

Clannaborough

Clovelly is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Hartland 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 714 in 1801 621 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £03/05/00. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £05/10/02. In 1641/2 83 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 Clovelly 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 17/12,18/9
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 17SE,18SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS318248
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS32SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 126
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 190
- Geological sheet 292 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Clovelly 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:

Clovelly is one of the most notable of the many "beauty spots" in Devon. On either side there are tremendous hanging cliffs, with long and thickly wooded slopes; and the village street—so steep that it is stepped for the greater part—occupies the bed of an old watercourse, a mere cleft in this formidable coast. Seven generations of the Carys lived at Clovelly, from Robert (c. 1457-1540) to Robert (1697-1724), who died childless. It was George Gary (1543-1601), a Middle Temple lawyer and sheriff of Devon in 1587, who really created the village by building the massive stone pier we see to-day, so making the only safe harbour between Appledore and Boscastle in Cornwall (plate 58).

Until the middle of the 19th century Clovelly remained quite unknown to the outside world. In 1855 Charles Kingsley, whose father was rector here 1830-6, published his *Westward Ho!*, in which Clovelly and the Carys figured much. Then Dickens wrote of it in *A Message from the Sea* (1860), and it became known. Soon there were "artists and dustbins in every corner." Its subsequent history as a "tourist centre" has already been given in Part I.

Clovelly Court, situated above the village, was built c. 1740 by Zachary Hamlyn, who had bought the manor from the Carys. It was remodelled c. 1790-5 to make what

Baring-Gould called "the present absurd Cockney Gothic erection," but it still contains a core of the Tudor house. Sir James Hamlyn landscaped the coast E. of the village before his death in 1829, making the 3 m. Hobby Drive, which is deservedly famous.

Clovelly church (All Saints) is somewhat restored but still very attractive. It is almost entirely 15th early 16th century in date, with a Norman font, and 17th century benches and pulpit. The latter was given by William Cary in 1634, to whom there is a mural monument in the chancel. He is the Will Cary of *Westward Ho!*; the youthful Kingsley must often have gazed at this memorial. There is a good series of 17th century mural monuments to the Carys and later monuments to the Hamlyns, besides floor slabs to the earlier Carys. Some of the windows are by Kempe and Comper. Clovelly Dykes, on the plateau behind the coast, is one of the largest and most impressive Early Iron Age hill-forts in Devon. It is a complex series of earthworks covering more than twenty acres.

Clyst Honiton

Clyst Honiton 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 348 in 1801 262 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £05/17/00.

A parish history file is held in Pinhoe 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 Clyst Honiton 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 81/1,81/5
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 81NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX989936
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX99SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

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

Clyst Honiton or Honiton Clyst lies on the main road from Exeter to Honiton. It belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter from pre- Conquest times. The village is poor (too much modern brick) and the church (St. Michael) was completely rebuilt and ruined in 1876. Only the early 13th century font and some monuments escaped this devastation. The John Yarde commemorated by the 1575 monument in the

church led the advance over Clyst Bridge against the rebels of 1549. Holbrook Farm was a pre-Conquest estate and was the home of the Holbrook family for centuries.

Clyst Hydon

Clyst Hydon is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Cliston 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 257 in 1801 286 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website.

A parish history file is held in Cullompton 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 Clyst Hydon 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 57/14,15
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 57SW,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST035016
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST00SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

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

Clyst Hydon lies in quiet red sandstone country. The church (St. Andrew) is a 15th-cent. Building spoilt by restoration. The N. aisle was added in 1855. Aunk is a pre-Conquest estate with a possibly Celtic name, referring to the spur on which it stands.

Clyst St George

Clyst St George 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 249 in 1801 241 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £03/15/06.

A parish history file is held in Topsham 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 Clyst St George 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 80/16,81/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 80SE,81SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX984888
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX98NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Clyst St George 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:

Clyst St. George is the most southerly of the six parishes named after the Clyst. The church (St. George) was rebuilt in 1851-9 and completely spoilt. It was gutted by fire in an air raid in 1940 but has been again rebuilt (1952).

In this parish is Marsh Barton, granted by Henry de la Pomerai to the Stokespitches c. 1170-80 and held by them in unbroken male succession until 1803. (For the history of the Stokepitches see 'Devonshire.Studies', pp 105-19.) Kenniford Farm, an Elizabethan house, was formally the home of the Osbornes.

Clyst St Lawrence

Clyst St Lawrence is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Clifton 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 156 in 1801 113 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website.

A parish history file is held in Pinhoe 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 Clyst St Lawrence 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 69/2
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 69NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST028001
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST00SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

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

Clyst St. Lawrence is in the placid, unspoiled country of the upper Clyst valley. The church (St. Lawrence) is the usual 15th century rebuilding of an older fabric, of which the only evidence to-day is the plain granite font, c. 1200 in date.

The church contains a number of carved, grotesque heads, especially in the tower arch, and some good bosses in the wagon roof. Over the chancel arch is an interesting medieval painting, symbolising the Trinity, said to be the only one of its kind in Devon. Much of the furniture is also interesting (17th- and 18th-cent.), including the royal arms of Charles II. The glory of the church is, however, a chancel screen of five bays (c.1480) which is beautiful even in its partial ruin.