

Lamerton

Lamerton is located within West Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Lifton 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 722 in 1801 1028 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 266 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 below is of the Lamerton 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 105/2,105/3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 105NW,105NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX450796
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX47NW,SX47NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 108
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 337 also covers the area

Illustrations

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



Collacombe Hall.

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

Lamerton church (St. Peter) was burnt in 1877. It was rebuilt (except the tower) in the 15th century style in 1879-80. It is a spacious church, with large Perpendicular windows filled with clear glass. There is a fine monument to the Tremayne family, erected in 1588, and there are some good incised slate tombstones in the churchyard. Opposite the church is the medieval priest's house, carefully restored in 1934. Chaddlehanger, a farmhouse, is 15th century and later; Hurlditch Court is late 16th century (rebuilt); and Collacombe is a notable Elizabethan mansion, the home of the Tremaynes from the 14th century to the end of the 17th when they moved to Sydenham, in Marystow (q.v.). The great hall (now divided) contains an enormous transomed window, and a plaster mantelpiece dated 1574. Collacombe was a Saxon estate. So, too, were Ottery and Willestrew.

Landcross

Landcross is located within Torrington 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 50 in 1801 58 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 12 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 Landcross 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 19/11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 19SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS463238
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS42SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 126
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 292 also covers the area

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

Landcross is the smallest parish in Devon, almost wholly contained within a beautiful sweep of the Torrington. The small church (Holy Trinity) was rebuilt in 1435,(Reg, Lacy, ii, 634.) and contains a Norman font from the older fabric, and a fine set of carved bench-ends (early 16th century). General Monk was baptized here 11 December 1608.

Landkey

Landkey is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of South Molton Hundred. It falls within Shirwell 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 607 in 1801 621 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 150 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 Landkey 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 13/12
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 13SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS594312
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS53SE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 09
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 293 also covers the area

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

Landkey church (St. Paul) is most attractive, entirely a late 15th century building, except for the chancel which was rebuilt in 1870. It is plastered and whitened throughout, with ceiled and bossed roofs, and possesses an elegant early Perpendicular font c.1400. The N. aisle contains three stone effigies of the Beaupels who held the manor of Landkey

under the Bishop of Exeter. The small S. transept is the Acland chapel, and contains a fine coloured monument to Sir Arthur Acland (1610) and his wife.

The Aclands, one of the most notable of Devon families, originated at Acland Barton, from which they took their name in Henry II's time. They continued to own it until 1945, when Sir Richard Acland sold it to the tenant. The farmhouse is a very interesting example of a late 15th century "mansion," remodelled internally in 1591, and again altered slightly in the 18th century (plate 35).



Langtree

Langtree is located within Torridge 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 583 in 1801 613 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 133 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Torrington 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 Langtree 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 40/2
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 40NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS451156
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS41NW,SS41NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 126
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 307 also covers the area

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

Langtree like so many North Devon villages, stands high on a ridge, its bold church-tower a landmark for miles. The church (dedication unknown) is a 15th century building, with a fine 17th century pulpit.

Lapford

Lapford is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Winkleigh 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 587 in 1801 528 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 123 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Crediton 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 Lapford 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 54/2
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 54NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS732084
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS70NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 113
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 191
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

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

Lapford is a pleasant village on the rising of a hill above the river Yeo. Bury was a Domesday manor, taking its name from an earthwork (burh) now lost, and giving its name in turn to the Bury family who owned it for several centuries. (Reg. Lacy, ii 634.) Their mansion, now a large farmhouse, is 16th and 17th century in date. Adjoining the barton is the detached ruin of the Burys' private chapel. It is one of the

best-preserved buildings of its kind, and is undoubtedly the chapel of St. James licensed by Bishop Lacy in 1434. Several other farmhouses in the parish are good examples of 16th and 17th century architecture. The village also has many ancient houses, including Court Barton, formerly a manor house.

The church (St. Thomas Becket) is almost entirely a 15th century building, of no especial note, and badly restored. But few parish churches have such an array of ancient carved woodwork: bench-ends, roofs and rood-screen. The bench-ends are remarkable and varied, and are worth a close study. Most are c. 1530-40, with distinctively Renaissance designs. The wagon-roofs have carved cornices, wall-plates, and bosses. The rood-screen is exceptionally fine. In general treatment it is like that at Atherington, but the richly decorated cornices are more like those at Hartland. The vaulting of the screen is perfect, with enriched panels.