

Teigngrace

Teigngrace is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Teignbridge Hundred. It falls within Mortenhampstead 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 133 in 1801 190 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 20 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Newton Abbot 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 Teigngrace 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 109/7
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 109NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX849739
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX87SW
 - 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 Teigngrace 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:

Teigngrace church (St. Peter and St. Paul) was rebuilt by the Templers in 1787, and, though restored in 1872, retains some of its original interest as early specimen of Strawberry Hill Gothic. Over the altar is a large painting by James Barry, R.A., a copy of the famous *Pieta* by Vandyke in the Antwerp museum. There are several mural monuments to the Templers of 18th and early 19th century date, and a handsome cenotaph to Nelson. Stover House, now a school, was built in 1776-81.

Teignmouth

Teignmouth 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 2012 in 1801 7366 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £05/10/00. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £03/12/00. In 1641/2 167 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1253E1292W. A turnpike was established in 1823. The community had a grammar school from 1920. A market is recorded from 14c.-1822.

A parish history file is held in Teignmouth 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

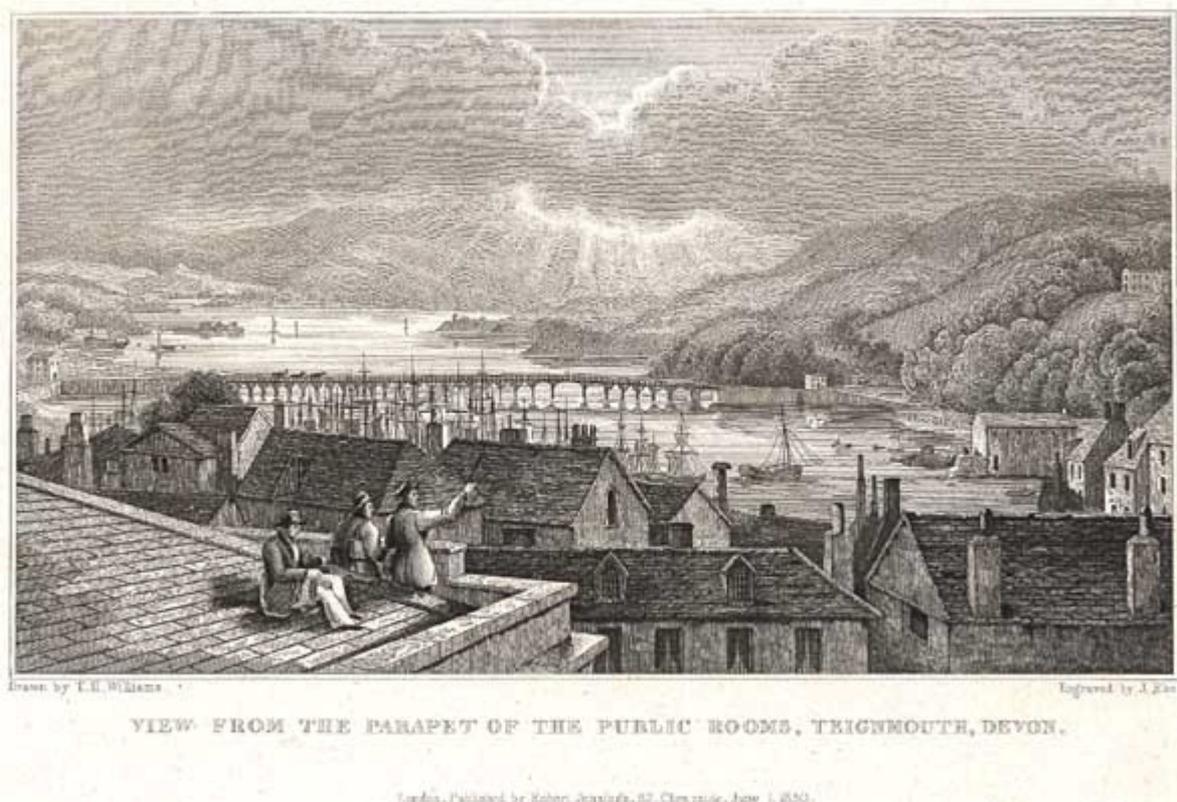
The image below is of the Teignmouth area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 110/7,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 110NE,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX935735
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX97SW
 - 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 Teignmouth 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:

Teignmouth is, except for Exmouth, the oldest seaside resort in Devon. It began to attract summer visitors as early as the middle of the 18th century and remained, like Exmouth, a fashionable resort until after the coming of the railway in 1846. It has, however, a much longer history as a small seaport, fishing town, and market town. The present town is the result of the union of two parishes, East and West Teignmouth, each with a distinct history, which were separated by a stream called the Tame, now covered in and forgotten.

For centuries both towns had a considerable inshore fishery. They carried on an active trade with Newfoundland throughout the 18th century, and also had a particularly flourishing trade in the 18th to early 19th centuries. In local granite, pipe-clay, manganese, timber, etc. In 1821 George Templer of Stover built the New Quay for the shipment of granite from his Hey Tor quarries. There is a long tradition of shipbuilding here also, from at least the 17th century, down to the present day. Many beautiful yachts have been built in the Teignmouth yard since the days of the sailing ships ended.

In 1340 the port of Teignmouth was burnt by the French, but the worst catastrophe occurred on 13 July 1690 when the French, under de Tourville, bombarded and fired the town without opposition.

Teignmouth was a fashionable seaside resort in the late 18th-early 19th century. Both Keats and Fanny Burney stayed here, among other notable people. The town retains a good deal of pleasant late Georgian and early Victorian architecture, particularly along the open space known as the Den and in the adjoining streets. On the Den were built the Assembly Rooms (1826, by Andrew Patey of Exeter), now a cinema. Northumberland Place is a late Georgian street: at No. 20 Keats stayed in 1818. Teign Street is of the same period. In this street Thomas Luny, the painter, built "Meadcombe" for his own occupation.

St. Scholastica's Abbey, on the Dawlish road, is a notable Gothic Revival building (1864) by Henry Woodyer, a pupil of Butterfield. The Roman Catholic Church (1878), also on the Dawlish road, is a late work of Hansom, the inventor of the hansom cab and an architect of some note.

The two parish churches of Teignmouth are dull, though that at West Teignmouth (St. James) is something of a curiosity. It was rebuilt about 1820, except the medieval tower. Internally, the slender cast-iron pillars supporting the vaulted roof make a striking composition. St. Michael's at East Teignmouth is an ancient foundation: it is mentioned in a Saxon charter of 1044. But the present church is entirely late Victorian.

Teignmouth suffered severely in the Second German War of 1939-45. It was repeatedly bombed in "tip-and-run" air-raids between 1940 and 1943, in which 79 people were killed and 151 wounded (a proportion of 3 in 100 of the wartime population). The port of Teignmouth is more active today than it has perhaps ever been, chiefly in the export of ball and fire clays to all the countries between Finland and Italy. These clays come from the mines of the lower Teign valley, where they have been worked for at least two hundred years.

Templeton

Templeton is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Witheridge Hundred. It falls within Tiverton 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 200 in 1801 175 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 42 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Tiverton 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 Templeton 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 44/4
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 44NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS888140
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS81SE
 - 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:

Templeton church (St. Margaret) was rebuilt in 1876, except the tower, and is of little interest.

Tetcott

Tetcott is located within Torridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Black Torrington 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.

The population was 166 in 1801 220 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 51 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 Tetcott 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 74/1
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 74NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX332965
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX39NW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 112
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 190
- Geological sheet 323 also covers the area

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

Tetcott consists of little more than the old Arcscott mansion and the parish church (plate 24). The latter (Holy Cross) is mostly a 13th century building. Some alterations were made in the early 16th century, when the tower was added. The font is Norman. There are a few old benches in the nave; the Arcscott pew in the S. chapel is

vigorously carved, as befitted such a robust family. The chapel contains a good mural monument to John Arscott (1675) and Gertrude his wife (1699), and a tablet to the last of the Arscotts of Tetcott (John Arscott, 1718-88), a wonderful old character who is described in R. S. Hawker's *Footprints of Former Men in Cornwall* and in Baring-Gould's *Devonshire Characters and Strange Events (First Series)*. He kept a dwarf jester, known as Black John, as remarkable a character as his master: they were both survivors out of the Middle Ages.

A junior branch of the Arscotts settled at Tetcott about 1550. In 1603 Arthur Arscott built the low, rambling mansion we still see. In the time of Anne, the house was enlarged and to some extent remodelled, and the outbuildings rebuilt in brick, most unusual in this remote part of Devon. Tetcott is altogether an atmospheric place, with its mixture of rustic Elizabethan and equally rustic Queen Anne. Here, more even than in most places in Devon, we feel *Impalpable impressions on the air - A sense of something moving to and fro.*

There are magical overtones in the very words Arscott of Tetcott. They epitomise all the ancient Devonshire squires and their homes: the wind-flung rooks on December afternoons, branch-strewn parks emerging from curtains of fine rain, rambling, echoing stone-flagged houses set all alone at the end of muddy lanes, darkened by beeches and sycamores. Even the historian feels his reason wavering as the *genius loci* takes possession of his senses, and is prepared to believe almost anything of such a place, even to see John Arscott appear on Blackbird across the deserted park, *and hear in full cry, The pack from Pencarrow to Dazzard go by.*

Thelbridge

Thelbridge is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Witheridge 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 155 in 1801 186 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 38 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 Thelbridge 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 43/8
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 43NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS787121
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS71SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

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

Thelbridge church (St. David) is a landmark for some miles around and is an attractive little building externally, built in the warm brown dunstone. It was, however, rebuilt in 1871-4 and is devoid of all interest except for a good 18th century organ. Middlewick Barton was a Domesday manor.