

Kingsteignton

Kingsteignton is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Teignbridge Hundred. It falls within Moretonhampstead 1 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 856 in 1801 1942 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 169 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Kingsteignton 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 Kingsteignton 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 109/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 109NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX870738
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX87SE
 - 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 Kingsteignton 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:

Kingsteignton is a large and unattractive village, with much yellow brick and cold grey limestone, but it has a long history. It was one of the early villages in the Saxon conquest, founded probably c. 700 or shortly afterwards, and was the head of a vast royal estate centred on the Teign estuary. The church (St. Michael) is a spacious building, entirely rebuilt in the 15th century, with a good W. tower of Devonian limestone. The remainder of the church, except the S. porch, is of new red sandstone. The windows and font are excellent. The screen was cut down in 1801 as being "decayed and ruinous," (MacCulloch, *The Celtic and Scandinavian Religions*, 62,3.) but fourteen panels of the base remain on either side of the chancel, painted with figures of saints and bishops. There are many inscribed floor-slabs, memorials of the 17th century gentry in the parish. Their houses, some of which retain old work, were Ware Barton, Whiteway Barton, Babcombe, Gappah and Bellamarsh. The parish has large modern potteries, based upon the excellent local clay, much of which is exported to other parts of the country.

Kingston

Kingston is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Ermington Hundred. It falls within Plympton 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 354 in 1801 399 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website.

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 Kingston 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 131/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 131NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX637478
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX64NW
 - 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), to be included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

Kingston village has many attractive old houses. The church (St. James the Less), built of the local slate, is mainly an early 14th century building, probably cruciform originally, with N. and S. transepts. The N. transept was enlarged into an aisle, by a

westward extension, in the 15th century At Wonwell and Langston are traces of former "mansions."



Kingswear

Kingswear is located within South Hams 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 population was 300 in 1801 841 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 157 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 Kingswear 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 128/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 128SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX885510
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX85SE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 350 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Kingswear 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:

Kingswear is a small town on the E. side of Dartmouth Harbour, about 1 m. from the mouth of the Dart. At the mouth is Kingswear Castle, erected in 1491-1502 as part of the defences of this important harbour (Frontispiece). It was so exposed to the elements that the iron guns had to be replaced by brass. Soon after 1643 the increasing range of guns on the Dartmouth side allowed it to be abandoned. It was held by Sir Henry Cary for the king during the Civil War, but he found it necessary to throw up additional defences on the brow of the hill, at what is now called Mount Ridley, which remains a good example of a Civil War redoubt. It was captured with the town by Sir Thomas Fairfax on 19 January 1646. Kingswear Castle remained in good repair and was converted into a summer dwelling for Mr. Seale Hayne in 1855. (Russell, Dartmouth, 54-5; Lysons, 548-9.)

Kingswear itself contains little of interest except a number of very attractive early 19th century "villas" overlooking the harbour, of which Brookhill, just SE. of the town, is perhaps the most notable.

Kingswear church (St. Thomas) was a daughter-church of Brixham in which parish and manor Kingswear formerly lay. The church was rebuilt, except the tower, in

1845, and is of little interest. A regular ferry has crossed the Dart from Kingswear to Dartmouth from time immemorial.

Knowstone

Knowstone 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 427 in 1801 343 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 88 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 Knowstone 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 23/10
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 23SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS828231
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS82SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 181
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

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

Knowstone (pron. *Now-stone*). The 15th century church (St. Peter) has a good tower, and a plain Norman S. doorway. The N. arcade, said to be Norman, is more probably a 17th century rebuilding. There are good pews of late 18th century or early 19th century date, and mural monuments to Philip Shapcote (1690) and Joan Culme (1691). Sir John Berry (1635-90), a distinguished naval commander under Charles II,

who was knighted for his bravery at the battle of Sole Bay in 1665, was born at the vicarage, his father Daniel then being vicar. Two Froudes were vicars here from 1767 to 1853, the second one being the infamous " Parson Froude " who held the living with that of Molland. This unspeakable oaf is buried at Knowstone. He left his two parishes, like himself, in a heathen and lawless condition. He is Parson Chowne in Blackmore's *Maid of Sker*.

Wadham was a Domesday estate and the original home of the Wadham family who founded the Oxford college of that name. The present farmhouse is of no architectural interest. Little Wadham, nearby, is a good example of a farmhouse rebuilt c.1600. Shapcott Barton, in the east of the parish, was also a Domesday estate, held by Algar in 1066 and retained by him after the Conquest. The Shapcotts may well descend from this 11th century owner. The last of the Shapcotts died at Exeter about 1770, when the estate was sold for the first time. The present farmhouse is mainly Elizabethan, and in part medieval.