

## **Black Torrington**

Black Torrington is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Braunton Hundred. It falls within Holsworthy 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. In 1641/2 165 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 below is of the Black Torrington 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 51/11 Six inch (1:10560) sheet 51SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS465057
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS40SE
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 190
- Geological sheet 323 also covers the area.

### **Illustrations**

The image below is of Black Torrington 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:

Torrington, Black is a small, nondescript village. The parish church (St. Mary) is entirely 15th century, well restored and well kept. It has some good modern woodwork, and a fine wagon roof to the S. aisle, with carved ribs and bosses.

## **Blackawton**

Blackawton is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge 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 1019 in 1801 946 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 283 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Dartmouth 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 Blackawton 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 127/13,14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 127SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX806509
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX85SW
  - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 350 also covers the area

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

Blackawton is a large village in the unknown country that lies in the hills W. of Dartmouth. The exact significance of "black" is not clear, but it may be a reference to the colour of the local slate building stone which is almost jet-black when wet.

The parish was formerly more extensive, running down to the shore of Start Bay, but the parish of Strete was carved out of it in 1881. A number of houses in the parish are of some interest. Fuge, first mentioned in 1269, was the "cattle-farm" of the royal manor of Blackawton, possibly from Saxon times. The present house was built in 1725. Old stone was the seat of the Cholwiches for more than 200 years. It is probably an 11th century estate, its name meaning "Ulf's farm," The mansion was largely rebuilt by the Cholwiches in the 18th century and is now a ruin. In the park are remains of a former house of unknown date. At Cotterbury Barton, Preston Barton, Lower Dreyton, and Hatcherleigh are the remains of what were formerly "mansions."

The church (St. Michael) is interesting both for its structure and its contents. It is essentially a 14th century building, greatly enlarged in the late 15th, Of the 12th century church there remains only the fine font, carved with honeysuckle ornament, the largest of all its type in Devon (except that at Paignton) and the most beautiful. The rood-screen bears the initials of Henry VIII and of Catherine of Aragon, with her badge (the pomegranate), and retains its ancient colours of vermilion and blue. There is a Jacobean pulpit, and a font cover of the same date; royal arms dated 1680; and a considerable number of inscribed floor-slabs and other memorials, much of the window tracery appears to have been altered in the early 19th century.

## **Blackborough**

Blackborough is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Hayridge Hundred. It falls within Cullompton 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.

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**

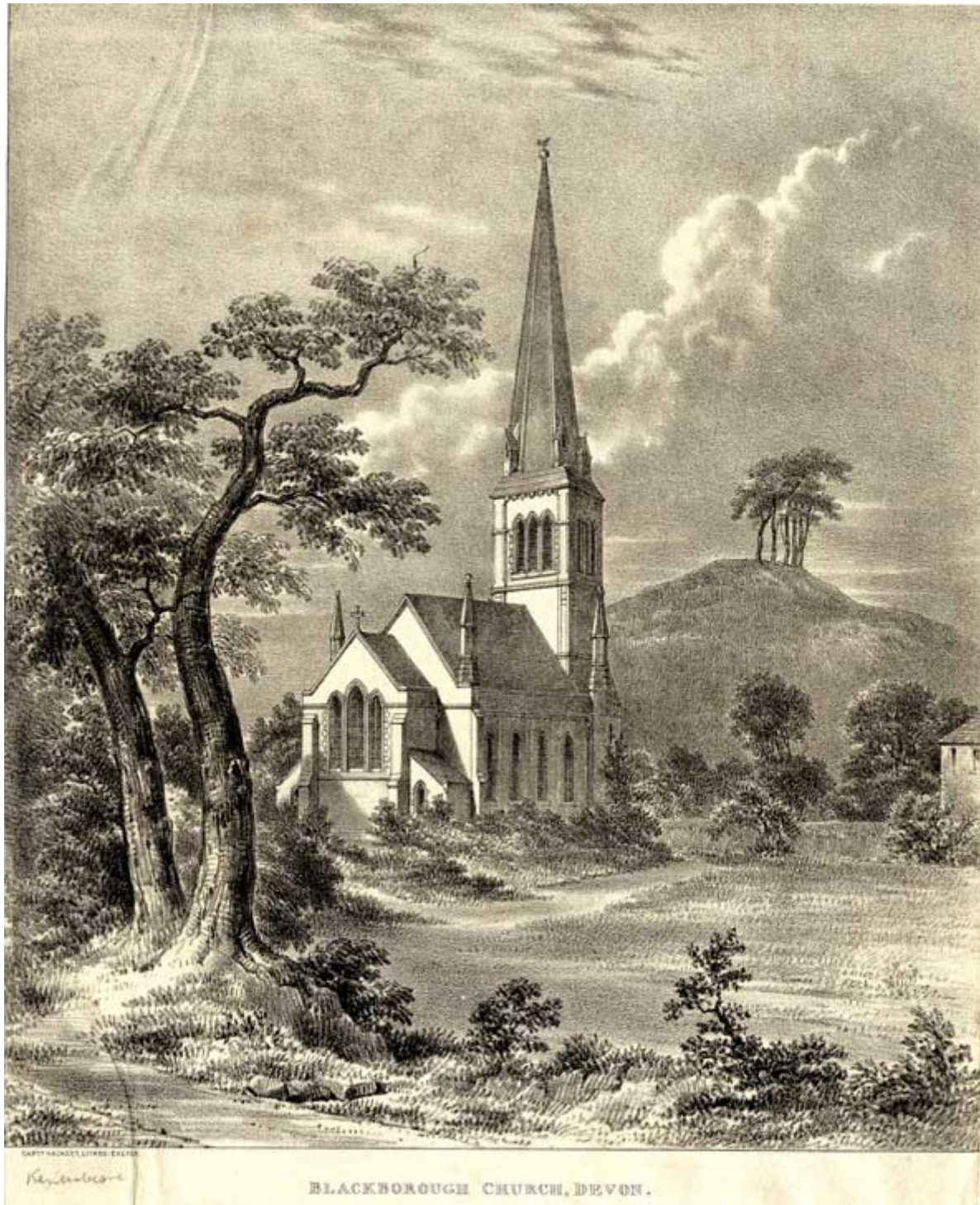
The image below is of the Blackborough area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 47/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 47/SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST094092
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST00NE
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 311 also covers the area

### **Illustrations**

The image below is of Blackborough 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:

The ancient parish of Blackborough is now united with Kentisbeare for all purposes. The church (All Saints) was rebuilt in the Early English style in 1838 by the 4th and last Earl of Egremont, who also built Blackborough House (1838) in the Italianate style. This is now a training home for young wayfarers. Kentisbeare parish lies in the fertile red-sandstone country and had no fewer than nine Domesday manors. Wood,

the seat of the Whytyngs from the 14th century to the 16th, and then the home of Sir Gawen Carew, has some medieval features.

## Bondleigh

Bondleigh is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of North Tawton Hundred. It falls within Chulmleigh 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 286 in 1801 143 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 64 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 Bondleigh 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 53/11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 53SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS652049
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS60SE
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 324 also covers the area

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

Bondleigh is in the pleasant, unknown country of the upper Taw valley. The church (St. James) has some interesting Norman work, including a S. doorway with tympanum, and two richly carved portions of late 12th century capitals built into the E. wall of the aisle. The Norman church was rebuilt in the late 15th to early 16th



century; and much reconstruction was done in the 17th century. The fine tower is of granite below (probably 15th century), but has been rebuilt above in the local brown dunstone. The 17th century work included the remodelling of the windows of the aisle (except the E. window) and the insertion of a number of square ended benches, some plain and some roughly carved. The nave and aisle have their original wagon-roofs with carved bosses, and there is some late 15th century glass portraying figures of the Annunciation.

## **Bovey Tracey**

Bovey Tracey 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 1431 in 1801 2658 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 £24/09/02. In 1641/2 353 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 13 cent.. The community had a grammar school from 1713. A market is recorded from 14c.-1600.

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 Bovey Tracey 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 101/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 101SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX815783
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX87NW
  - 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 Bovey Tracey 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:

Bovey Tracey is a small and ancient market-town. Henry de Tracey created a borough here in the early 13th century and in 1259 obtained a grant (probably a confirmation) of a weekly market and a three-day fair at the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas. During the Civil War, Bovey Heath was occupied by part of Lord Wentworth's brigade. They were attacked on the evening of 9 January 1646, and completely surprised, by Lieut.-General Cromwell with a part of the parliamentary army under the command of Fairfax.

The church (St. Peter, St. Paul and St. Thomas of Canterbury) is mainly 15th century, with a tall and slender 14th century tower. The nave arcades of Beer stone have delicately carved capitals of unusual design. It is possible that we have here an early 14th century cruciform church (cf. the piscina of that date in the S. aisle), which was enlarged and reconstructed in the second half of the 15th century by the extension of the original transepts into aisles. The outer N. aisle was added in 1858. The fittings of this fine church are notable, above all the excellent rood-screen of eleven bays. This was restored in 1887-8, when the missing vaulting was reconstructed, and the ancient colour and gilding renewed. The stone pulpit (with some excellent canopy work), the eagle-lectern, miserere seats in the chancel, and the font, are all of 15th

century date. In the tower arch is a finely carved achievement of the arms of Charles II, and an inscription by James Forbes, vicar 1628-65, about the execution of Laud " by the bloody Parliament " and the imprisonment of Bishop Joseph Hall in 1642. In the chancel are two Jacobean monuments, that on the N. being to Nicholas Eveleigh, on the S. to Elize Hele.

Near by are the Church House, built c. 1500, and the House of Mercy (by Woodyer, 1867). St. John's Church near the station (1853) has a richly decorated chancel with mosaics by Salviati.

Bovey Heathfield is a level expanse, of great interest to geologists. It is the bed of an ancient lake, and contains beds of lignite which have been mined sporadically since the early 16th century. There are large potteries and brickworks here.

Elsford, Hawkmoor (now a large sanatorium), Pullabrook, and Woolley are all recorded as manors in Domesday Book.