

Dittisham

Dittisham is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge Hundred. It falls within Totnes 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 639 in 1801 549 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 144 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 Dittisham 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 127/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 127NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX864548
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX85NE,SE
 - 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 Dittisham as included in the Library's illustrations catalogue. 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:

Dittisham village is eminently attractive, and is noted for the wealth of its plum orchards. The church (St. George) is mostly a 15th to early 16th century building, built of the local slate, a material which is found over most of the country W. of Dartmouth. There are a number of interesting things inside: an ancient red sandstone font, c. 1200 in date, a late medieval stone pulpit a rood-screen of the same date which has, however, lost its vaulting and cornice, and aisle windows by Pugin (brought here by Lord Henry Francis Kerr, rector 1827-52).

Bosomzeal is a medieval hall-house, "modernised" in the 16th century Downton appears to be mostly a 16th century "mansion" built around a small courtyard. There is a good plaster ceiling in the Great Parlour. Lapthorne and Capton are also good examples of old farmhouse building in slate. A ferry crosses the Dart to Greenway

Dodbrooke

Dodbrooke 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 608 in 1801 1183 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £02/03/04. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £03/08/02. In 1641/2 130 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1257. Part of Kingsbridge. A market is recorded from 14c.-1600.

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 Dodbrooke 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 SX740445
- 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

A fair is known from: 1822-1935. An extract from **The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs**, by **Tricia Gerrish**, by kind permission of the author.

Dodbrook(E) LOCATION:South Hams, near Kingsbridge and Modbury

ORIGINAL CHARTER:c.1256. Given to Alan Fitzroald. Fair on St Mary Magdalen's Day (22nd July)

This place no longer appears on maps of Devon and little is known about its charter fair except the grant of charter. There was a fair held on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday for fat cattle in the early 19th century. It was still being reported by Trewman's Exeter Flying Post in 1824 but was not listed by 1890.

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

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 1808 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.

Doddiscombesleigh

Doddiscombesleigh 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 317 in 1801 210 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 102 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Chudleigh 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 Doddiscombesleigh 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 91/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 91NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX855866
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX88NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area

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

Doddiscombsleigh lies in a combe under the western slopes of Haldon. The Town Barton, formerly the manor house, is probably a 16th century house, added to in 1604. The church (St. Michael) is almost entirely a 15th century structure, with some slight traces of earlier work. The pulpit is 17th century, and there are some carved

bench-ends, but the glory of the church is the medieval glass in the N. aisle, which is undoubtedly the best in the county. The five large 15th century windows of the aisle preserve their original glass almost intact. Apart from four windows in Exeter Cathedral these are the only complete windows of medieval glass left in Devon. The E. window, showing the Seven Sacraments, is of exceptional interest. (Details of the glass will be found in *Cresswell, Notes on the churches of the Deanery of Kenn*, 72-3.)

This part of the Teign valley, besides being very beautiful, is notable for the treasures of its churches, those of Ashton, Dunchideock, and Bridford being outstanding.

Dolton

Dolton is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of North Tawton 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 582 in 1801 621 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 113 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 Dolton 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 41/11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 41SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX571121
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS51SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

Illustrations

The image below is of Dolton 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:

Dolton is in a remote, little visited part of Devon. The church (St. Edmund) has a remarkable font. It consists of two square blocks placed one on the other, the upper block being turned upside down and hollowed out. On three faces of this block the serpent motive appears, interlaced in the Scandinavian manner. The lower block is covered with another variety of interlaced work. These blocks were made out of a Christian monument (probably 10th century) which may originally have stood at Halsdon (" holy stone ").

The church is otherwise uninteresting, mostly rebuilt in 1888. There are several inscriptions to the Stafford family, of Stafford Barton, from 1589 to 1835. At the E. end of the S. aisle are four 16th century bench-ends one of which has the initials of John Stafford, Esq., and the date 1581. Stafford was a Domesday manor. The present house has been very much altered and enlarged, but the core may be of mid 16th century date or earlier. There was a chapel here in 1415.

Iddlecott and Cherubeer may be identified also as Domesday manors. Halsdon has been the seat of the Furses since about 1680, and is associated with William Cory (1823-92), the poet and writer, who lived here for a time.

Dowland

Dowland is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of North Tawton 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 184 in 1801 119 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 66 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 Dowland 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 41/15
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 41SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS568103
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS51SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - 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:

Dowland has a very attractive little church (St. Peter), almost entirely unrestored. It has a good, plain 15th century tower. The body of the church is roughcast and whitewashed, and therefore difficult to date; but the S. doorway is Norman and the nave and chancel may also be of this date. The N. aisle has a remarkable arcade of oak, i.e. oak arches and pillars, c. 1500 in date, which replaced an older arcade. The

only other arcade of this kind in Devon is at Nymet Rowland. There are a number of carved bench-ends, probably c. 1500, some 18th century Box-pews, and floor-slabs to the Staffords of Stafford Barton.

Dowland Barton, beside the church, appears to be Tudor, remodelled in the 18th century. At the entrance to the churchyard are two cottages of early 16th century date with a number of windows having crudely carved oak mullions. This was probably the Church House originally.