

Kenton

Kenton is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Exminster Hundred. It falls within Kenn 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 1639 in 1801 1723 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £09/03/04. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £29/01/01. In 1641/2 260 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1217. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

A parish history file is held in Dawlish 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 Kenton 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 92/15,16
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 92SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX960833
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX98SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



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

KENTON LOCATION: Off A379 near Exeter

ORIGINAL CHARTER: Date unknown, but given 'by Henry III to men of Kenton for All Saints Day (1st November).

It is understood that a charter was granted in the time of Henry III to the men of Kenton, for a fair at the Feast of All Saints on 1st November. A Shrove Tuesday fair: 'of little importance' is listed in the 1890 directory.

Kenton, Kenn and Kennford held a combined event in 1996, incorporating the old charter fairs. This was celebrated in August; jousting - on mountain bikes, using balloons as weapons and a banquet in medieval costume in Church Field were prime attractions. The same event continues in the 21st century. * see KENN etc.

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

Kenton is a large and pleasant village in the luxuriant New Red Sandstone country between the Exe estuary and the Haldon Hills. The church (All Saints), built of red sandstone, is a fine example of the fully-aisled Devonshire plan, entirely of 15th century date, with a handsome W. tower showing Somerset influence. The S. porch is singularly beautiful. Internally, the effect is one of great richness. The white Beer stone arcades have capitals carved with foliage of the local type and with a variety of figure-sculpture. The rood-screen (late 15th century) is one of the finest in Devon. Like Kentisbeare and Dartmouth, it seems to be the prototype of many others, of massive and stately proportions and retaining much ancient colour and gilding. The lower panels have a remarkable series of paintings, chiefly of saints and apostles. The pulpit is a careful reconstruction by Herbert Read of the medieval one destroyed by the "restorer" (Ashworth of Exeter) in 1866. The reredos is a fine piece of work by Kempe. There are monuments to Sir Nicholas Martin of Oxton (1653), Elizabeth Martin (1695), and John Rashleigh of Menabilly (1651).

Mowlish Farm is recorded in Domesday Book, Cofford in a charter dated 1044. Oxton is an ancient estate, probably dating from the 12th century, one of the many attractive small estates in the neighbourhood of Exeter which successful city merchants liked to buy. It belonged at different times to the Exeter merchant-families of Wilford, Hurst, and Martin, passing eventually to the Rev. John Swete who built the present house about 1789, and laid out the beautiful grounds. The house is now a girls' school.

Starcross is a large village in the parish, on the estuary of the Exe and the ancient landing-place for Kenton. There was an inn here (the Courtenay Arms) and "several neat buildings" by the time Polwhele wrote (1793), and the opening of the South Devon Railway in 1846 brought more people. Starcross never fulfilled expectations as a watering-place, being overshadowed by Dawlish, but it still wears, along the river front, a placid air of early Victorian days.

Kilmington

Kilmington is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Axminster Hundred. It falls within Honiton Vol 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 444 in 1801 523 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website.

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 Kilmington 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 71/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 71NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY270981
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY29NE
 - 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 Kilmington 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:

Kilmington is chiefly interesting for Coryton, a handsome house built of brick with Portland stone dressings in 1754-6 by Benedictus Marwood Tucker, sheriff of Devon in 1763. Some remains of the older mansion may be seen at Old Coryton. The parish church (St. Giles) was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1862, and contains nothing of note except a large marble monument to Thomas Southcott of Dulshayes, erected in 1735.

Kings Nympton

Kings Nympton is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Witheridge 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 510 in 1801 502 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 155 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Chulmleigh 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 Kings Nympton 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 31/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 31NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS683194
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS61NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

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

King's Nympton is a large village on the hills E. of the Taw valley. *Nemeton* is a sacred or consecrated place or grove. There can be little doubt that among the earliest places of Celtic worship were groves, some of which remained sacred after Christian

churches were built. In these groves would have stood symbols or images of the Celtic gods and an altar. Caesar speaks of the "consecrated place" where the Druids met yearly. The Old Irish word *nemed* means "sacred grove." (MacCulloch, *The Celtic and Scandinavian Religions*, 63,3).

King's Nympton church (St. James) is mainly a 15th century building, with a massive W. tower that may be older. All the roofs, including that of the porch, have remarkable carved bosses, portraying foliage and heads of men and women. The men are all grotesque and have mouth-foliage. The fittings of the church are interesting, most notable being a perfect rood-screen of unusual design, with tracery of the Exe Valley" type, and fan-vaulting and cornices similar to those at Hartland and Burrington. The roof above the screen has a painted canopy of honour to the rood, similar to that at Lapford. There are box-pews, Jacobean altar-rails, and an 18th century painted ceiling to the chancel, the latter a memorial to the Southcomb family.

King's Nympton Park was first enclosed by Sir Lewis Pollard, the judge (c. 1465-1540), who bought the manor and built a mansion here in Henry VII's time. The present house is an attractive early Georgian mansion in red brick, built by James Buller (d. 1765).

Kingsbridge

Kingsbridge 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 1117 in 1801 1413 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £03/10/00. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £19/06/02. In 1641/2 151 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1220. A turnpike was established in 1759. The community had a grammar school from 1689. A market is recorded from 14c.-1985.

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

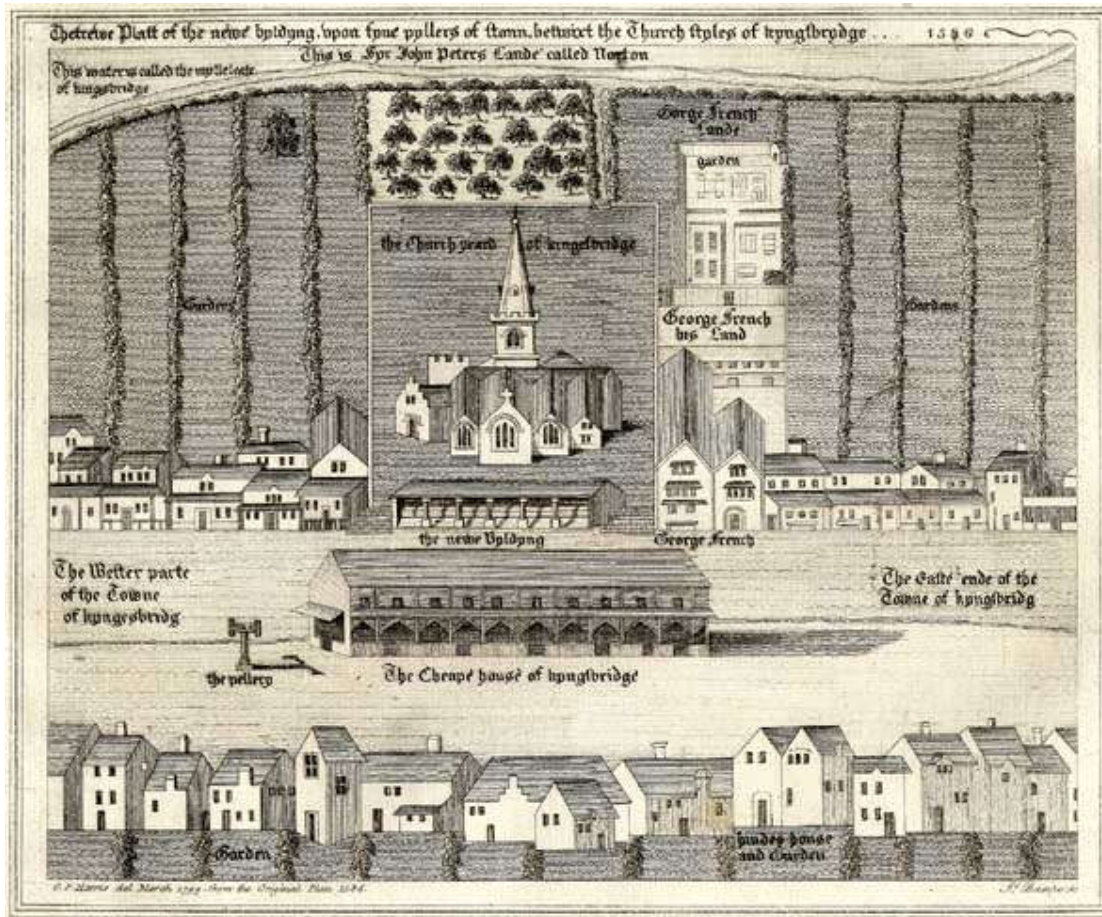
The image below is of the Kingsbridge area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 132/15,136/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 132SE,136NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX735445
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX74SW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 355 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



A fair is known from: 1792-1935. [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:

Kingsbridge is a small town on a steep hill which rises from the head of a beautiful, many-branched estuary. There was a bridge here in the 10th century (referred to in a charter of 962) linking two large royal estates - Alvington to the W. and Chillington to the E.: hence known as " King's bridge." The abbot of Buckfast obtained a market here in 1219, and the new town began to grow. By 1238 it was a borough, though it was never incorporated in later times. The neighbouring manor of Dodbrooke, now joined to Kingsbridge, and part of it for civil purposes, was granted a market in 1257 and reckoned to be a borough by 1319.(D.A. 45 (1913),145; D.C.N.Q. 24 (1951), 205,206) But it never grew to any size: in 1801 it had only 608 people.

Kingsbridge contains much good 18th to 19th century building. In the Fore Street are several modest late Georgian houses and inns. The Shambles (or Market Arcade) was rebuilt in 1796. It now extends over the pavement in six bays with granite piers, five of which are Elizabethan (1586). The Grammar School, founded and built by Thomas Crispin in 1670, contains a full-length portrait of him. On the Promenade is Pindar

Lodge, the birthplace of John Wolcot (1738-1819), the satirist and poet who wrote under the name of Peter Pindar. He was educated at Kingsbridge Grammar School. His birthplace was largely rebuilt about 1800. William Cookworthy (1705-80), who discovered "china clay" in England and produced the first true English porcelain, was also born in Kingsbridge.

Kingsbridge church (St. Edmund) is mainly a 13th century building, enlarged by the addition of aisles in the 15th. There is a Flaxman monument to the wife of Major Hawkins, and in the chancel a fine miserere.

Dodbrooke consists chiefly of one street, at the top of which is the uninteresting church of St. Thomas Becket. This is mostly 15th century in date, too much restored. It has a fine rood-screen and parclose screen. Well House has some 16th century work in a mainly Georgian house. Unlike most small Devon market towns, Dodbrooke grew throughout the 19th century. By the 1880s it had twice as many people as in 1801 complete reversal of the usual trend. It had an active coasting trade, a shipbuilding yard, a tannery, two breweries, an agricultural implement works, and a great cattle market every month: a true local community solidly founded on its own resources and needs. The railway came in 1893, and almost immediately the population began to fall, as it did at Kingsbridge also. Since then they (particularly Kingsbridge) have risen to favour as a holiday centre, and have grown again.

Kingskerswell

Kingskerswell is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Haytor Hundred. It falls within Ipplepen 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 lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £08/10/00. In 1641/2 124 adult males signed the Protestation returns. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

A parish history file is held in Kingskerswell 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 Kingskerswell 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 115/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 115NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX881677
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX86NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 339 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:

Kingskerswell is a large village, by reason of its nearness to Newton Abbot and Torquay. The church (St. Mary) is one of the common type in this part of Devon: an early 14th century building (with a W. tower of that date), which was enlarged

during the 15th century by the conversion of the transepts into full aisles. In the N. aisle are three mutilated recumbent effigies of the Dinhams who held the manor in the 14th and 15th centuries. They probably represent Sir John Dinham (d. 428) and his two wives (c. 1394, c.1410).

Near the church are the small remains of the fortified manor house of the Dinharns, described incorrectly on the map as a "Castle".