hembury Fort. The church possesses an Elizabethan chalice made at Exeter by John Jones in 1576.

Buckfastleigh

Buckfastleigh is located within Teignbridge 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 1525 in 1801 2781 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £01/04/03. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £10/00/00. In 1641/2 331 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A market is recorded from 14c.-1888.

A parish history file is held in Buckfastleigh 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 Buckfastleigh 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 114/10,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 114SW,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX739661
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX76NW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 28
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



A fair is known from: 1792 1888. Extract from **The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs**, by Tricia Gerrish, by kind permission of the author.

Buckfastleigh

LOCATION: Off A38, SE edge of Dartmoor

ORIGINAL CHARTER: c.1460, given by Henry VI for St Bartholomew's Day on 24th August.

Buckfastleigh, as it was known, received a fairs charter from Henry VI c.1460, for St Bartholomew's Day (24th August). Owen lists 29th June - for sheep, and 24th August - Horned cattle. By 1890, these were on 3rd Thursday in June and 2nd Thursday in September.

The fairs were known respectively as Lamb Pie Fair and Pear Pie Fair. These dishes were traditionally part of celebrations. Whilst they have become slightly movable events, both fairs' names have been revived as part of tourism initiatives. Lamb Pie Day has the longer celebration, being in June, with Lamb Pie Day in September.

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

Buckfastleigh is a small market town on the old main road from Exeter to Plymouth, close to the Dart. The original settlement was at Buckfast, about 1 m. N. beside the river, where an abbey was founded c. 1030, and endowed by King Canute. It is possible that the house was founded somewhat earlier but no good evidence of this is yet forthcoming. (For the possibility of an earlier date, see Stephan, Historical guide

to Buckfast Abbey, 2-3. The suggestion of a Celtic foundation must be received with caution.) For some reason the abbey seems to have perished by the early 12th century, and was refounded by monks from Savigny in 1134-6. King Stephen ordered the restoration of all the former possessions of the abbey, which passed in 1148 under Cistercian rule and so remained until the Dissolution. The site of the abbey came to Sir Thomas Dennis of Holcombe Burnell, a great devourer of monastic lands in Devon; but the most valuable manors came to Sir William Petre (born at Torbryan not far away), Secretary of State to four Tudor monarchs. The great abbey buildings were stripped by Dennis, and were reduced to ruin. In 1806 a local woollen manufacturer, who had bought the site, levelled the standing walls and built a house and woollen mill here. The house now forms part of the reconstructed abbey. A community of French Benedictines acquired the site in 1882 and set out to rebuild the abbey. In 1902 they became an autonomous community once more, and elected the first abbot of Buckfast since the Reformation. The work of rebuilding the abbey church was carried on by the monks under great difficulties for twenty-five years and finally accomplished. On 25 August 1932, St. Mary's Abbey church was solemnly consecrated by Cardinal Bourne, archbishop of Westminster. The church follows the foundations of its 12th century predecessor and is mainly in the transitional style between Norman and Early English. The tower was completed in 1938. There are some remains of older work, including the Abbot's Tower (15th century) and part of the Abbot's Lodging. The chapel of St. Anne in a vaulted undercroft is probably part of the 12th century foundation. At The Grange, near by, the tithe barn is a medieval building. The woollen mills by the river are late 18th or early 19th century in date, and were working until recent years.

Buckfastleigh was "the clearing of Buckfast", and probably originated in the 13th century. The parish church (Holy Trinity) stands above and away from the town, on a high limestone rock which commands a view of the abbey, the Dart valley, and the beautiful woods. It is a 13th century building (tower and chancel) with a 15th century nave. There is a fine Norman font. The church is pleasant despite the drastic restoration of 1845. In the churchyard are the ruins of a 13th century chantry chapel.

Buckfastleigh never developed much as a town, chiefly because of the proximity of the woollen and stannary town of Ashburton (3 m. away), and it contains little or nothing of architectural note. Dart Bridge, which carries the main Plymouth road, is an attractive structure, perhaps of 15th century date.

Buckland Brewer

Buckland Brewer is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Shebbear Hundred. It falls within Hartland 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 872 in 1801 644 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £20/14/10. In 1641/2 215 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

A parish history file is held in Bideford 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 Buckland Brewer 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 29/1,5
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 29NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS419208
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - 1:10,000 (six inch to a mile: sheet SS42SW
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Explorer 126
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping: sheet 180
- Geological sheet 307 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:

Buckland Brewer is a sizeable village on a hill-top, visible from many miles away. The church has a curious double dedication to St. Mary and St. Benedict, but except for the fine tower, rebuilt in 1399 after being struck by lightning, is of little interest. It was rebuilt in 1879-80. A good Norman doorway (c. 1160) has, however, survived. In the Orleigh chapel are monuments to the Dennises of Orleigh (1641) and their successors, the Davies (1709-10). There is also an interesting monument to Philip Vening (1658), similar in style to that of John Downe at Instow (1640). The Church Room, in the churchyard, is traditionally stated to have been a chapel of St. Stephen.

Orleigh was part of the original endowment of Tavistock abbey c. 974, but was granted by the abbey to the Dennis family before 1200. Anthony Dennis (d. 1641) left no male heir, and in 1684 Orleigh was sold to John Davie, a successful merchant of Bideford. John Davie and his son Joseph between them altered and enlarged the house between 1684 and 1721, and gave it its present form; but the hall, with porch and room over, are part of the earlier house, which was rebuilt about 1580. Galsworthy, now a farmhouse of perhaps early 17th century date, was a Domesday manor. It is the *fons et origo* of the family of John Galsworthy, the novelist. (Polwele D.S. 95 -102.) Vielstone was a medieval manor, and retains traces of its former status in the house.

Buckland Filleigh

Buckland Filleigh is located within Torrington 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 252 in 1801 182 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 67 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Holsworthy 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 is of the Buckland Filleigh 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 51/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 51NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS465092
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS40NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 126
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 190
- Geological sheet 307 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Buckland Filleigh as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



Drawn by J. P. Neale.

Engraved by W. Radclyffe.

BUCKLAND FILLIEGH.

DEVONSHIRE.

Jones & C^o London, 1829.

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

Buckland Filleigh is a small parish in remote unspoiled country, a great part of it occupied by the park and woods of Buckland House. It came to the Fortescues by marriage in 1454 and was held by them until the 1840s. The present house is a large early Georgian mansion, much altered about a hundred years later (1810). The small church (St. Mary) stands in the park. It was probably a 1st century building but has been so rebuilt and restored "that nothing is left of its original character." The N. aisle belonged to Buckland House and contains a number of mural monuments to the Fortescues (1622-1845), including one by Flaxman (1815).

Buckland Monachorum

Buckland Monachorum is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Roborough 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 918 in 1801 1717 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £12/01/02. In 1641/2 290 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

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 is of the Buckland Monachorum 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 111/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 111NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX490683
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX46NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 108
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 338 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Buckland Monachorum as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



Engr. by J.E.H. Stone, from a Drawing by John Brown, for the Rev. 1823.

Pub. by Sherwood, Col. 1823.

South View of
BUCKLAND ABBEY,
Devonshire.

A fair is known from: 14 cent.. Extract from **The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs**, by **Tricia Gerrish**, by kind permission of the author.

Buckland Monachorum Fair

LOCATION: Off A386, near Yelverton S.W. Devon.

ORIGINAL CHARTER: c. 1317 Edward II to Buckland Abbey. Nativity of St John Baptist (24th June). 3 day fair.

The monks of Buckland were responsible for Buckland Monachorum's charter in 1317. It was originally for a three day fair around the feast of St John Baptist on 24th June. Lysons lists a cattle fair on Trinity Monday for three days: which is confirmed as the date on which fairs resumed during the 18th century at Buckland. The last cattle fair was recorded c.1867, although some of the stallholders continued to visit at Trinity until 1883.

Fairs were held on the Green, opposite the church gates, by a village cross. Cattle extended through the village from Netherton to Bradford Cottages. At the same time, stalls and cheap jacks filled the rest of the village. Wrestling and boxing, skittles and sports took place, with prizes of money and goods. One particular race always drew a huge entry; the prize was a gown and for several years heats had to be held due to its attraction for local women.

The last known trader for Buckland's Trinity fair was an old lady called Miles, who continued to bring her sweet stall there from Plymouth until 1883.

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

Buckland Monachorum occupies the undulating country between the Tavy, Walkham, and Meavy rivers, all of them exceedingly attractive. The meeting of Tavy and Walkham at Double Waters is excitingly beautiful even in this district of superb scenery. Buckland village contains much interesting old building from late medieval times onwards, and much modern unpleasing stuff also. Lady Modyford's School in the village square was built in 1702. Nether-ton Cottage, at the N. end of the village, is an attractive little 17th century house.

The church (St. Andrew) is the best in the district, a complete 15th early 16th century rebuilding, with a loft and fine interior. There are Drake monuments, and one by John Bacon to George Augustus Eliott who defended Gibraltar against the Spaniards 1779- 83 and was created Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar in 1787. The early Norman font, now kept at the back of the church; was recovered from the foundations of the church in 1857.

One m. S. of the church is Buckland Abbey, founded in 1278 as a Cistercian house by Amicia, Countess of Devon, and colonised from Quarr Abbey (I.O.W.) which had been founded by Baldwin, 2nd Earl of Devon. At the Dissolution the site of the abbey with its demesne lands was sold to Sir Richard Grenville (1541) who probably demolished a considerable part of the conventual buildings. His grandson, the famous Sir Richard Grenville of the *Revenge*, sold the property, through intermediaries, to Sir Francis Drake in 1581, who made it his principal residence whenever he was in England. Grenville altered the house in 1576 and added the fine plaster ceiling to the hall. Either he or his predecessors converted the abbey church into a mansion, a very unusual (though not unique) arrangement, as might be imagined from the work involved. Drake's arms appear in plaster in an upper room. The house is now National Trust property and is leased to the Plymouth Corporation as a naval and Devon museum, with Drake relics. There are fairly extensive remains of other monastic buildings including the refectory and a magnificent tithe barn.

There are some picturesque old farmhouses in the parish, including Coppicetown (16th century) and Crapstone Barton (17th century). Bickham is a derelict 18th century mansion in a park.