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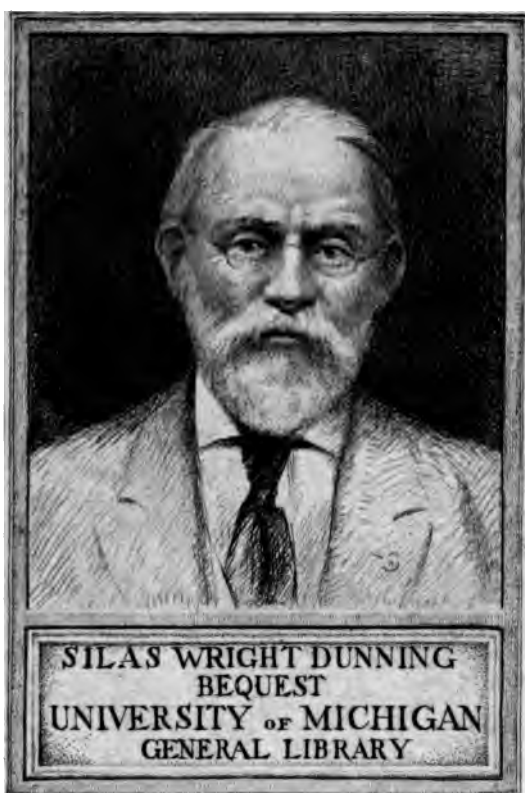
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REPORT AND TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION
FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE,
AND ART.

[PRINCETOWN, JULY, 1905.]

VOL. XXXVII.
[VOL. VII, SECOND SERIES.]

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OF
THE DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Place of Meeting.	President.
1862. EXETER . . .	Sir John Bowring, LL.D., F.R.S.
1863. PLYMOUTH . . .	C. Spence Bate, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
1864. TORQUAY . . .	E. Vivian, Esq., M.A.
1865. TIVERTON . . .	C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. fessor of Botany, Oxford.
1866. TAVISTOCK . . .	Earl Russell, K.G., K.G.C., F.R.S., etc.
1867. BARNSTAPLE . . .	W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
1868. HONITON . . .	J. D. Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.A., M.P.
1869. DARTMOUTH . . .	G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.
1870. DEVONPORT . . .	J. A. Froude, Esq., M.A.
1871. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. Canon C. Kingsley, M.A., F.L.S., F.
1872. EXETER . . .	Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Te
1873. SIDMOUTH . . .	Right Hon. S. Cave, M.A., M.P.
1874. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	Earl of Devon.
1875. TORRINGTON . . .	R. J. King, Esq., M.A.
1876. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. Treasurer Hawker, M.A.
1877. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	Ven. Archdeacon Earle, M.A.
1878. PAIGNTON . . .	Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A., F.R.S., F.
1879. ILFRACOMBE . . .	Sir R. P. Collier, M.A.
1880. TOTNES . . .	H. W. Dyke Acland, M.A., M.D., LL.D.,
1881. DAWLISH . . .	Rev. Professor Chapman, M.A.
1882. CREDITON . . .	J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S.
1883. EXMOUTH . . .	Very Rev. C. Merivale, D.D., D.C.L.
1884. NEWTON ABBOT . . .	Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A.
1885. SEATON . . .	R. F. Weymouth, Esq., M.A.; D.Lit.
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1895. OKEHAMPTON . . .	The Right Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
1896. ASHBURTON . . .	Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
1897. KINGSBRIDGE . . .	J. Hine, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
1898. HONITON . . .	Lord Coleridge, M.A.
1899. TORRINGTON . . .	Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D.
1900. TOTNES . . .	Lord Clifford, M.A.
1901. EXETER . . .	Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.A., D.I.
1902. BIDEFORD . . .	Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S.
1903. SIDMOUTH . . .	Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1904. TEIGNMOUTH . . .	Sir Alfred W. Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A.
1905. PRINCETOWN . . .	Basil H. Thomson, Esq.

RULES.

1. THE Association shall be styled the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art.
2. The objects of the Association are—To give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry in Devonshire ; and to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science, Literature, or Art, in different parts of the county.
3. The Association shall consist of Members, Honorary Members, and Corresponding Members.
4. Every candidate for membership, on being nominated by a member to whom he is personally known, shall be admitted by the General Secretary, subject to the confirmation of the General Meeting of the Members.
5. Persons of eminence in Literature, Science, or Art, connected with the West of England, but not resident in Devonshire, may, at a General Meeting of the Members, be elected Honorary Members of the Association ; and persons not resident in the county, who feel an interest in the Association, may be elected Corresponding Members.
6. Every *Member* shall pay an Annual Contribution of Half a Guinea or a Life Composition Fee of Seven and a Half Guineas. But Members of Ten Years' standing and more, whose Contributions are not in arrears, may compound by a Single Payment of Five Guineas.
7. Ladies only shall be admitted as Associates to an Annual Meeting, and shall pay the sum of Five Shillings each.
8. Every *Member* shall be entitled gratuitously to a lady's ticket.
9. The Association shall meet annually, at such a time in July or August and at such place as shall be decided on at the previous Annual Meeting.
10. A President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a General Treasurer, and one or more General Secretaries, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting.
11. The President shall not be eligible for re-election.

12. Each Annual Meeting shall appoint a local Treasurer and Secretary, who, with power to add to their number any Members of the Association, shall be a local Committee to assist in making such local arrangements as may be desirable.

13. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, the affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Council, which shall consist exclusively of the following Members of the Association, excepting Honorary Members, and Corresponding Members :—

(a) Those who fill, or have filled, or are elected to fill, the offices of President, General and Local Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, and Secretaries of Committees appointed by the Council.

(b) Authors of papers which have been printed *in extenso* in the Transactions of the Association.

14. The Council shall hold a Meeting at Exeter in the month of January or February in each year, on such day as the General Secretary shall appoint, for the due management of the affairs of the Association, and the performing the duties of their office.

15. The General Secretary, or any four members of the Council, may call extraordinary meetings of their body, to be held at Exeter, for any purpose requiring their present determination, by notice under his or their hand or hands, addressed to every other member of the Council, at least ten clear days previously, specifying the purpose for which such extraordinary meeting is convened. No matter not so specified, and not incident thereto, shall be determined at any extraordinary meeting.

16. The General Treasurer and Secretary shall enter on their respective offices at the meeting at which they are elected ; but the President, Vice-Presidents, and Local Officers, not until the Annual Meeting next following.

17. With the exception of the Ex-Presidents only, every Councillor who has not attended any Meeting, or adjourned Meeting, of the Council during the period between the close of any Annual General Meeting of the Members and the close of the next but two such Annual General Meetings, shall have forfeited his place as a Councillor, but it shall be competent for him to recover it by a fresh qualification.

18. The Council shall have power to fill any Official vacancy which may occur in the intervals of the Annual Meetings.

19. The Annual Contributions shall be payable in advance, and shall be due in each year on the first day of January ; and no person shall have the privileges of a member until the Subscription for the current year or a Life Composition has been paid.

20. The Treasurer shall receive all sums of money due to the Association ; he shall pay all accounts due by the Association after they shall have been examined and approved ; and he shall report to each meeting of the Council the balance he has in hand, and the names of such members as shall be in arrear, with the sums due respectively by each.

21. Whenever a Member shall have been three months in arrear in the payment of his Annual Contributions, the Treasurer shall apply to him for the same.

22. Whenever, at an Annual Meeting, a Member shall be two years in arrear in the payment of his Annual Contributions, the Council may, at its discretion, erase his name from the list of members.

23. The General Secretary shall, at least one month before each Annual Meeting, inform each member by circular of the place and date of the Meeting.

24. Members who do not, on or before the first day of January, give notice, in writing or personally, to the General Secretary of their intention to withdraw from the Association, shall be regarded as members for the ensuing year.

25. The Association shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, publish its Transactions, including the Rules, a Financial Statement, a List of the Members, the Report of the Council, the President's Address, and such Papers, in abstract or *in extenso*, read at the Annual Meeting, as shall be decided by the Council.

26. The Association shall have the right at its discretion of printing *in extenso* in its Transactions all papers read at the Annual Meeting. The copyright of a paper read before any meeting of the Association, and the illustrations of the same which have been provided at his expense, shall remain the property of the Author ; but he shall not be at liberty to print it, or allow it to be printed elsewhere, either *in extenso* or in abstract amounting to as much as one-half of the length of the paper, until after the publication of the volume of Transactions in which the paper is printed.

27. The authors of papers printed in the Transactions shall, within seven days after the Transactions are published, receive twenty-five private copies free of expense, and shall be allowed to have any further number printed at their own expense. All arrangements as to such extra copies to be made by the authors with the printers to the Association.

28. If proofs of papers to be published in the Transactions be sent to authors for correction, and are retained by them beyond four days for each sheet of proof, to be reckoned from the day marked thereon by the printers, but not including the time needful for transmission by post, such proofs shall be assumed to require no further correction.

29. Should the extra charges for small type, and types other than those known as Roman or Italic, and for the author's corrections of the press, in any paper published in the Transactions, amount to a greater sum than in the proportion of ten shillings per sheet, such excess shall be borne by the author himself, and not by the Association; and should any paper exceed four sheets, the cost beyond the cost of the four sheets shall be borne by the author of the paper.

30. Every *Member* shall, within a period not exceeding six months after each Annual Meeting, receive gratuitously a copy of the Transactions.

31. The Accounts of the Association shall be audited annually, by Auditors appointed at each Annual Meeting, but who shall not be *ex officio* Members of the Council.

32. No rule shall be altered, amended, or added, except at an Annual General Meeting of Members, and then only provided that notice of the proposed change has been given to the General Secretary, and by him communicated to all the Members at least one month before the Annual General Meeting.

BYE-LAWS AND STANDING ORDERS.

1. In the interests of the Association it is desirable that the President's Address in each year be printed previous to its delivery.

2. In the event of there being at an Annual Meeting more Papers than can be disposed of in one day, the reading of the residue shall be continued the day following.

3. The pagination of the Transactions shall be in Arabic numerals exclusively, and carried on consecutively, from the beginning to the end of each volume; and the Transactions of each year shall form a distinct and separate volume.

4. The General Secretary shall bring to each Annual Meeting of the Members a report of the number of copies in stock of each 'Part' of the Transactions, with the price per copy of each 'Part' specified; and such report shall be printed in the Transactions next after the Treasurer's financial statement.

5. The General Secretary shall prepare and bring to each Annual Meeting brief Obituary Notices of Members deceased during the previous year, and such notices shall be printed in the Transactions.

6. An amount not less than eighty per cent. of all Compositions received from existing Life Members of the Association shall be applied in the purchase of National Stock, or such other security as the Council may deem equally satisfactory, in the names of three Trustees, to be elected by the Council.

7. At each of its Ordinary Meetings the Council shall deposit at interest, in such bank as they shall decide on, and in the names of the General Treasurer and General Secretary of the Association, all uninvested Compositions received from existing Life-Members, all uninvested prepaid Annual Subscriptions, and any part, or the whole, of the balance derived from other sources which may be in the Treasurer's hands after providing for all accounts passed for payment at the said Meeting.

8. The General Secretary, on learning at any time between the Meetings of the Council that the General Treasurer has a balance in hand of not less than Forty Pounds after paying all Accounts which the Council have ordered to be paid, shall direct that so much of the said balance as will leave Twenty Pounds in the

Treasurer's hand be deposited at interest at the Capital and Counties Bank, Ashburton.

9. The General Secretary shall be authorized to spend any sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds* per annum in employing a clerk for such work as he finds necessary.

10. Every candidate, admitted to Membership under Rule 4, shall forthwith receive intimation that he has been admitted a Member, subject to confirmation at the next General Meeting of Members; and the fact of the newly admitted Member's name appearing in the next issue of the printed list of Members, will be a sufficient intimation to him that his election has been confirmed. Pending the issue of the Volume of Transactions containing the Rules of the Association, the General Secretary shall furnish the newly admitted Member with such extracts from the Rules as shall be deemed necessary.

11. The reading of any Report or Paper shall not exceed twenty minutes, or such part of twenty minutes as shall be decided by the Council as soon as the Programme of Reports and Papers shall have been settled, and in any discussion which may arise no speaker shall be allowed to speak more than ten minutes.

12. Papers to be read to the Annual Meetings of the Association must strictly relate to Devonshire, and, as well as all Reports intended to be printed in the Transactions of the Association, and prepared by Committees appointed by the Council, must, together with all drawings intended to be used in illustrating them in the said Transactions, reach the General Secretary's residence not later than the 24th day of June in each year. The General Secretary shall, not later than the 7th of the following July, return to the Authors all such Papers or drawings as he may decide to be unsuitable to be printed or to serve as illustrations in the said Transactions, and shall send the residue, together with the said Reports of Committees, to the Association's Printers, who shall return the same so that they may reach the General Secretary's residence not later than on the 14th day of the said July, together with a statement of the number of pages each of them would occupy if printed in the said Transactions, as well as an estimate of the extra cost of the printing of such Tables, of any kind, as may form part of any of the said Papers and Reports; and the General Secretary shall lay the whole, as well as an estimate of the probable number of Annual Members of the Association for the year commencing on that day, before the first Council Meeting on the first day of the next ensuing Annual Meeting, when the Council shall select not a greater number of the Papers thus laid before them than will, with the other documents to be printed in the said Transactions, make as many sheets of printed matter as can be paid for with the sum

f 60 per cent. of the subscriptions for the year of the said probable number of Annual Members, and any part or the whole of such balance, not derived from Compositions of existing Life Members, or from prepaid Annual Subscriptions, as may be lying at interest, as well as that which may be in the Treasurer's hands; this sum shall be exclusive of the extra cost of the printing of such aforesaid Tables, which have been approved and accepted by the Council, provided the aggregate of the said extra cost do not exceed six per cent. of the said subscriptions; exclusive also of the printers' charge for corrections of the press; and also exclusive of the cost of printing an Index, a list of Errata, and such Resolutions passed at the next Winter Meeting of the Council, as may be directed to be so printed at the said Winter Meeting; and the number of Papers selected by the Council shall not be greater than will, with the Reports of Committees, make a Total of 40 Reports and Papers.

13. Papers communicated by Members for Non-Members, and accepted by the Council, shall be placed in the Programme below those furnished by Members themselves.

14. Papers which have been accepted by the Council cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the Council.

15. The Council will do their best so to arrange Papers for reading as to suit the convenience of the Authors; but the place of a Paper cannot be altered after the Programme has been settled by the Council.

16. Papers which have already been printed *in extenso* cannot be accepted unless they form part of the literature of a question on which the Council has requested a Member or Committee to prepare a report.

17. Every meeting of the Council shall be convened by Circular, sent by the General Secretary to each Member of the Council not less than ten days before the Meeting is held.

18. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be sent to the printers, together with all drawings required in illustrating them, on the day next following the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read.

19. All Papers read to the Association which the Council shall decide not to print *in extenso* in the Transactions, shall be returned to the Authors not later than the day next following the close of the Annual Meeting at which they were read; and abstracts of such Papers to be printed in the Transactions shall not exceed such length as the General Secretary shall suggest in each case, and

must be sent to the General Secretary on or before the seventh day after the close of the Annual Meeting.

20. The Author of every Paper which the Council at any Annual Meeting shall decide to print in the Transactions shall be expected to pay for all such illustrations as in his judgment the said Paper may require.

21. The printers shall do their utmost to print the Papers in the Transactions in the order in which they were read, and shall return every Manuscript to the author as soon as it is in type, *but not before*. They shall be returned *intact*, provided they are written on loose sheets and on one side of the paper only.

22. Excepting mere verbal alterations, no Paper which has been read to the Association shall be added to without the written approval and consent of the General Secretary; and no additions shall be made except in the form of notes or postscripts, or both.

23. In the intervals of the Annual Meetings, all Meetings of the Council shall be held at Exeter, unless some other place shall have been decided on at the previous Council Meeting.

24. When the number of copies on hand of any Part of the Transactions is reduced to twenty, the price per copy shall be increased 25 per cent.; and when the number has been reduced to ten copies, the price shall be increased 50 per cent. on the original price.

25. After deducting the amount received by the sale of Transactions from last year's valuation, and adding the value of Transactions for the current year, a deduction of 10 per cent. shall be every year made from the balance, and this balance, less 10 per cent., shall be returned as the estimated value of the Transactions in stock for the current year.

26. The Association's Printers, but no other person, may reprint any Committee's Report printed in the Transactions of the Association, for any person, whether a Member of the said Committee, or of the Association, or neither, on receiving, in each case, a written permission to do so from the Honorary Secretary of the Association, but not otherwise; that the said printers shall pay to the said Secretary, for the Association, sixpence for every fifty Copies of each half-sheet of eight pages of which the said Report consists; that any number of copies less than fifty, or between two exact multiples of fifty, shall be regarded as fifty; and any number of pages less than eight, or between two exact multiples of eight, shall be regarded as eight; that each copy of such Reprints shall have on its first page the words "Reprinted from the Transactions

of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art for — with the consent of the Council of the Association," followed by the date of the year in which the said Report was printed in the said Transactions, but that, with the exception of printer's errors and changes in the pagination which may be necessary or desirable, the said Reprint shall be in every other respect an exact copy of the said Report as printed in the said Transactions without addition, or abridgment, or modification of any kind.

27. The Bye-Laws and Standing Orders shall be printed after the 'Rules' in the Transactions.

28. All resolutions appointing Committees for special service for the Association shall be printed in the Transactions next before the President's Address.

29. Members and Ladies holding Ladies' Tickets intending to dine at the Association Dinner shall be requested to send their names to the Honorary Local Secretary; no other person shall be admitted to the dinner, and no names shall be received after the Monday next before the dinner.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

{Presented to the General Meeting held at Princetown 18 July, 1905.

THE Council begs to submit its Report. At the meeting held at Teignmouth in July, 1904, some important alterations were made in the Rules and Bye-laws. Subscriptions are now payable on the 1st January instead of on the 1st July in each year; no person can enjoy the privileges of a Member unless his or her subscription for the current year has been paid; and the time for the publication of the Transactions has been extended from three to six months after the conclusion of the Annual Meeting. The extension of time for the issue of the yearly volume has been found desirable owing to the number of plates, now often included, requiring extra time for their production and the sorting and binding in, and the preparation of the Index, which is now published with the volume. Every effort, however, will be made to get the yearly volume out as soon as possible after the close of the meeting, and it is hoped that the usual time will not in any year be much exceeded.

Bye-law No. 10 was amended so that candidates for membership are now informed of their provisional admission at once, and the inclusion of their names in the next issue of the list of Members is a sufficient intimation that their election has been confirmed by the General Meeting of Members. The object of this change in procedure is to enable the Treasurer to collect the subscriptions of newly elected Members before, instead of after, the Annual Meeting.

The Dinner Committee was also empowered to substitute another form of evening entertainment for the Association Dinner, should it be considered advisable in consultation with the local Committee.

The Winter Meeting of the Council was held in Exeter on 15 February, 1905, at which the usual routine business was transacted. It was also decided to accept the invitation from Princetown to hold the Annual Meeting in 1905 in that town, and that it should be considered a Dartmoor meeting, and the local Committee stated that additional

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On the conclusion of the business, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Basil Thomson, the members and associates were received at a garden party at her house.

The reading of the Reports and accepted papers commenced on Wednesday, the President in the chair. The following is the complete list:—

The Manors of Bicton and Kingsteignton *Rev. J. B. Pearson, D.D.*

The reading of the Reports and papers, with a short adjournment for lunch, lasted until 4.30. Afterwards Mrs. T. H. Harvey gave an At Home at Tor Gate, a large number of members and associates accepting the kind invitation.

In the evening Mr. Cecil J. Sharp, Principal of the Hampstead Conservatoire of Music, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Musical Value of Devonshire Folk Airs." The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Miss Goodfellow, Miss Groser, Mr. Cooper, and the Rev. K. A. Lake assisted in the illustrative songs, the former giving a short explanatory introduction to each song. They were all admirably rendered. Mr. Sharp, in his lecture, asked what was the difference between an ordinary song and a folk-song. The principal distinction was that folk-song was evolved, whereas an ordinary song was composed; the one was communal and the other individual. The folk-song took its form by a process of gradual perfecting from generation to generation, in its passing through which it tended to discard all its less admirable features until final beauty was attained. Its value lay but to a very slight extent in the words, and this was especially the case with ballads lately collected, because the words sung to-day by old folk in even the most secluded villages were often but imperfect reminiscences of the doggerel version given in some broadside or cheap song-book. The day was a hundred years too late for pure versions of the words of the English folk-song to be found on any country-side. All they could hope to do was to reconstruct from fragments by dint of analogy and comparison. The tunes fortunately were more intuitive and sub-conscious, and consequently more persistent. In them lay the major part of the value of the folk-song. Moreover, whereas the words were often more or less universal in character, the tunes were more national or local, as the case may be, in character and flavour. He believed, for instance, that he could distinguish between a Somerset folk-song and a Devonshire one. The Devonshire song was sweeter and more polished, but if it was less rugged it was also less strong. The sweetness and polish of the Devonshire folk-song were probably due to the Celtic element in the blood of the people who evolved it. Many of the Devonshire folk-songs were cast in scales which became obsolete about the year 1600. Yet even to-day those old musical modes seemed to suit the tastes and capacities of country-folk better than did the more modern styles of composition. To cry out therefore against the introduction of Gregorian in villages was to ignore the facts of the musical experience both of the past

and of the present. The lecturer made an appeal for the teaching of folk-songs in the public elementary schools, and for national action in the preservation of the vanishing residue of England's priceless heritage of national folk-song before it became too late. Folk-song was an essential basis for national music, and where its influence was not felt, the music, even of English modern composers, was not English, but German. This was in the interest neither of national self-esteem nor of musical art.

It was decided that there should be no annual dinner this year, and the social gathering, with Mr. Sharp's lecture and the musical performance, took its place.

On Thursday the reading of the papers was resumed. On this being finished, the business of the Annual Meeting was concluded. Sir Roper Lethbridge moved that the best thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Basil H. Thomson, the Governor, and the officers of His Majesty's Convict Prison at Princetown, for the commodious rooms provided for the use of the members during the meeting. He said that this meeting had been one of the most successful, if not the most successful meeting, they had had in the history of the Association. The attendance had been remarkably full, and the fact that that day they had on the platform the President, the President-elect, and no fewer than six ex-Presidents showed what a very great interest had been taken in the proceedings. The Rev. J. F. Chanter, in seconding, expressed his hope that this meeting would be the cause of opening up Dartmoor to many who had hitherto been strangers to it. The resolution was carried with acclamation, and the President in acknowledging it expressed the pleasure it had given his colleagues and himself in entertaining the Association. Dr. Brushfield proposed a vote of thanks to the Local Reception Committee, the Honorary Local Treasurer, Mr. T. H. Harvey, the Honorary Local Secretary, Mr. Robert Burnard, and the ladies who had so kindly assisted in making the excellent arrangements for the seating and comfort of those attending. This was seconded by the Rev. O. J. Reichel, who suggested that the resolution should be altered so as to include Mr. Cecil J. Sharp, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, and those who had given so much assistance on the occasion of the folk-song lecture, and with this addition the resolution was passed unanimously. Thanks were also given to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel for the use of the School Buildings, and to the Great Western Railway Company for special train arrangements. In the afternoon parties were formed

to inspect various objects of interest on the moors near Princetown: Fice's Well, Merivale Bridge and the avenues, menhir and kistvaen near, North Hessary Tor, Harter Tor, the stone rows there, and Clacywell Pool were visited.

In the evening Mr. R. Hansford Worth gave a popular lecture, free to all comers, on "The Story of Dartmoor." The President was in the chair, and there was a crowded attendance.

On Friday a large number of members and friends accepted the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burnard to a luncheon at Sheepstor, and a visit after to the Drizzlecombe Valley and the great menhir, and the stone rows, circles, and kistvaen there. The weather was beautiful, and a very pleasant and instructive day was spent. Two votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Burnard by acclamation. After lunch, before leaving for Drizzlecombe, Mr. P. F. S. Amery gave a very animated and entertaining description of the bull-ring in which the party met, and of bull-baiting, and details of the cruel sport so long a favourite amusement of our forefathers.

At the special request of the Local Committee, the Council arranged a second popular lecture, which was given to a large audience in the Recreation Room by Dr. Brushfield, on "The Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh from 1603 to his death in 1618."

Thus ended a very successful meeting. There was an unusually large attendance of members, and the whole of the proceedings from first to last went off satisfactorily without hitch or trouble.

MAXWELL ADAMS,
J. BROOKING-ROWE,

Dated 3 August, 1905.

Hon. Secretaries.

Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditure

		Receipts.					
					£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions:—							
Arrears before 1904 (20)	.	.	.	10	10	0	
Due 1st July, 1904 (384)	.	.	.	201	12	0	
For year 1905 (244)	.	.	.	128	7	3	
							340 9 3
„ Life Compositions at 7½ guineas (2)	.	.	.	15	15	0	
„ Lady Associates at 5s. (5)	.	.	.	1	5	0	
							17 0 0
„ Dividends—Consols £300 Stock	.	.	.	7	2	8	
„ „ India 3 per cent. £350 Stock	.	.	.	9	17	8	
							17 0 4
„ Authors' excess (under Rule 29)	7	7 0
„ Discount on Accounts	4	0 9
							385 17 4
„ Balance due to Treasurer 5th July, 1905	36	15 5

£422 12 9

(Signed)

P. F. S. AMERY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

for the year ending 1st July, 1905.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Messrs. Brendon and Son, Ltd., Printing, etc. :—						
Vol. XXXVI, "Transactions," 564 pp., 600 copies	117	6	0			
Extra on small type and tables		25	10			
Corrections		17	18			
Plates, plans, and tables		9	16			
Covers, and doing up		22	10			
				193	1	0
Addressing, packing, and postage		19	2			
Authors' Reprints, 25 each		13	5			
Carriage of "Wills," Part VI		0	9			
				32	17	0
				225	18	0
„ General Secretaries' Expenses :—						
Postages and Printing		6	5			
Clerical Assistance and Expenses		7	12			
Printing and Stationery		0	15			
				14	13	1
„ General Treasurer's Expenses :—						
Postages and Stationery		2	0			
Printing forms and notices		1	12			
				3	12	6
„ Record Society, "Devon Wills," Part VI				13	13	0
„ Expenses at Teignmouth				1	2	0
„ Bank Charges				4	9	2
				263	7	9
„ Balance due to Treasurer, 1st July, 1904				159	5	0
				£422	12	9

Examined with Vouchers, etc., and found to be correct, with a balance of £36 15s. 5d. due to the Treasurer, this 13th day of July, 1905.

(Signed)

ROBERT C. TUCKER,

Auditor.

SELECTED MINUTES OF COUNCIL APPOINTING COMMITTEES.

Passed at the Meeting at Princetown, 18 July, 1906.

6. THAT Dr. Brushfield, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. W. Harpley, Sir A. Croft, and Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be a Committee for the purpose of considering at what place the Association shall hold its Meeting in 1907, who shall be invited to be the Officers during the year beginning with that Meeting, and who shall be invited to fill any official vacancy or vacancies which may occur before the Annual Meeting in 1906; that Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be the Secretary; and that they be requested to report to the next Winter Meeting of the Council, and, if necessary, to the first Meeting of the Council to be held in July, 1906.

7. That Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. A. Somervail, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance in themselves to form the subjects of separate papers; and that Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be the Secretary.

8. That Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Mr. G. M. Doe, Rev. W. Harpley, Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs. Radford, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mrs. Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse be a Committee for the purpose of collecting notes on Devonshire Folk-lore; and that Mr. P. F. S. Amery be the Secretary.

9. That Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. F. T. Elworthy, Miss Helen Saunders, and Mrs. Troup be a Committee for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language; and that Mr. F. T. Elworthy be the Secretary.

10. That Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. Burnard, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Rev. J. F. Chanter,

and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

11. That Mr. J. S. Amery, Mr. A. H. Dymond, Rev. W. Harpley, and Mr. R. C. Tucker be a Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for an Association Dinner or any other form of evening entertainment as they may think best in consultation with the local Committee; and that Mr. R. C. Tucker be the Secretary.

12. That Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Mr. James Hamlyn, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable observations on the Climate of Devon; and that Mr. R. Hansford Worth be the Secretary.

13. That Sir Roper Lethbridge, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, B.D., The Right Rev. the Dean of Exeter (Alfred Earle, D.D.), Rev. Preb. Granville, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, and Mr. E. Windeatt be a Committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting on any Manuscripts, Records, or Ancient Documents existing in, or relating to, Devonshire, with the nature of their contents, their locality, and whether in public or private hands; and that Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe be the Secretary.

14. That the Rev. I. K. Anderson, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. Basil Thomson, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth be a Committee for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor and the Camps in Devon; and that the Rev. S. Baring-Gould be the Secretary.

15. That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Rev. Professor Chapman, Sir Alfred W. Croft, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mrs. Troup, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Dr. Arthur B. Prowse, Mr. William Davies, Miss H. Saunders, and Mr. W. A. Francken be a Committee to consider the matter of preparing, according to the best methods, an Index to the First Series (Vols. I-XXX) of the Transactions; that Mr. J. S. Amery be the Secretary; and that this Committee have power to add to their number.

16. That Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. Harbottle Reed, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and Rev. J. F. Chanter be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare a detailed account of the Church Plate of the Diocese of Exeter; and that Mr. T. Cann Hughes and Mr. Harbottle Reed be the joint Secretaries.

Obituary Notices.

CAROLINE BEARD AVERILL. Miss Caroline Beard Averill joined the Association in July, 1904, and died in August of the same year.

JOHN MOYSEY DE LUDBROOK BARTLET. The Rev. J. M. de Ludbrook Bartlet was elected a member in 1877, and was for many years a constant attendant at our annual meetings. He was for some time incumbent of Marazion and chaplain of St. Michael's Mount. He died 1 March, 1905, at the age of 84, and was buried at Ermington.

LEWIS BEARNE. Lewis Bearne was born in 1821, and died in September, 1904. For more than fifty years he was a prominent man in the public life of Newton, and held every office in connexion with it. He was a member of the old Local Board, Chairman of the succeeding authority, the Urban District Council, and Vice-Chairman (at his own request) of the Council on the amalgamation of Highweek and Wolborough. He was a county councillor, a justice of the peace, churchwarden, feoffee of the Wolborough Charities, and chairman of the Newton Gas Company. Courteous and affable, he was greatly respected by all who knew him, or who were in any way brought into relations with him. He became a member in 1884, when the Association held its meeting at Newton.

ALEXANDER CALLANDER. Lieutenant-General Callander became a member at the Totnes meeting in 1900. He was born in Stirlingshire in 1829; he was the third son of Mr. Randal W. M. Callander, and grandson of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Callander, of Craigforth and Ardkinglas, N.B. He entered the 58th Native Infantry as second lieutenant in 1848, became lieutenant in February, 1855, and captain in the Bengal Staff Corps six years later. He was adjutant of the Nusseree Battalion for four and a half years, and

brigade-major at Multan for five and a half years, and D.A.A.G. also. In 1878 Lieutenant-Colonel Callander married Minna, only daughter of the late W. H. Swinton, H.E.I.C.S., of Warsash House, Hants. During the Afghan campaigns of 1879-80, he acted as ex-commissariat officer at Bareilly. Eight years of his service was spent as Commandant of forts on the Afghan frontier, and for four years he was stationed at Fort Kangra, which was recently totally destroyed by the great earthquake. He became lieutenant-colonel in February, 1874, and colonel in February, 1879; he returned to Europe in 1886, and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list in March, 1887. He was promoted major-general in January, 1889, and lieutenant-general in December, 1892. The deceased officer was a talented linguist, and passed as interpreter in Persian and Urdu. Lieutenant-General Callander had been in failing health for some time. After two successive paralytic strokes he died at Vineyard, Dartington, Totnes, on 16 June, 1905.

FREDERICK BINLEY DICKINSON. The Rev. Frederick Binley Dickinson was born at Macclesfield, Cheshire, 27 December, 1832. His father, a doctor in that town, was a very good antiquary and numismatist. He matriculated at Oxford, and was Hulmeian Exhibitioner at Brasenose, and was second in Moderations in 1853. He took his degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1855 and 1858. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Worcester in 1857, and priest the following year by the Bishop of Exeter. He was curate at Dawlish 1857-8, Tavistock 1858-61, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields 1861-5, and morning reader at Westminster Abbey 1864-5, curate of Lillington, Warwick, 1865-9, and afternoon lecturer at Leamington 1867-8. From 1869 to 1871 he was in charge of Hulme Walfield, Cheshire, and curate of Great Chart in 1872, and vicar of Ashford in the same year. At Ashford he remained until 1887. About twenty years before his death he came to reside at Ottery St. Mary, where he spent the rest of his life. He very soon became a most useful personage in the place, and interested himself greatly in the welfare of the town and neighbourhood. He was a justice of the peace for the county, Chairman of the Ottery St. Mary Rural District Council, a governor of the King's Grammar School, and a manager of the National Schools, Secretary of the Cottage Hospital and of the Kennaway Habitation of the Primrose League, and Chairman

of the Ottery School Board up to the time of its dissolution. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the church choir, and always ready to assist the clergy of the parish in their work by taking various services, preaching, and visiting. The fine parish church was a continual source of delight to him. He studied it and its history with great interest and intelligence, and in 1897 he gave a lecture upon it at the Church Institute. This lecture was afterwards printed, and it is a clearly written and valuable contribution to the church's story. He also published a handbook to the church for the use of visitors. His loss to the Association is serious. He took much interest in our work, and attended some recent meetings; we had hopes of assistance and of contributions from him in the future. On Christmas Day, 1903, he was seized with the first of a series of alarming heart attacks, and on the evening of Sunday, December 18th, 1904, after a few seconds of unconsciousness, he passed peacefully away.

JOHN REYNOLDS GULSON. John Reynolds Gulson was born 13 April, 1833; B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1856, from Harrow; member of the Western Circuit; student of the Inner Temple, 20 April, 1855; called to the Bar 26 January, 1858. He was the eldest son of Edward Gulson, of Exmouth, Devon, Poor Law Inspector. He married, April, 1872, Frances Pemberton D., daughter of J. O. McWilliam, M.D., R.N., C.B., F.R.S., etc. Mr. Gulson became a member in 1874, at the first meeting of the Society at Teignmouth. He died on 7 June, 1905, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

GEORGE HARVEY. George Harvey, of 2 Grove Road, Willesden Green, London, was elected in 1901, and died in 1905.

WILLIAM HENRY KITSON. William Henry Kitson, who died on 25 August, 1904, at the age of 71, will be greatly missed at Torquay. He took an active interest in everything connected with the place of his residence, more especially in relation to philanthropic work and the Conservative cause. He was President of the Torbay Hospital, and a generous benefactor to its funds. He was Chairman of the Torquay Gas Company and a justice of the peace. He was one of our oldest members, having joined in 1865.

THE EARL OF MORLEY. Albert Edmund Parker, third Earl of Morley, and Viscount Boringdon, was born in 1843. His father was the second earl, his mother the daughter of Montagu Edmund Parker, of Whiteway, Devon, widow of William Coryton, of Pentillie Castle. He was educated at Eton and Balliol, and took a first class in *Literæ Humaniores*. In 1880 Lord Morley became Under-Secretary for War in Mr. Gladstone's Government. He filled this office for five years, and in 1886 he became First Commissioner of Works. In 1889 he was appointed to the permanent and important office of Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Lords. Lord Morley was the first Vice-Chairman of the Devon County Council, and was elected Chairman on the death of Lord Clinton. In 1876 he married Margaret, daughter of the late Robert S. Holford, of Weston Birt, co. Gloucester, and Dorchester House, Park Lane. He became a member of our Association in 1885, and on the occasion of its meeting at Plympton received the members at a garden party at Saltram. He died, after a long and painful illness, on 26 February, 1905.

JOHN MORRIS. John Morris was born at Southmolton in 1823, where his father was a builder. He was articled to a solicitor, and in 1841 went to London, and soon after his qualifying he became a member of the firm of Ashurst & Son. The work of Mr. Morris was closely identified with the progress of the city of London and the rise and growth of great joint-stock companies. He was largely concerned in the introduction of the telephone, Mr. Morris subscribing, with eleven others, £1000 each to start the undertaking. At the time of his death he was one of London's oldest solicitors and head of the firm of Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, & Co. He died in March, 1905, having been elected a member only last year.

C. A. NANKIVELL. Dr. C. A. Nankivell, of Torquay, was elected a life member in 1881, and died in 1904.

JOHN BUDD PHEAR. Sir John Budd Phear was born in 1825, and was the eldest son of the Rev. John Phear, Rector of Earl Stonham, and Catherine Wreford, daughter of Samuel Budd, of North Tawton. His father's brother was the Rev. S. G. Phear, late Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and graduated sixth wrangler in 1847. Afterwards

he was elected to a Fellowship at Clare, where he became mathematical lecturer and assistant tutor. In 1854 he was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, and ten years later he was appointed Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, where he remained until 1876. In 1865 he married Emily, the daughter of Mr. J. Bolton, of Burnley House, Stockwell, by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters. In 1877 he was knighted, and appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon. On the news of the death of Sir J. B. Phear reaching Ceylon, the Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir Charles Peter Layard, announcing it to the Court, expressed the great regret with which the intelligence had been received. He said that,—

Unfortunately for his contemporaries and for the Colony at large, he did not continue very long as chief magistrate of this island. During the short time he presided on the Bench he won the respect and regard of his colleagues and of the whole body of the legal profession, by whom he was much beloved. His sterling ability and unflagging industry were his most remarkable characteristics, and his kindliness to the younger members of the Bar will ever be remembered by those who had the good fortune to come into direct contact with him. He earnestly endeavoured to eradicate from our procedure fictitious causes of action, and the subsequent overruling of his dicta on that point I, for one, however regretted. Though he has passed away, his lucid and clear expositions of the law have left an indelible mark in the administration of justice in this Colony.

In acknowledging the remarks of the Chief Justice, Mr. P. Rámanáthan, the leader of the Bar, said that his lordship had accurately described the qualities of the late Sir J. B. Phear, who was one of the most distinguished judges that ever graced the Bench of the Supreme Court,—

One of the first services he rendered to the profession was the institution of a weekly publication of authorized reports of cases decided on appeal by the Supreme Court. He found that the Judiciary of the island went without authorized law reports, and that it was not unusual in those days for judges to hear cases elaborately argued, only to find later on that the very points involved in them had been argued before and determined by earlier judges. The minor magistrates also had no opportunity of becoming familiar in proper time with the decision of the Appellate Court. Sir John corresponded with the Government, and brought about the publication of the "Supreme Court Circular."

Another service earned for him speedily the gratitude of the whole island. At the time he assumed office the Supreme Court had gone greatly into arrears. Cases sent up in appeal lay un-

disposed of for eighteen months, much to the inconvenience of suitors. Sir John Phear addressed himself to the task of rendering speedy justice in appeal. He introduced the routine of appellate judges sitting almost every day in the week. By assiduous work he cleared off all arrears in the course of eighteen months, which contributed not a little to the peace of the country and to the elasticity of trade in the island.

Another service, the highest and best in the estimation of the Bar, was his training of the Bar and his demonstrating to it the truth that the so-called "uncertainty of the law" is nothing more than the uncertainty of ill-trained judges as to the true facts of the case and the proper principles of law applicable to it. Sir John severely condemned inaccurate statements of facts, and was ever on his guard against the colouring given to a case by inconclusive arguments. He would accept facts and legal principles only. He trained the members of the Bar to be not only accurate in regard to the facts of the case, but also guarded in the expression of opinions. He had a way all his own of manifesting errors of thought and faults in reasoning. Above all, he made the Bar argue cases upon first principles of law. Before his advent legal principles were of little avail in the determination of a case unless supported by a judgment of a competent court here or in England. After Sir John's arrival, if in arguing a case an advocate cited a decided case without going into first principles, his lordship would say, "I do not want authorities; let us solve this case even as a mathematician would solve a problem, by applying the axioms and propositions we have learned in our books." Advocates were thus encouraged to look up the first principles of law applicable to the case and to carefully apply them. Sir John Phear would often help them in the art of applying principles to facts. If they passed on to authorities too speedily, he would say, "We do not want authorities just yet; they are only of corroborative value. Let us solve the question by the proper application of first principles, and then look into authorities to discover whether our conclusions on first principles are corroborated by them." In this way first principles became paramount. Before his time legal principles had become so elastic and uncertain by pronouncements from the Bench that it was difficult to advise clients. During Sir John Phear's time these difficulties disappeared. Lawyers were able at the outset almost to prophesy what would be the result of a case in appeal. Training such as this one can never forget, nor cease to be grateful for.

Soon after his return to England he came into Devonshire to live, taking up his abode at Marpool Hall, Exmouth. He very speedily joined the Association, and took a very keen interest in its doings. His contributions to the "Transactions"

were frequent, and in 1886 he was President. So recently as 1904, at the meeting at Teignmouth, he read a paper on "The Hide Examined." Sir John was an ardent Liberal. He made three attempts to enter the House of Commons, each unsuccessful. In 1885 he stood for the Honiton Division, in 1886 for the Tavistock Division, and in 1893 for the Tiverton Division. He was a D.L. and J.P. for the County of Devon, a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and for some time Chairman of the Standing Joint Committee. He was the author of "Elementary Mechanics" (1850), "Elementary Hydrostatics" (1852), "Rights of Water" (1860), "The Aryan Village in India and Ceylon" (1880), "International Trade," "Notes on Money," and other pamphlets. He died on 7 April, 1905, at his residence, Marpool Hall, in his eighty-first year, after a short illness, greatly regretted by all who knew him.

ISAAC ROBERTS. The astronomical investigations of Dr. Isaac Roberts, SC.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., have largely added to our knowledge of the stars, clusters, nebulae, and the structure of the universe. His geological work was also of much value. Up to 1870 he resided at Liverpool, and on leaving that city he was presented with an address from the mayor, the principals and professors of the University College, the representatives and members of the scientific and literary societies, and the leading citizens. The hon. degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on him by the University of Dublin in 1892. In 1895 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, on the Council of which he served for several years. From 1890 to the time of his death the work of Dr. Roberts was continued at his observatory at Starfield, Crowborough, Sussex. Dr. Roberts was a life member, elected in 1877. He died at Crowborough in July, 1904.

JOHN WILLIAM WALTERS RYDER. J. W. W. Ryder was elected a member of the Association in 1869. He died on 13 November, 1904, having two months before completed his ninety-fifth year. For over seventy years he was a conspicuous figure in the public life of Plymouth Dock, and of the same place from 1837 under its new name of Devonport. He took much interest in the Association and its work, and until recent years frequently attended the annual meetings.

THOMAS AUGUSTUS SOMMERS SCOTT. Thomas Augustus Sommers Scott, the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Itchingfield, Sussex, was born at Ilfracombe 4 September, 1845. He was for some time a clerk in the Admiralty, Somerset House, but left this occupation, and studying for the law, was admitted a solicitor in September 1883, and became a member of the firm of Down, Scott, & Down, at Dorking. In 1889 he left Dorking to reside at Ilfracombe, and as he still retained his interest in, and was the head of the firm, he opened a branch office of Down, Scott, & Down in the town, his new place of abode. He was a good lawyer and a successful practitioner, and his success in the High Court in an interesting local lawsuit, *Starkey v. Swiss*, will be always remembered in Ilfracombe. At a meeting of the members of the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates held soon after Mr. Scott's death, the Chairman referred to the loss sustained by his death, he being one of the London committee, and said that during all the eight years covered by his tenure of office he was absent from only one meeting; his legal training and business capacity were of great help to the directors in their deliberations, and in the conduct of that part of the company's business that fell to be transacted in London; and that his colleagues had lost a valued colleague and the members a capable and conscientious representative. In 1903 Mr. Scott was elected a member of the Ilfracombe Urban District Council, being placed at the head of the poll with the largest number of votes ever before given to a candidate, and he proved a very useful member. He became a member of the Association in 1876. He had gone to London on business in June, 1904, and while there was stricken with paralysis and died on the eighth of the same month.

SMITH, E. Mr. E. Smith, F.C.S., of Hillside, Bradninch, became a member in 1874, and died in 1904.

EDWARD JOHN TATTERSILL. Edward John Tattersill was born in Plymouth 3 August, 1856. He was apprenticed to the firm of Brown, Wills, and Nicholson, wholesale grocers of the town. He left their employ at the age of 20 for Bristol, where, with the experience gained in a larger warehouse, his business education was completed. He returned to Devonshire and became a partner in an old-established business at Newton Abbot. Here he remained until 1884, when he joined his brother-in-law at Torrington, acquiring

the business which had been carried on for many years by J. S. Farleigh. Afterwards Messrs. Tattersill & Snow extended their business to Bideford, but soon the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Snow remaining at Torrington and Mr. Tattersill taking up his abode at Bideford, where his abilities as a business man had full and successful play. Both at Torrington and Bideford he entered into the public life of the towns. While at the former place he was a member of the Town Council, of the School Board, and of the Board of Conservators. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Bideford Town Council. He was a justice of the peace for the county and borough, a member of the Long Bridge Trust, a governor of the Grammar School, a guardian of the poor, a member of the Borough Education Committee, and a patron of Bideford Hospital, besides being on the committees of other charitable and philanthropic institutions of the town and neighbourhood. In the Free Library and all matters connected with education he took much interest. He was Mayor for three successive years, in 1891-2, 1892-3, and 1893-4, and he discharged the duties of the office in a most satisfactory way. He had the honour of being invited to the Coronation of the King, and received the Coronation medals. He welcomed the Devonshire Association at its meeting in 1902 in a way which will be always remembered with pleasure by those members who were present. In the autumn of 1904 Mr. Tattersill became seriously ill, and, although there was some occasional improvement, there was never any restoration to health; and, to the great regret of his townsmen and of all who knew him, he died on 10 May, 1905. He was interred in East-the-Water Cemetery on the Saturday following.

HENRY A. WILLEY. Mr. H. A. Willey, of Exeter, joined the Association in 1901. He was well known in commercial life as the head of the firm of Willey & Co., gas and lighting engineers, of Exeter. He was a man of remarkable character, says the writer of a short sketch of his life which appeared shortly after his death. His great business capacity, his large-mindedness and public spirit, his unbounded generosity in the cause of education and charity, his constant efforts to promote the spiritual, moral, and material well-being of the people, especially those in the humbler walks of life, were prominent traits, while his zeal and enthusiasm made him a man whose influence it would be difficult to estimate. Although weighed down by ill-

health and the pressure of a vast business, he was always engaged in some cause which had for its object the promotion of public interests, and he espoused no cause without rendering it substantial financial aid. He died 21 September, 1904, at the early age of 41.

WILLIAM HENRY TURNER. William Henry Turner, of the Barton, Bideford, was born 4 December, 1856, and died 3 June, 1905, was a justice of the peace for the borough, a well-known agriculturist, and a successful farmer. He took an active part in public matters, and was Chairman of the Bideford Rural District Council and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians. He was elected a member of the Association in 1902.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,

BASIL H. THOMSON, Esq.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The subject which I have chosen for my address this evening is the Decay of the Law of Custom, and the profound influence which it must have upon the destiny of the human race. With the brilliant little expedition to Lhasa twelve months ago the last romance of exploration evaporated, and there now remains on this earth no race which has not seen Europeans face to face. There are no longer any blanks in the maps of the habitable parts of the globe, no corner where a novelist may create for his readers an imaginary kingdom, no island in temperate seas not set down in the charts; even the latest conception of Utopia has had to be placed on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne. In the sense that no race now exists which is not in some way under the influence of Western civilization, the present year may be said to be a fresh starting-point in the history of mankind. Whithersoever we turn, the laws of custom, which have governed the coloured races for countless generations, are breaking down; the old isolation which kept their blood pure is vanishing before railway and steamship communication, before the importation of alien coloured labour to work plantations in tropical colonies; and ethnologists of the future, having no pure race left to examine, will have to fall back upon hearsay evidence in studying the history of human institutions.

All this has happened before in the world's history, but over a more limited area. To the Roman conquests, the Roman system of slave-holding, and still more to the Roman roads, we owe the fact that there is not in Western Europe a single race of unmixed blood, for even the Basques, if they are indeed the last survivors of the old Iberian stock, have intermarried with the French and Spanish people about

them. An ethnologist living in the eighth century, watching the wave upon wave of destructive immigration that submerged England, might well have doubted whether so extraordinary a mixture of races could ever develop patriotism and pride of race, and yet it did not take many centuries to evolve in us a sense of nationality, not to speak of insular prejudice superadded. Nationality and patriotism are in fact purely artificial and geographical sentiments, and the blood tie on which is supposed to be founded the friendship between England and the United States, which have been peopled by immigrants from every European country, is to the ethnographer a little absurd. We feel none of the bitter hate of our Saxon forefathers for their Norman conquerors: the path of our advance through the centuries is strewn with the corpses of dead patriotisms and dead race-hatreds.

The mixture of races in Europe, you may suggest, was merely the mingling of peoples descended from a common Aryan stock, but if that were so, what has become of the hosts of Asiatic and African slaves scattered through Europe during the Roman Empire, of the Africans introduced into Southern Portugal by Prince Henry the Navigator, of the Jews that swarmed in every medieval city, of the Moors in Southern Spain? Did none of these intermarry with Europeans and leave a half-caste Semitic progeny behind them? How otherwise can you account for the extraordinary diversity in skull measurement, in proportion, and in colour in the population of every European country? The modern study of ethnography has been obscured and retarded by the assumption, first enunciated by Max Müller, that affinity in language, in religion, and in custom necessarily implies affinity in blood, whereas history is full of examples of a conquering race imposing its language and religion upon a subject people; and since human minds are much the same, whatever the colour of the skin, their ideas are always prone to crystallize into customs that are coincident.

If we except the inhabitants of a few remote islands, there has probably never been an unmixed race since the Palæolithic Age. Long before the dawn of history, kingdoms rose and fell. Broken tribes, fleeing from their conquerors, put to sea and founded colonies in distant countries. Troy was no exception to the rule of the old world, that at the sack of every city the men were slain and the women were reserved to be the wives of their conquerors, and it was

doubtless to provide against contamination from this cause that Saul was commanded to slay "both man and woman, infant and suckling" of the Amalekites, the ancestors of the Bedawin Arabs of the Sinai desert.

The present population of the globe is estimated at about fifteen hundred millions, of which seven hundred millions are nominally progressive and eight hundred millions are stagnant under the law of custom. It is a little difficult to choose terms that even approach scientific accuracy in these generalizations, for if we use the word "civilized" the London "hooligan" and the "Bowery tough" are apt to occur to us; if the words "stagnant" and "progressive," how are the Parsee gentleman and the Sussex farm labourer to be classed? Nor can the terms "white" and "coloured" be used, for there are Chinese many shades whiter than the Portuguese. But as long as we know what we mean, the scientific accuracy of our terms is of no importance, and so for convenience I will call all races of European descent "civilized," and all races living under the law of custom "uncivilized." The problem that will be solved within the next few centuries is—What part is to be taken in the world's affairs by these eight hundred millions of uncivilized men who happen for the moment to be politically inferior to seven hundred millions of civilized men?

For centuries they have been sleeping. Under the law of custom, which no man dares to disobey, progress was impossible. The law of custom was the law of our own forefathers, until the infusion of new blood and new customs shook them out of the groove and set them choosing between the old and the new, and then to making new laws to meet new needs. This happened so long ago that if it were not for a few ceremonial survivals we might well doubt whether our forefathers were ever so held in bondage. To illustrate the law of custom I may be permitted to relate a common incident of travel in the South Seas. We are bowling along the south coast of New Guinea in a native canoe with a fair wind behind us. Suddenly as we round a point the natives lower the sail and begin laboriously to paddle the canoe across the bay. It is obvious that a malignant demon haunts this bay—that goes without saying in New Guinea—but these men are Christians, and profess no longer to believe in the power of demons. The reason they give is this: "Our fathers always lowered the sail and paddled here, but do not be impatient; at yonder point they always hoisted the sail again, and we shall do the same." With

this precept—to do as your father did before you—an isolated race will remain absolutely stationary. There is, in all the history of travel, I believe, only one instance in which the absolute stagnation of a race has been proved, and that is the case of the Solomon Islands, the first of the Pacific Island groups to be discovered, and the last to be influenced by Europeans. As the story is unique it is worth recalling here.

In 1568 a Spanish expedition under Alvaro de Mendaña set sail from Peru in quest of the southern continent. Missing all the great island groups, Mendaña discovered the Solomon Islands, which he so named, not because he found any gold there, but because he hoped thereby to inflame the cupidity of the Council of the Indies into fitting out a fresh expedition. Fortunately, the treasurer, or, as we should call him, purser, one Gomez Catoira, was an observant and copious writer, and he has left us a full account of the customs of the natives, and about forty words of their language 350 years ago. And now comes the strange part of the story. Expedition after expedition set sail for the Solomon Islands; group after group was discovered; but the Solomons were lost, and at last geographers, having shifted them to every vacant space left in the charts, treated them as fabulous and expunged them altogether. They were re-discovered by Bougainville exactly two centuries later, but it was not until late in the nineteenth century that any attempt was made at studying the language and customs of the natives. It was then found that in everything, down to the pettiest detail in their dress, their daily life, and their language they were exactly the same as when Catoira saw them three and a half centuries ago, and so no doubt they would have remained until the last trump, had not Europeans come among them.

If, as there is good reason for believing, the modern Eskimo are the lineal descendants of the cave men who hunted the reindeer and the urus in Derbyshire in Pleistocene times, the identity of their habits is to be ascribed to the same cause—the want of a stimulus from without through contact with other races.

It must occur to every student of history that among the races in bondage to the law of custom there have been rare souls, born before their time, from whom the eternal "Thou shalt not" of the law of custom provoked the question "Why?" Some there were, of course, but they met the fate ordained for men born before their time—in civilized states

the hemlock, the cross, and the stake; in uncivilized, the club or the spear. It will never be known whether the real complaint which the Athenians had against Socrates was that an unceasing flow of wisdom and argument is more than any erring man can stand, but the published grounds for his condemnation were: first, that he denied the gods recognized by the State; and second, that he corrupted the young. This, as William Mariner tells us, is word for word what men whispered under their breath when Finau, the King of Vavau, in the Friendly Islands, dared to scoff at the law of tabu in 1810, and he came to a bad end. In fact, reformers in primitive races never lived long: if they were low-born they were clubbed, and that was the end of them and their reforms; if they were chiefs and something happened to them either by disease or accident—and among warlike races something happens to everybody—men saw therein the finger of an offended deity, and obedience to the existing order of things become stronger than before.

The law of custom is always interwoven with religion, and is enforced by fear of earthly punishment for disobedience. This fear is strongest among patriarchal peoples whose religion is founded upon the worship of ancestors. I know that I am treading upon dangerous ground when I suggest that the worship of ancestors has had far more to do with the origin of primitive faiths than Professor Max Müller and his followers will allow. It is the most natural form of religion for a patriarchal society. The father ruled the family. Each member of it turned to him for the ordering of his daily life. No scheme entered the head of the young man that did not turn upon the consent of the head of the family. Suddenly the father died. How were his sons to rid themselves of the idea of his controlling influence? It had guided them ever since they were born. When living he had been wont to threaten them with punishment for disobedience, and now that he was dead, when they did the things of which he used to disapprove, punishment was sure to follow: the crops failed; a hurricane unroofed the huts; a murrain destroyed the cattle. If they won a victory over their enemies it was he that had strengthened their arms. Generations came and went; the tribe waxed in numbers and split into septs; the human origin of the spirit to which they offered sacrifice became misty; he was now the tutelary god of the tribe. His tomb, to which they had been accustomed to bring their propitiatory offerings, and which, at least among the Neolithic peoples, was intended to resemble the house in which

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he had lived, had a temple attached to it, and, finally, priests to interpret his will. To depart, therefore, from the customs of the ancestor is to insult the tribal god, and it became the business of each member of the tribe to see that the impiety of a fellow-tribesman brought no judgment down upon his head. As one might expect, wherever ancestor-worship is strongest, there the law of custom is most rigid. Among the island races of the Pacific a man was only free from its tyranny when he died. As in the German's ideal of a well-governed city, everything was forbidden. Hedged about by the *tabu*, he could scarce move hand or foot without circumspection. If he erred, even unwittingly, the spirits of disease were there to rack his body. In Tonga he performed almost daily the *Moe-moe*, an act of penance to atone for possible breaches of the *tabu*, and in the civil war of 1810 it was the practice to open the bodies of the slain to discover from the state of the liver whether the dead warrior had led a good or an evil life.

As we are sitting in the heart of Dartmoor among Neolithic monuments that are still puzzling antiquarians, I may be permitted to digress for a moment on the subject of the temples devoted to ancestor-worship. In the island of Vitilevu, in Fiji, connected with the tombs of dead chiefs, there are stone enclosures, or alignments, which were in use as open-air temples as lately as forty years ago. They were called *Nanga*, or *Longa*, which means bed, that is, "Bed of the Ancestors," and thither once a year flocked all the people for the double purpose of presenting the first-fruits to implore a good crop for the coming season and of initiating the youths who had attained manhood during the year. No one who has lived for years among ancestor-worshippers can see the care bestowed upon their dead by the hut-circle dwellers of Dartmoor and the builders of the long barrows in other parts of England, and dispossess his mind of the conviction that these were people who had the same religious ideas. There have been many fanciful explanations of the alignments of Merivale which most of us will examine during the next few days, but I confess that, with every predisposition towards scientific caution, I can never look upon the kistvaens and the lines of stones to which they are attached without recalling the *Nanga* and the annual celebration of the *Mbaki* rites.

In order to illustrate the law of custom in decay, I propose to take one of the island races of the Pacific, because, by the isolation of the race through many centuries, no

foreign ideas, filtered through neighbouring tribes, had corrupted it before the white men came and its ruin was made thereby the more sudden and complete. What is true of the Melanesians is true with slight modifications of every primitive society in Asia, Africa, and America which is being forcibly dragged into the vortex of what we call progress. In Fiji there was a limited form of polygamy, that is to say, the chiefs married as many wives as they pleased, the minor chiefs two or three at most, the common men one, and as, under this arrangement, there were not women enough to go round, the base-born had to go without. It is a curious fact that in Australasia the more primitive the race the more complicated and elaborate were the marriage laws, which seem, speaking generally, to have been designed to prevent the marriage of near kin. In Australia and Melanesia the people were divided into marriage classes, and a man was limited in his choice of a wife to women of the marriage class assigned to him. But among the Melanesian tribes of Vitilevu, in Fiji, there is a curious variation of the system which may possibly contain a physiological truth as yet unknown to us. A man is born the husband of his mother's brother's daughter, but the daughters of his mother's sister and of his father's brother are regarded as being in exactly the same relationship to him as his own sisters, and even ordinary social intercourse with them is forbidden. First cousins who are the children of a brother and sister are marriageable; first cousins who are the children of two brothers or of two sisters are absolutely forbidden to marry. In Europe we make no distinction between the consanguinity of first cousins. Marriage between them is looked upon generally with disfavour, but that is all. But the strange part of the Fijian system is this. A man did not, of course, marry all the cousins who were his natural wives, and not unfrequently he refused to marry any of them. But the logic of the system was inexorable: his children and their children were none the less regarded as brothers and sisters and were forbidden to marry, though their consanguinity was really remote. Ten years ago, when customary law had already begun to break down, a marriage census was taken in 112 villages, in order to ascertain how many first cousins actually did marry, and what was the result upon their offspring. It was found that 30 per cent.—a little under one-third—of the married couples were first cousins, and, what was more surprising, they had larger and healthier families than the couples who

had no bond of consanguinity. In these villages there were a few couples of the wrong kind of first cousins, who had been emboldened by the inroad of foreign ideas to marry in defiance of the tribal law. Of the children of these marriages, astonishing as it may seem, not one was left alive. These rather startling facts may, no doubt, to some extent be explained away by assuming that greater care would be bestowed upon children whose parents had married in accordance with the wishes of their relations, than upon those whose parents had estranged all their friends by their marriage; but there remains a residuum which seems to me to deserve investigation, especially as a similar custom is found in India, as is shown in Mr. Denzil Ibbetson's census of the Punjab. Some years ago I wrote to "The Times" inviting people who knew of first-cousin marriages among their acquaintances to take note of the sex of the parents of the first cousins, for in the few cases with which I was personally acquainted the offspring of what the Fijians would regard as proper marriages were strong and healthy, and those of one improper cousin-marriage were the reverse; but the only result of my letter was to inundate me with appeals from people in whose families a cousin-marriage was imminent that I should furnish them with arguments with which to frighten the young couple into breaking off the match. This was not at all what I had intended, and as the Registrar-General was of opinion that such questions in the census paper might be considered too inquisitorial, the matter rests there. Nevertheless, it is just possible that the Fijians have hit upon an obscure truth in consanguinity, and that the children of a brother and sister respectively are not so nearly related as the children of two brothers or of two sisters.

The missionaries made a clean sweep of polygamy, and beyond the dislocation of such property laws as depended upon it I do not think that the vitality of the race suffered from the abolition. But their interference with another custom was not so happy. The Fijian mother, like the Japanese, nursed her child for two and even three years, because there were no milk-yielding animals in the country, and it had been found by experience that infants do not thrive on roast pork and roast yam. To provide for this custom the mother went back to her people and the father to the *mbure*, which was a sort of bachelor village club-house for the unmarried men. But to the missionaries the club-house savoured of heathen customs, and they set to themselves the task of

inculcating their ideal of English family life. The *mbure* disappeared; women who had reared families of four or five healthy children now bore families of ten or twelve, of which perhaps two survived infancy. The birth-rate suddenly sprang to the highest in the world except Hungary; but the death-rate outstripped it, and it is not surprising that the race decreased by several hundreds annually.

And with this went the question of clothes. I have never been able to understand the intimate connexion which exists in some minds between clothing and Christianity. In the Early Victorian mind it was not the mere covering of the body which conveyed an impression of moral stability: the body must be clothed in the garments of the English middle class of that period—in fact in the ugliest vesture ever conceived by the mind of man—or the soul was lost. If we may judge from some of the American religious works of fiction, the idea still survives in an altered form in the Western States of America, where it is enough to label a character as the villain of the story if the novelist attires him in evening dress. In Tonga, where both sexes wore a picturesque robe of native cloth from the waist downward, the women were forced into unsightly petticoats and the men into trousers and seedy frock coats, the effort at moral respectability being a little marred by the impossibility of purchasing boots and stockings of adequate proportions. But if we grant that the missionaries were justified in adopting some livery to distinguish their converts from the heathen, they must stand condemned upon the hats. Nature had covered the heads of Polynesians with a mop of curly hair which the fiercest sun could not penetrate. Yet the early missionaries actually invite applause for industry in teaching the women to plait for themselves straw bonnets to displace the flowers with which they used to deck their heathen tresses.

It is fair to say in their defence that the natives certainly regarded clothing as in some way cutting them off from their heathen practices, for in every case of reversion to heathenism their first act has been to discard their shirts. Some of you may still remember the last little heathen outbreak in Vanualevu, eleven years ago, when the natives of an inland village, unable any longer to endure the exactions of their chief, notified their rebellion to the world by discarding their clothes and killing and eating a native policeman. The adoption of clothing altogether unsuited to their climate and their habits has had much to do with the mortality

from chest diseases; but this subject calls up to me so many painful memories of fine, dignified old chiefs degraded in their dressing-rooms to a caricature of the minstrels of the Egyptian Hall, that I will not pursue it further.

In one respect the law of custom was doomed from the first. It rests upon the authority of the elders, who are the repositories of the ancient law. The first to come into contact with foreigners are the young men, as sailors and labourers in the employment of white men. They return to their villages with their heads full of new ideas of liberty and with contempt for the old superstitions.

Take for example the belief in witchcraft, which dies hard—so hard that it is still to be found in Europe. Its commonest form throughout the world is the belief that if the wizard can procure something that belongs to his enemy, such as the clippings of his hair or the remnants of his food, he can weave a spell which will afflict him with a fatal disease. Now mark the influence which this belief has upon customary law. If you would be safe from witchcraft you must bury all refuse where none of your secret enemies can find it. In Fiji the heathen villages were kept scrupulously clean; but the people had scarcely abandoned their old beliefs when weeds sprang up in the village square, kitchen refuse and every kind of abomination were left lying near the houses, and the villages, which were formerly perched on breezy hill-tops for purposes of defence, were moved down to the swampy ground near the water to save the daily labour of water-carrying. In fact, so admirably was the old law of custom framed to secure sanitation through the superstitious fear of a people naturally prone to insanitary habits, that one almost suspects the cunning hand of some prehistoric medical officer of health with a taste for legislation.

The blessings of the *Pax Britannica* are enormous; but they are the gifts of civilization least appreciated by semi-savage tribes, whose life, formerly full of excitement, is now intolerably dull. The evils of war are manifest enough; but I am not sure that they are not outweighed by its good influence upon the vitality of a race, in fostering the virtues of courage, self-sacrifice, energy, industry, and alertness. The mortality by war at a time when every tribe was at feud with its neighbour fell in Fiji far short of the mortality caused by immorality and insanitary habits, just as in France the annual mortality from epidemics far exceeds the carnage of Ligny and Waterloo put together.

It may be argued that the law of custom has been swept

away by conquering races many times in the world's history—that of the Neolithic people of the long barrows by the people of the Bronze Age; that of the British by the Romans; that of the Romano-British by the Saxons; that of the Saxons by the Normans; but there was this difference: in all these cases the new customs were forced upon the weaker people by the strong hand of its conquerors, and as it had obeyed its own laws through fear of the Unseen, so it adopted the entire body of new laws through fear of its new masters. It was a rough, but in the end a wholesome schooling. We go another way to work: we do not, as a rule, come to native races with the authority of conquerors; we saunter into their country and annex it; we break down their customs, but do not force them to adopt ours; we teach them the precepts of Christianity, and in the same breath assure them that instead of physical punishment by disease, which they used to fear, their disobedience will be visited by eternal punishment after death—a contingency too remote to have any terrors for them; and then we leave them like a ship with a broken tiller, free to go whithersoever the wind of fancy drives them, and it is not surprising that they prefer the easy vices of civilization to the more difficult virtues. In civilizing a native race the *suaviter in modo* is probably a more dangerous process than the *fortiter in re*.

The fabric of every complete social system has been built up gradually. You may raze it to the foundations and erect another in its place, but if you pull out a stone here and there the whole comes tumbling to the ground before you have time to make your alterations. Take for example the civilized conception of the law of property. Through long ages of crowded competition we Europeans have arrived at the principle that a man's property is his own to enjoy, and that to steal it from him is not only a private injury, but an offence against the community; and inasmuch as the public estimation in which he is held depends upon the amount of property which he possesses, most of us spend our lives in working to obtain something more than will cover the necessities of life. If we respect ourselves, we neither borrow nor lend, and our pride forbids us to accept gifts of money from any person unrelated to us. Among semi-civilized people private property exists, of course, but the line of definition is not so sharp. A Fijian by his own industry has harvested an unusual crop of yams. In theory they are inalienably his: in practice every man in the tribe who happens to want

yams has a lien upon them, to say nothing of the communal levies for the entertainment of strangers, and he will be fortunate if he is left with one-tenth for the support of his family. In his heart he may feel sore, but the shame of being known as a churlish man will constrain him to conceal his real feelings. In theory these were loans, and he was free to visit each of the borrowers in turn and ask for an equivalent, so that as long as none was richer or more industrious than his neighbour the system worked out to a balance. It had, moreover, the advantage that there were no poor, for when a man was too old or too lazy to work he asked his neighbours for what he wanted and got it, without much loss of social consideration. The reluctance to refuse a loan has curious consequences. It is still possible for a European loafer to live entirely upon the natives. He has only to take care to be near a house when the dinner is being taken from the pots to be sure of an invitation to share the meal; and I have often thought that if an entire procession of the unemployed could be transported bodily to the islands, this part of the law of custom would have a short life. There is an old story—I do not vouch for its accuracy—that a tribe which was at war in the early days of settlement ran short of gunpowder for its muskets. The case being desperate, it sent an envoy to its adversary to borrow ammunition, and obtained enough to continue the contest. To illustrate the evil case of the native who has grasped the European conception of property, let me cite the case of Tauyasa. Tauyasa was a man of no birth, but in common with every member of his tribe he had land on the fertile alluvium of the Rewa River. He preferred the society of white men to that of his own people, and when a little gone in liquor with his intimates, he was wont to declare, "God made a mistake when He made me a Fijian. Here (tapping his chest) black man; here (touching his forehead) white man!" And so he set himself to acquire all that the white man had. All that he cared for was that the bananas in his plantation should have fifteen "hands" to the bunch. He wore trousers, put a wooden floor and glazed windows in his house, gave his wife a harmonium and a sewing machine, and rode a horse. All these his plantation was made to produce, for he paid Indian coolies to work for him, and to the swarm of his fellow-tribesmen, even to his chief himself, when they tried to borrow from him, he turned a deaf ear. He even dared to refuse a subscription to the mission funds, and though none was so regular at church-going as he when business did not

stand in the way, I regret to say that if the monthly steamer happened to be sailing he desecrated the Sabbath by loading bananas on his cutter for shipment to New Zealand. For all these things he earned the envy and hatred of his fellows. His imported hens were stolen; his tether-ropes were cut in the night, and his cows damaged the cane-fields; his own people shunned him, and only the lower class of white men—ships' firemen and the like—would consort with him. So Tauyasa began to worry; and the more he worried, the bitterer were the taunts of his people, which a kind friend took care to repeat to him. Now, when a Melanesian begins to worry his days are numbered. A day came when the cutter's sails were stripped and the bananas hung uncut upon their stems, for Tauyasa would ship no more bananas, having taken to his mat, and announced that he would die on Thursday week. On the day he had appointed, after the manner of Melanesians, Tauyasa died as he had said. Then it was found how many brothers Tauyasa had, and how many brothers his father and mother had, for he had great possessions, and he had left no will. At evening it was all settled between them; only Tauyasa's wife got nothing, because she was a bad woman and belonged to another tribe. And on the Sunday the native teacher took the pulpit. It was a powerful sermon—all about the wicked and hell and such things. They were all great sinners; they broke the commandments every day; but for all there present there was forgiveness. There were some, however, who could never be forgiven. "Who shipped bananas on the Sabbath?" he roared. "Who shipped bananas on the Sabbath?" Then in the hush he whispered hoarsely, "Tauyasa." "Where is Tauyasa now?" he shouted again. And twisting his clenched fist slowly before him, he hissed, "*Sa mongimongi tiko e na mbuka wanga*" ("He is squirming in the everlasting fire"). So you see that the period of transition is for a native a little bleak.

The case of Tauyasa raises a very deep and important question—whether the uncivilized races are really inferior in energy and capacity to Europeans. Professor Flinders Petrie has expressed the view that the average man cannot receive much more knowledge than his immediate ancestors, and that "the growth of the mind can in the average man be but by fractional increments in each generation." In support of this view he declares that the Egyptian peasant who has been taught to read and write is, in every case that he has

met with, "half-witted, silly, and incapable of taking care of himself," while the Copt, whose ancestors have been scribes for generations, can be educated without sustaining any mental injury. The opinion of such an authority is entitled to great respect, but I venture from my own experience to think that there are more exceptions than will prove any such rule. Any schoolmaster in New Zealand will tell you that Maori children, when they can be got to work, are quite equal to their white schoolfellows; Fijian boys educated in Sydney have proved to be rather above than below the average; Tongan boys who have never left their island have been known to solve problems in higher mathematics; Booker Washington and Dubois and a host of negroes trained by them are men of the highest attainments; the Australian aborigines, and even the Andaman Islanders, have shown an average aptitude as soon as they have overcome the difficulty of a common language with their teacher; and New Guinea children do very well in the mission schools. The Masai are the most backward of all the East African tribes, yet Mr. Hollis, the Government Secretary of Uganda, employs two Masai boys to develop his photographs. Personally I doubt whether there is any race of marked mental inferiority, though, as in our own country, there are thick-witted individuals, and these may be more common in one race than in another. Certainly there is no race that suffers mental injury from teaching. What they all have is a lack of application, and any injury they sustain arises from the confinement necessary for study. It is character rather than intellect that achieves things in this world, and character is modified by education, by climate, and pressure of circumstances. Fifteen years have elapsed since Tauyasa's funeral sermon was delivered, and he has already a number of prosperous imitators, who are defying the law of custom, to their material profit, if not to their entire peace of mind; for even Fijians have begun to understand that the riches of the white man may be dearly purchased, and that in anxiety about many things happiness and contentment are not often found.

But, though all peoples are teachable, there are racial idiosyncrasies which we are only beginning to discover. Why, for instance, should the Hausas and the Sudanese have a natural aptitude for European military discipline, while the Waganda find it irksome? Why do the Masai, whose social development is Palæolithic in its simplicity, make trustworthy policemen and prison warders, while the Somalis have been found utterly worthless in both capacities?

Why are the Maoris and the Solomon Islanders natural artists in wood-carving, while the tribes most nearly allied to them are almost destitute of artistic skill? Do not these natural aptitudes in themselves suggest what these races may become when we have struck off their fetters of custom and forced them to compete with us?

It is the fashion to assert that native races begin to decline as soon as white men come into contact with them. This arises from our evil modern habit of making false generalizations. As Mr. Wells has pointed out, an English capitalist has a preference for his own class as against the working man, whom he regards as a loafing and grasping person; but no sooner is his patriotic instinct stirred than the working man becomes an Englishman like himself, and as such, he holds him superior to every sort of European. It is a great rest to the mind to generalize, and this is why you will find many sane persons who will assure you that the seventh sons of seventh sons have supernatural powers of insight; that all Irishmen have vivid imaginations and all Englishmen slow wits; that all curly-haired people are good-natured, and all red-haired people hot-tempered; all hunchbacks sharp of tongue, and all Frenchmen addicted to eating frogs. The fact that some isolated races suddenly torn up by the roots from their ancient habits begin by decreasing very rapidly is so dramatic, that we eagerly seize upon the generalization that weaker races are doomed to wither away at the coming of the all-conquering white man, forgetting the steady increase of the Bantu races in South Africa, and of the Indians and of the Chinese, up to and even beyond the limit which their countries can support.

The main cause of the sudden decrease of a race is the introduction of new diseases, which assume a more virulent aspect when they strike root in a virgin soil, and we are now beginning to learn that this cause is only temporary. For a time races seem to sicken and pine like an individual, and there are numberless instances in the history of travel which show that the first contact between healthy persons of continental and island races engenders diseases in the latter. The islanders of St. Kilda suffer from a sort of influenza, which they call the "strangers' cold" or "boat cough," after the arrival of a vessel from Scotland. The crew of the brig "Chatham," wrecked on Penrhyn Island in 1853, were the first Europeans to come into contact with the natives. Soon after their arrival an epidemic, attended with high fever and headache, caused many deaths among

the natives, and the whites themselves, though quite healthy at the time of their shipwreck, caught the disease from the natives. It is the belief throughout the Pacific islands that coughs, influenza, and dysentery were unknown before they were introduced by Europeans, and as early as 1777 Captain Cook found the natives of Niué quite unapproachable owing to their custom of killing every stranger landing on their shores for fear of disease. Any of their own people who returned to the island after a voyage to foreign lands were immediately killed, and for years after they began to venture out to passing ships they would not bring the things they received by barter into their villages, but hung them up in the bush for weeks in quarantine. It was the instinct towards a perfect measure of quarantine by summarily dispatching all visitors that prompted murders like those of Mr. Gordon, Bishop Patteson, and Commodore Goodenough, which seemed so purposeless at the time. Every island race has been decimated by an introduced disease until the virus has become attenuated. The history of measles in the Pacific is instructive. Introduced into Fiji in 1875, it swept away 40,000, or nearly one-third of the native population; but in its subsequent appearances in the eighties and nineties it was but little more destructive than it is in Europe. Leprosy throughout the world appears to have obeyed the same law. Introduced into Western Europe during the ferment of the Crusades, its progress was so devastating that in the fourteenth century the number of leper houses was computed at 19,000, and a whole body of sanitary law sprang into existence to cope with it. But in six or seven generations it had run its course, and the people became immune, until now it survives in no European country except Russia and Norway. In the Pacific this rule of immunity has a very curious illustration. In island groups such as Fiji and Tonga, which have a leper god in their mythology, leprosy is either stationary or decreasing; whereas in others, such as Hawaii and New Caledonia, it has made the most alarming progress, although pathologists are still disagreed as to how it is communicated. The leper god was, of course, a leper ancestor, and the fact that the disease was of such long standing in the group that there had been time to canonize one of its patients explains the fact that the people have become comparatively immune. Among the Maoris, who probably brought the disease with them from their old home, leprosy under a proper system of segregation is now said to have been stamped out.

Speaking generally, one may say that continental native races, such as the Asiatic and African, which have been intercommunicating for centuries, suffer less from the introduction of new diseases than isolated races such as the Australian, Polynesian, and Melanesian, for the decrease of the American Indians is to be attributed rather to an entire change of habit from nomad hunters to settled agriculturists—in other words, to the decay of custom. The nomad pastoral tribes in Africa, such as the Masai, are decreasing from the same cause. And yet, if we except a few insignificant island races, such as the Andaman Islanders, it is doubtful whether the world will see any more races extinguished like the lost Tasmanians. In the decrease of a race from disease and apathy there appears to be a stopping-place. It may come when the race has been reduced to half its number, as in the case of the Maoris, or to a mere handful, like the blacks of New South Wales; but there comes a time when the decay is arrested, and then perhaps fusion with another race sets in. The type may be lost, but the blood remains.

It is against the attacks of new diseases that the law of custom is most helpless. The primitive theory of disease and death is so widespread that we may accept it as the belief of mankind before the law of custom gave place to scientific inquiry. This was the primitive argument. The natural state of man is to be healthy, and everything contrary to nature must be the act of some hostile agency. When he felt ill a man knew that an evil spirit had entered into him, and since evil spirits do not move unless some person conjures them, his first thought on waking with a headache is, "Some enemy hath done this." Out of this springs all the complicated ritual of witchcraft, Fetish and Juju, which, as I have already said, by frightening natives into destroying all offal and refuse, achieves the right thing for the wrong reason. The "evil spirit" theory of disease is not, after all, so very far removed from the bacillus theory. In both some malignant agency has entered into the body which must be expelled before the patient can recover. It is in the methods adopted for making the body an uncomfortable lodging for it that the systems diverge. In Melanesia the native doctor, generally an old woman whose medical skill is a family heirloom, begins by kneading and pounding the stomach of the sick person, until she judges that she has driven the evil spirit into one of the limbs. There she pursues it closely from joint to joint until she has it safely

imprisoned in the fingers or the toes. She must now exercise the greatest vigilance, for the spirit is most cunning in doubling back. With a deft twist of the fingers she must flick it out, and blow gently after it. If the patient fails to mend it is evident that she has overlooked one of the tormenting spirits, and the whole process must begin over again. The Chinese dentist, we are told, is more material, since at the close of his operation he produces for the patient's inspection a live maggot which was the cause of all the trouble.

Then there are the medicines. Modern experimental research has established to our satisfaction that certain drugs have certain specific effects upon the human body; but the pharmacopœia carries no conviction to the great majority of mankind. The older theory on which our ancestors depended when they were ill is that a single drug is a specific in all kinds of diseases, and that no one need be ill if he can get the right kind of drug. In the Pacific every practitioner has a drug whose secret has been handed down in his or her family for generations; and when you are ill, the proper course is to call in every practitioner within your reach, and swallow the nostrums of each until you find the right one. Some of these remedies had appropriate limitations of diet. With one the patient is forbidden to eat anything that comes from the sea; with another, anything grown under the earth; with another, anything that is red, which rules out shell-fish and certain fruits; and as the draughts are generally weak decoctions of herbs quite harmless to the system, no mischief is done, while the practitioner whose medicine had been tried and found wanting can always fall back upon his prohibition, and affirm that the patient would have recovered if he had faithfully observed the dietary. As long as the vendors of patent medicines warranted to cure all diseases from phthisis to housemaid's knee can amass fortunes from the readers of their advertisements, we civilized races cannot afford to cast a stone at native practitioners. In all ages the real essential seems to be faith in the remedy, whether in the verse of the Koran swallowed by the Moslem, in the charm prescribed by the medieval quack, in the negation of pain preached by the Christian scientists. Mankind survives its remedies as well as its epidemics; England has a population of nearly forty millions, even though less than a century ago, as we learn from Creevy's memoirs, blood-letting was regarded as the proper treatment for advanced stages of consumption.

It is, I think, safe to assume that in the centuries to come

there will be remnants even of the smallest races now living on the earth, and that the proportions between peoples of European descent and the races which we now call uncivilized will not have greatly altered, though the political and social ideas which underlie what we call Western civilization will have permeated the whole of mankind. Cheap and rapid means of transit will have swept away the distinctions of dress, of custom, and to some extent of language, which underlie the feeling of nationality, and the world will have to settle for itself the vital question whether the coloured peoples are to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water for the white race, or whether all trace of nationality is to be lost in free competition. In constructing his impossible Utopian world of Anglo-Saxons, called "Looking Backward," Bellamy foresaw this difficulty, and met it, if my memory serves, by condemning the whole of the yellow races to execution. I do not take into account the fantastic suggestions of those who talk of the "Yellow Peril," and believe that the political supremacy of the Europeans will be wrested from them by the Mongolians, because I do not believe in it. But still less do I believe that a white skin is to be for ever a sort of patent of nobility in the world-state of the future. In respect of the Japanese it may even cease to be a patent of nobility in our day, and the patronizing applause which the European newspapers now bestow upon Marshal Oyama and Admiral Togo may give place to the respect with which the achievements of European leaders of even the second rank are referred to.

But history teaches us that there can be no middle course. Either race antipathy and race contempt must disappear, or one breed of men must continue to dominate the others. The psychology of race antipathy has never, I think, been dispassionately studied. It is felt most strongly in the United States and the West Indies, a little less strongly in the other British tropical colonies; in England it is sporadic, and generally confined to the educated classes. In France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy it seems almost not to exist. From this one might argue that it is peculiar to races of Teutonic descent, were it not for the fact that Germans in tropical countries do not seem to feel it. It is, moreover, a sentiment of modern growth. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Englishmen did not regard coloured people as their inferiors in virtue of the colour of their skins. It appears, in fact, to date from the times of slavery in the West Indian colonies, and yet the Romans, the Spanish, and

the Portuguese, who were the greatest slave-holders in history, have never held marriage with coloured people in contempt. The only race-hatred in the Middle Ages was anti-Semitic, and this was due to the exclusiveness of the Jews themselves. The colour-line, as it is called, is drawn more decidedly by men than by women, and deep-seated as it is in America just now, it may be nothing more than a passing phase of sentiment, a subconscious instinct of self-preservation in a race which feels that its old predominance is threatened by equality with its former servants. If you analyse the sentiment it comes to this. You may tolerate the coloured man in almost every relation but one. You may talk with him, eat with him, live with him on terms of equality; but your gorge rises at the idea of having him as a member of your family by marriage. In the ordinary social relations you do not take him quite seriously; if he is a dusky potentate you yield him a sort of jesting deference; but in that one matter of blood alliance with him you will always keep him at arm's length. That is the view of the Englishman who has not lived in a black man's country, and upon that is built the extraordinary race-hatred of the Southern States of America, where a white man will not consent to ride in the same tramcar with a negro, though the white man be a cotton operative and the negro a university professor.

If this antipathy to intermarriage were a primitive instinct with the white races, the future of mankind would be lurid indeed, for it is impossible to believe that one half of humanity can be kept inferior to the other without deluging the world with blood; but it is not a primitive instinct. Early in the sixteenth century Sieur Paulmier de Gonneville, of Normandy, gave his heiress in marriage to Essomeric, the son of a Brazilian chief, and no one thought that she was hardly treated. It may not be a pleasant subject to dwell upon, but it is a fact that women of Anglo-Saxon blood do, even in these days, marry Chinese, Arabs, Kaffirs, and even negroes, despite the active opposition of the whole of their relations. History is filled with romantic instances of the marriage of European men with native women, to cite no more than de Bethencourt and the Guanche princess, Cortés with his Mexican interpreter, Captain John Smith with Pocahontas.

It is the fashion to describe the half-caste offspring of all such mixed marriages as having all the vices of both races and none of the virtues. In so far as this accusation is true

it is amply accounted for by the social ostracism in which these people are condemned to live. Disowned by their fathers, freed by their parentage from the restraints under which their mothers' people are held in check, it could scarcely be otherwise. But a rather wide acquaintance with half-castes of many races has convinced me that in intellectual aptitude and in physical endowment half-castes are quite the equals of the white race whenever they have the same education and opportunities, and that there is no physical deterioration in the marriages of half-castes *inter se*.

At the dawn of this twentieth century we see the future of mankind through a glass darkly, but if we study the state of the coloured people who have already been emancipated from the law of custom we may almost see it face to face. There are two schools among the educated negroes of the Southern States; the one led by Dubois, who believes that social equality with the white race is to be won by education and self-assertion, and the other headed by Booker Washington, who thinks that negroes must first acquire wealth and the power which wealth gives before they can hope to live down the race-hatred under which they groan. It is not difficult to decide between these two. Education by itself will achieve very little in a world which seems destined for many centuries to worship the golden calf, but with wealth first culture is bound to follow. Race prejudice does not die so hard as one would think. The Portuguese of the sixteenth century were ready enough to court a petty Bantu chieftain into whose power they fell as Emperor of Monomotapa, and the English beach-comber of the forties, to whom all natives were niggers with an expletive prefix when he landed, might very soon be found acting as body-servant to a Fijian chief, who spoke of him contemptuously as "my white man." In tropical countries the line of caste will soon cease to be the colour of the skin. There, as in temperate zones, wealth will create a new aristocracy recruited from men of every shade of colour. In the great cities in Europe and America we may find men of Hindu and Chinese and Arab origin controlling industries with their wealth just as Europeans now control the commerce of India and China, but with this difference, that they will wear the dress and speak the language which will gradually have become common to the whole commercial world. In that distant day one may even find the work of a Solomon Island sculptor in the Luxembourg Gallery, and of a Bushman artist in the Salon. And just as the

aristocracy of every land will be composed of every shade of colour, so will the masses of the men who work with their hands. In one country the majority of labourers will be black or brown; in another white; but white men will work cheek by jowl with black, and will feel no degradation. There will be the same feverish pursuit of wealth, but all races will participate in it instead of a favoured few. The world will then be neither so pleasant nor so picturesque a place to live in, and by the man of that age this twentieth century will be cherished tenderly as an age of romance, of awakening, and of high adventure. I think that the historians of that day will speak of the reign of Elizabeth and the reign of Edward VII as the beginning and the end of one period, and date the new starting-point in the history of mankind from the decay of the law of custom.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA COMMITTEE.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. John S. Amery, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Mr. Robert Burnard, Mr. E. A. S. Elliot, Mr. H. Montagu Evans, Rev. William Harpley, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. A. Somervail, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse—for the purpose of noting the discovery or occurrence of such facts in any department of scientific inquiry, and connected with Devonshire, as it may be desirable to place on permanent record, but which may not be of sufficient importance to form the subjects of separate papers.

Edited by J. BROOKING-ROWE, Secretary of the Committee.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

THIS Report includes Memoranda of facts discovered, or observed, or noted by Members of the Committee and their friends and correspondents.

The Memoranda are arranged as usual under heads, and the communications in this Report are as follows :—

- I. Seismology.
- II. Meteorology.
- III. Electrical Phenomena.
- IV. Sinkage of Land.
- V. Mineralogy.
- VI. Raleigh Notes.
- VII. Treasure Trove.
- VIII. Pottery, Ancient.
- IX. Stone Implements.
- X. Ornithology.

I. SEISMOLOGY.

Our old friend and member, Dr. W. C. Lake, wrote to the local papers with reference to an earthquake shock which he experienced :—

On Monday, 6 June, 1904, about 4 p.m., I experienced in my house at Teignmouth a severe vibratory movement, accompanied by a double sharp and loud sound, which some of my family likened to that of an explosion. The door of the room was open, but the windows shook violently. This was experienced all over the town, both in the high and low districts, the windows of the rooms shaking, and the doors so much so as to give the impression that some one was trying to force his or her way through them. Not only those indoors felt this, but people walking on the Den both heard the sound and experienced the same sensation.

In some parts of the town it caused no little alarm and even consternation, and was by every one spoken of as something entirely different from the results of the firing of guns.

In confirmation of Dr. Lake's statement, Mr. A. E. Northey, of Lisworney, Torquay, wrote:—

I was much interested in the letter from Dr. Lake, of Teignmouth, in which he states that a shock (apparently a slight earthquake shock) was noticed on Monday, the 6th, in the afternoon.

I can corroborate the statement. I was not at home at the time, but several of my family were in the house, and they noticed a sudden thud, as of a door banging, or some one falling, and the windows rattled. In our case two shocks were felt, one at 2.45 p.m. and the other at 3.30. I think you may rely on the observation of the hours being correct. I, of course, at first surmised that a heavy gun had been fired, but that was certainly not the case. Several of our neighbours tell me that they heard the sound and noticed the shock.

There were no other accounts of this earthquake elsewhere as far as we know.

II. METEOROLOGY.

METEORS.

A meteor was observed by several on the night of 11 February, 1905. Mr. A. H. Swinton noticed it at Totnes, and the Rev. J. C. B. Sanders at Manaton. It lighted up the sky like a lightning flash.

We have accounts of several severe storms which have occurred recently. The first was that of 14 January, 1904.

In the early part of that day the wind was blowing over Plymouth at the rate of 58 miles an hour. That force was registered on the Smeaton Tower about 4.30 a.m. At 8.15 the previous evening the wind was travelling at 53 miles an hour. It averaged 44 miles between 2.15 and 5.30 yesterday morning, 58 miles being the maximum. Meteorologists

regard a wind travelling at 58 miles an hour as a strong gale; 66 miles an hour, a whole gale; 78 miles an hour, a storm; and 91 miles an hour, a hurricane; so that yesterday Plymouth experienced a "strong gale." That is a mild term compared with the estimate of the man in the street, experiencing all the discomforts of strong winds and heavy showers. In the more exposed places it was almost impossible to hold up an umbrella, and in the proximity of hoardings walking was absolutely dangerous at times. Huge posters were torn from hoardings, and, after a wild flight in the air, tumbled down in thoroughfares, to the danger of passers-by. During the twenty-four hours ending at nine o'clock yesterday morning, '32 inches of rain was registered on Plymouth Hoe, but that did not constitute a record for 1904, for '34 inches of rain was registered on January 4th. Heavy seas washed ashore at Stonehouse a large quantity of baulks of timber removed from the old battleship "Agamemnon."

The hailstones at Revelstoke were very large, and many windows were cracked and broken. A large barge, lying out in the creek, had her sails blown to ribbons.

On 14 July, 1904, the excessive heat of the previous days culminated in a thunderstorm, which was experienced with more or less severity in a large part of the West of England early on Tuesday morning. Sheet lightning was very prevalent for an hour or two before midnight in and around Exeter, but lessened considerably towards dawn. At about half-past three, however, there was a sudden recurrence of lightning, which included forked, as well as sheet, of a very vivid character. There was also very heavy and prolonged thunder, rain descended in torrents, and a stiff breeze sprang up. The storm continued with occasional lapses until about eight o'clock. The weather remained very dull and close until the afternoon, when the sky cleared. In one district the rain prevented the usual postal arrangements being carried out, and newspapers and letters were consequently late.

While the storm was at its height, a man in the employ of Mr. F. Woolway, of Rackham Farm, Exminster, was driving thirty bullocks, when lightning struck one of the animals and killed it instantly. The current also came in contact with a tree close by, ripped off the bark, and turned the timber black.

A fire took place at midnight on Monday at Penslade, which lies off the main turnpike road from "The Lamb" to Wellington, and is within the parish of Uffculme, resulting in the destruction of a quaint old detached dwelling-house, in the occupation of a retired elderly person, named Broom, and her niece.

The terrific storm which burst over the Three Towns reached its height about one o'clock, when several peals of thunder were almost deafening. P.C. Spry, who was on duty at Morice Town, Devonport, reported that one flash of lightning was so vivid that it

took away his sight for a time. A few minutes later he heard screaming, and, on running to Herbert Street, found a man and woman, who lived at No. 11, in the street in their night attire. They told the constable their house was on fire. Inside the house he found that a penny-in-the-slot gas-meter, fixed on a bracket in the passage, was on fire. The heat had melted the gas-piping, from the open end of which was a roaring flame. Removing the meter, P.C. Spry turned off the gas from the main pipe, and then with water extinguished the fire which had broken out in the ceiling. Mr. H. Paddy, the tenant of the house, stated that he first heard a noise, and on going to the top of the stairs saw that the gas-main was on fire. The constable afterwards discovered that the chimney had been knocked away and fallen through the roof and ceiling of the kitchen. The adjoining house—No. 10 Herbert Street—was also damaged by the storm. Mr. W. Moses and his wife were in bed when the chimney fell and crashed through the roof and ceiling, but without touching the bed. Although uninjured, they were much startled by the shock, and experienced some difficulty in finding their way through the debris. Considerable damage was done to the backyards of both houses as the result of the chimneys falling. It is believed that in each case lightning was the cause of the damage.

Steel plates of two ploughs lying alongside a rick of straw belonging to Mr. G. Whiddon, of Upcot Barton, Thorverton, were struck by lightning during the storm, with the result that the rick, valued at £40, was totally destroyed by fire.

At Brixham at nine o'clock many bright flashes of lightning appeared in the south for upwards of half an hour before the first peal of thunder was heard. The storm was at its height about half-past ten, when peals of thunder broke in quick succession directly overhead, causing the windows of the houses to rattle. Rain fell in torrents for upwards of an hour.

The storm broke over Honiton in the small hours of the morning, and lasted intermittently until about half-past eight. Heavy rain fell at intervals. The loud and prolonged thunder-claps and the vivid lightning recalled the memorable storm of July, 1901.

At Uffculme at 8.30 a.m. an exceptional flash of lightning occurred. This struck the gable of the Baptist Chapel, smashing to fragments the ornamental dome, standing some 3 ft. 6 in. high, over the front entrance. Marks of the electric current were seen for from 10 feet to 12 feet on the façade.

In South and West Devon, those living nearest the coast felt the worst effects. The lightning was not only vivid, but very continuous, and some of the thunder peals were exceedingly heavy. The storm, which lasted some time, was accompanied by a very welcome fall of rain, though hardly to the extent that many would have welcomed.

During the height of the storm a charwoman named Duke, residing at No. 32 Ashford Road, Plymouth, and aged about fifty-five, was going across Mutley Plain, when she collapsed. Despite the terrific rain, several young people ran to her assistance, and medical gentlemen were communicated with. All possible attention was paid to Mrs. Duke, but before the arrival of a doctor death had taken place. It is believed that death was due to syncope.

A few days after, 19 July, there was another severe storm and some accidents.

A horse at Tiverton Sawmills was struck by lightning and lost the use of the right foreleg. It was one of the severest thunderstorms in Tavistock for a great number of years. Thunder was heard continuously throughout the day, and about 9.30 p.m. the storm reached its height. Heavy showers of rain fell, long and severe were the crashes of thunder, and the lightning was so frequent as to appear almost continuous, forked and sheet being of the most vivid description. Over Ashwater and Broadwood-widger a very loud clap of thunder burst about noon. Then the sky cleared and the sun shone as brightly as ever. In the evening a severe thunderstorm broke over the district. Sheet lightning was almost continuous, and forked lightning very vivid. At times the distant Dartmoor hills could be distinctly seen. A heavy downpour of rain was heartily welcomed. Around Halwill Junction the storm was terrific. About seven o'clock in the evening rumbles of thunder and flashes of lightning pointed to a storm on the Cornish coast. Three hours later it reached Halwill, and lasted until midnight. Forked and sheet lightning with heavy peals of thunder continuously followed in rapid succession with torrents of rain. At Black Torrington the storm lasted over three hours. The lightning was almost continuous, and more vivid than any experienced for a considerable time. The heavy rain was welcomed for the gardens. Mr. John Smerdon, of Gages, Ashburton, had a valuable young horse killed by lightning.

During the storm at Dawlish the fire-bells were set ringing, and the fire brigade responded to a false alarm.

At Halwill the storm was terrific, and lasted for several hours. The lightning was very vivid, and there was a heavy fall of rain. During the height of the storm Miss Maud Jollow, of Stowford, was returning to her home when she was struck by a flash of lightning, and rendered unconscious. After a considerable time she managed to reach the chapel cottage in a dazed condition.

Bovey Tracey and neighbourhood were visited with a severe thunderstorm. At the Moorland Hotel, Ilington, slates were stripped from the roof of the stables, and the rafters caught on fire. The coachman, who occupied rooms over the stables, with his wife had just sat down to dinner when the lightning struck

the building, knocking them from their seats, and breaking a considerable quantity of china. A glass case containing stuffed birds, standing on a side-table, was shattered. Neither the coachman nor his wife was hurt in any way, and assistance being obtained the fire in the roof was soon got under. J. Stoneman, another employé, who was standing at the front of the hotel when the storm broke, was also struck by lightning, leaving a mark across his forehead.

At Chulmleigh, Holsworthy, and Southmolton the thunder-storm continued for nearly three hours, from nine o'clock to close on midnight. The lightning was intensely vivid and prolonged, while the crashing of the thunder made many of the houses vibrate. The streets were flooded with water, and considerable damage was done in some places.

The storm raged at Mariansleigh with great violence, and damaged the ancient parish church in several places. The lightning struck the west end of the nave roof in two places where it joins the tower, destroying several square feet of slates and wood-work. The current entered the interior of the church at another place by removing a small portion of the stonework of the north-east window of the aisle, and making an aperture about two inches in diameter in the casement. It struck the walls in three places, forming holes between one and two feet in circumference to the depth of several inches, and then apparently ran along the floor of the aisle to its west end, where it tore up about half a dozen of the variegated tiles, throwing portions of them about the seats, and as far as the north-west window. Fortunately, not more damage was done to the old church, which stands in an exposed position 630 feet above sea level.

A large tree at Sidcott was struck by lightning and split from top to bottom.

Mr. Channon, of Wishford Farm, Broadclyst, had three lambs killed by lightning.

A heavy south-easterly gale broke over Plymouth and the south-west coast generally, and lasted without abatement throughout the day. The force of the gale caused a considerable sea in the Sound, communication between the ships in the harbour and the shore being carried on with difficulty. The weather here was very sultry. During the morning thunder was heard. Between one and two o'clock more thunder was heard, and a rather heavy shower of rain fell. Soon, however, the weather cleared. Towards evening clouds again gathered, and about nine o'clock a heavy thunderstorm broke over the district. Vivid flashes of lightning and several peals of thunder were accompanied by a downpour of rain, which did not last long enough to cause anything in the nature of floods. In the Octagon, however, a quantity of water accumulated, but on the rain ceasing it quickly drained away. The storm passed off in a westerly direction, but almost continuous flashes illuminated the horizon until midnight.

Teignmouth had the tail-end of the storm in the evening, and heavy showers fell.

Starcross was visited with quite half a gale (the squalls were much stronger) from east to south-east, making the voyage across the river to Exmouth very unpleasant, whilst on the roads it blew clouds of blinding dust. The heat, notwithstanding, was oppressive. During the day rumbles of distant thunder were heard, and just before eight o'clock in the evening the thunder came nearer, and remarkably heavy claps broke over the place. Lightning was most frequent, and at times almost blinding. The variety of its colours was remarkable. A few heavy showers of rain fell, and the wind changed to south. At 9.53 the flashes of lightning were still continuing, but the rain was slight.

In March last (1905) the weather, which had been very blustering and rough during the early part of the month, reached its climax on the 15th and 16th.

The gale raged with great fury, and caused considerable damage. The wind blew with the strength of a hurricane, accompanied by a heavy thunderstorm. The flashes of lightning were most vivid, and the crashes of thunder at times almost deafening. Torrents of rain, with hail and sleet, descended, and the weather generally was of the wildest description. Huge seas broke over the Plymouth breakwater, covering the lighthouse. It is a long time since seas of such force were witnessed in the Sound. It is estimated that on the south and west coasts the velocity of the wind was within one or two points of the utmost strength it is possible for it to attain. At Edinburgh, indeed, the wind gauge at the Royal Observatory registered a velocity of 90 miles an hour. During the gusts it was believed that 100 miles' velocity was actually experienced. According to the reading of the anemometer kept by the Cork Harbour Commissioners at Roche's Point, the velocity of the wind there at 2 a.m. was at the rate of 74 miles an hour. It is said that this is the greatest velocity ever recorded by the instrument since it was placed at Roche's Point, being greater than on the occasion of the great gale of 8 and 9 October, 1896, when the Daunts Rock lightship "Puffin" foundered at her moorings off the harbour with all hands.

Other gales, of course, have been of longer duration, and, therefore, possibly more disastrous. During the great storm of 21 and 22 December, 1894, the anemometer at Fleetwood recorded a velocity of 107 miles within an hour, and more than 100 miles per hour during four hours consecutively. For fully twenty-three hours the wind at that spot blew with the velocity of 77 miles per hour, and for eleven hours at the rate of 85 miles per hour. Such was the strength of the wind during that gale that salt spray from the sea was carried as far inland as Harrogate and Birmingham.

The readings of the barometer this week were remarkable. The mercury subsided rapidly with the approach of the storm to below 29·0 inches over the whole kingdom, and to below 28·0 inches in the north of Ireland—27·92 inches at Malin Head. At Exeter the reading on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock was 29·326, and on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock 26·864. Barometer readings below 28·0 inches at sea level are extremely rare in any part of the world, but this year has already given two to the British Isles: the reading at Malin Head, and 27·99 inches at Blacksod Point during the gale of 16 and 17 January. These readings are not unprecedented, however, as the honour of holding the record belongs to Scotland, where, at Ochtertyre, on 6 January, 1887, the barometer, corrected to 32° F. and reduced to sea level, descended to the astonishing level of 27·33 inches. This is supposed to be the absolutely lowest reading of which there is authentic record. Readings below 29·0 inches are very uncommon in the south-east of England.

The "Western Morning News" stated:—

Considerable alarm was occasioned in the vicinity of Kinterbury Street, Plymouth, when it became known that a chimney-stack had been struck by lightning, and that more than one person had narrowly escaped death. It appears that about 12.30 the inhabitants of 32 Kinterbury Street were awakened by a noise as of the wrenching of the roof. The top floor of the premises was occupied by a widow named Paddy, who fortunately was not sleeping in the room immediately below the chimneys. Without the least warning the roof was burst open, and in an instant bricks, mortar, and other debris came crashing through. The fall was accompanied by a grinding noise, which aroused the whole household, and fears were almost immediately entertained for the safety of those sleeping in the upper portion of the building. The room on the second floor was occupied by a shoemaker named Joseph Crossing. About 12.30, to use his own words, he heard a rumbling noise, and pulled the bedclothes well up over his head. Without any warning there came a great crash, and in an instant the chimney-stack came through the ceiling. He was to a large extent buried in the debris of bricks and mortar, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he managed to get out of the room. The whole of the rafters had been bent like matchwood, and he wondered how he escaped death. Mr. Styles, who lives in the same house, informed our representative that about 12.30 he heard a rumbling sound, and left his room for the purpose of warning Mr. Crossing, who was sleeping at the top of the house. He found him almost wedged in with rafters and bricks, and it was only after the greatest possible difficulty that Crossing managed to effect an escape. One of our representatives in the evening inspected the wrecked rooms. The top room, which fortunately

was unoccupied at the time of the occurrence, presents a sorry spectacle. In the roof there is a large hole, while the greater portion of the ceiling of the top room has been carried literally away. Had any one been sleeping there it must have meant instantaneous death. The ceiling of the room which was occupied has been considerably torn, and the weight of the slates, bricks, mortar, etc., which came through is estimated at several hundred-weight. In addition to this, a round table came through from Mrs. Paddy's room on to Crossing's, fortunately without inflicting serious injury. Crossing's legs were badly bruised, and the furniture in his room considerably damaged.

Vessels reported gigantic seas in the Channel. The Spanish steamer "Pagassari," Captain Blasco, 2021 tons register, bound from Leith to Barry, put in for coal. She experienced a fearfully rough passage, having taken six days to come to Plymouth, whereas in the ordinary course the voyage would not have occupied more than three. The steamer was continually swept with tremendous seas, and at times could make no headway before the violence of the storm. She, however, escaped without sustaining any damage. On her homeward voyage from Pensacola she had a man washed overboard, but the crew declared that the weather experienced then was nothing to that encountered in the Channel during the last few days. The schooner "My Lady" arrived from Lisbon. That port was left on the 4th inst., and all on board declared that never had they experienced a gale of such terrific force. The seas were mountainous, and practically from the time Lisbon was left until she anchored in the Sound she was swept with huge waves. Her worst experience was off the Eddystone, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, when the schooner was at times almost buried in the seas, while blinding rain-squalls added to the danger of the situation. She brought a cargo of salt and cork for Mr. J. W. Westcott, Plymouth, and was on Wednesday afternoon safely berthed in Sutton Harbour. Several trawlers dragged their anchors in the Cattewater, some sustaining slight damage. The steam trawler "Condor," lying in Sutton Harbour, on Wednesday morning was carried by the tide against the steps of the Western Pier, which were damaged. As the tug "Mildred" was towing the steam trawler "Penguin" out of the Cattewater, for Millbay Docks, on Wednesday morning, the ropes parted and fouled the tug's propeller. The "Penguin" dropped her anchor, which fortunately held, or she would have been swept ashore. Several tugs in the vicinity went to her assistance, and she was taken in tow by the "Trevarno."

All day Wednesday, the 15th, the weather showed little improvement, and shortly after five o'clock in the evening another fierce hailstorm, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder, was experienced. Just at the time the New Zealand Shipping Company's liner "Kaikoura" arrived to land

passengers from New Zealand. In a few seconds the decks of the ship, and the tender which put off to meet her, were white with hailstones. The liner experienced terrific weather from the Bay of Biscay to Plymouth. Captain Clifford described the seas as "tremendous." She passed a number of vessels hove-to on account of the violence of the storm.

The Newport steamer "Thomas Coats," belonging to Beynon & Co., of Newport and Cardiff, was badly damaged in the Bristol Channel. Shortly after the vessel left Newport she encountered the full force of the gale, and heavy seas swept her decks. The bridge was carried away, and the hatches were stove in. The captain, George McKeer, was on the bridge at the time, and as a result of the fall, when the bridge collapsed, his right thigh was fractured, and his left thigh badly bruised. Although the crew knew that he was injured, and was suffering great pain, they were unable to give him any assistance, as all their attention was needed to look after the ship, and Captain McKeer had to be left unattended for a considerable time. The second mate had also been badly shaken by the fall of the bridge, but under the orders of the mate the crew worked like Trojans, and succeeded eventually in getting the ship before the wind. Oil was freely used to break the force of the waves, and pumps were also set to work, and kept going until the vessel eventually reached Barry Roads. She was subsequently towed to Newport, and Captain McKeer removed to the hospital.

At Totnes very rough weather was experienced. The wind was very violent, and several trees were uprooted, while old house property suffered. Heavy peals of thunder and strong lightning accompanied the downpour of hail and rain. The River Dart was in heavy flood.

Torrents of rain fell at Dartmouth, accompanied by a furious gale and a heavy thunderstorm. The steep roads were much damaged. All steamers arriving report terrific weather in the Channel. The steam yacht "Cubona," on her way from Southampton to the Mediterranean, got as far as the Scilly Isles, but found the weather so bad that her captain decided to run to Dartmouth for shelter.

Not for some years has such a storm been experienced at Broadhempston and Staverton. There were thunder and lightning, wind, rain, and hail at intervals from about Tuesday midnight until midday on Wednesday. The peals of thunder at times were very loud, and the lightning vivid, some of the hailstones being as large as marbles. The weather has been very rough and stormy here during the past week, interfering much with outdoor work, and there is a good deal of water about.

A heavy south and south-westerly gale prevailed at Dawlish, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and showers of tropical heaviness.

At Honiton the lightning flashes were very vivid, and the thunder deafening. Much damage was done in the neighbourhood. Trees were uprooted, barns and outhouses blown over, roofs partially dismantled. The front of one house was blown in. The River Otter in several places has overflowed its banks.

The parish church of Luppitt was struck by lightning, and much damage caused. The flagstaff attached to the parapet of the staircase turret, which is at the south-east angle of the tower, was splintered, there being no lightning conductor, and the top of the turret wrecked, a rent being made in its south wall for some 13 feet down from the coping. The falling masonry decapitated the south-east gargoyle of the tower and injured, to some extent, the slated roof of the nave and south porch. A portion of the electric discharge, passing from south to north by means of the lead-covered roof of the tower, found its way to earth by the iron rain-water pipe, which it shattered in its course. The height of the parapet of the tower from the ground is about 57 feet, the turret being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet higher. The injuries have been repaired, and a lightning conductor added.

At Exmouth the sea in the estuary was very rough, and frequently washed over the promenade with great force. A chimney of a house in the Maer Road was blown over, and fell through the roof. Considerable damage was caused. A large flagstaff on the promenade was nearly blown out of the ground, while a hoarding on the Marsh collapsed. Some premises in the town were flooded by surface water, and several windows were blown in.

At Honiton there was a strong gale from the north-west. Rain fell in torrents. There was frequent thunder and vivid lightning. During the height of the gale a shed in the path fields at the head of the town, belonging to Messrs. Matthews Bros., was blown down, and a window of The Firs was driven right into a room. Slates and tiles were blown off various houses, and plastering also suffered. In the country districts small saplings and shrubs were uprooted, while the telegraph wires between Honiton and Stockland were damaged. The River Otter was much swollen, and in places overflowed the surrounding land. Yesterday heavy rain and hail storms frequently occurred.

At Southleigh a terrible hailstorm, accompanied by heavy thunder and severe lightning, burst over the parish. The hailstones in some instances were as big as the eggs of thrushes or pigeons. Such a storm has not been experienced here for over twenty years. The hailstones were in some places a foot deep. Great damage was done to the roads, and two landslips completely filled Mr. Edmond's carriage drive in Wiscombe Park.

At Tiverton a farmer named John Hale had a marvellous escape. He was working in his garden, when lightning struck the knife he was holding. He escaped injury.

III. ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.

There was a supposed leakage of electric current at Plymouth on Thursday, 17 November, 1904. In the "Western Morning News" of the following day a full account is given as follows:—

Some singular scenes resulting from a leakage of electric current were witnessed in Cornwall Street, Plymouth. One of the cables supplying the shops on the south side of the street with electricity passes under the pavement, and in its course crosses, at a short distance below the surface, East Street and Bank Street at their junction with Cornwall Street. Shortly after noon a horse and cart were turning the corner of Bank Street, when the animal suddenly sprang forward, as if struck sharply and unexpectedly by a whip. With promptitude the driver checked the horse and kept it under control. Its strange behaviour, however, puzzled the spectators, until it was seen that other horses passing the same spot were similarly affected, and then the discovery was made that they were the victims of an electric shock, caused by a leakage of current, presumably from the cable which passes under the road at that point. A large crowd quickly collected, and watched with interest and amusement, mingled with alarm, the strange antics of the horses as they crossed the electric zone and received a shock. In the middle of the day there was a good deal of traffic in Cornwall Street, and vehicles were passing in both directions. Only those, however, turning into or out of Bank Street were affected by the current. Those passing straight up or down Cornwall Street, though only a few feet away, experienced no shock. Apparently the electric zone was confined to a small and well-defined area, but it extended right across Bank Street, and within its limits the ground appeared to be surcharged with electricity. It was curious to observe the difference in the behaviour of the horses under the impulse of the electric shock. Heavy draught horses quivered violently, a distinct tremor passing over their bodies, but they made no attempt to bolt. Hacks and cobs seemed to feel the shock more acutely. However slow or fast their pace before, most of them on coming in contact with the electric current made an instantaneous leap forward, and some would have bolted if the drivers had not kept them under control. One or two, instead of rushing forward, pranced, and curvetted over the ground until they were well clear of the electrified area. To the large number of boys who mingled with the crowd the strange and unaccustomed sight afforded intense amusement, and they watched the passing of the horses over the electrified ground with high glee. With the presence of a large crowd in a narrow thoroughfare, however, there was a considerable element of danger. More than once a collision

with the adjacent shops was narrowly averted, and the crowd had several times to scatter to avoid being run over. All the time people were walking freely over the ground, their boots apparently acting as a non-conductor, giving them immunity from shock. On the other hand, dogs were affected equally with the horses, and a few which incautiously ventured over the danger zone received the full force of the shock.

Two or three policemen, who soon arrived on the spot, contented themselves for a time in keeping back the crowd and warning the drivers to be cautious as they passed. After a while an inspector arrived, and, seeing the danger of a serious accident, at once stopped all vehicular traffic between the two thoroughfares. No sooner was this done, however, than similar scenes began to be enacted at the end of East Street, a few yards farther up Cornwall Street. Seemingly the electric current was travelling up the road, following the course of the cable, and a section of the roadway extending across the whole width of East Street was electrified in precisely the same way as in Bank Street. Horses crossing this new danger zone were affected in the same way as in Bank Street, except that the current seemed to be weaker and the shock less severe. Apparently, too, the electricity was unequally distributed in the affected area, since some of the horses passed over without exhibiting any symptom of shock, while others leapt forward and pranced about as if they had felt it severely. When an omnibus passed it was curious to observe that one of the horses distinctly felt the shock, while the other exhibited no sign of it. It was noticed, too, that the horses which trod on the double row of granite setts which crosses the road received a more violent shock than those which stepped only on the wood pavement, the granite apparently acting as a better conductor than the wood to the electric current. The excitement at East Street corner was, however, soon checked by the arrival of the market inspector, who promptly stopped the vehicular traffic over the electrically charged ground.

Meanwhile the borough electrical engineer (Mr. O'Kell) was communicated with, and shortly afterwards workmen arrived and dug up the pavement at the corner of Bank Street to locate the leak. In the course of the afternoon the mysterious leakage of current ceased as suddenly as it began, and traffic was resumed without further interruption.

The cable was a low-pressure, armoured one, protected by successive coverings of lead, insulating material, and steel. It lay in the earth, but this triple protection was ample. Horses were much more sensitive to electricity than human beings, and would far more readily detect its presence; but even if the full pressure of current on the cable escaped, Mr. O'Kell declared, there was no possibility of danger to life.

From "Western Morning News," 26 November, 1904:—

The origin of these shocks remains an unsolved mystery. Reporting on the subject to the Electrical Committee, the borough electrical engineer declared that all the electric cables in the street had been carefully examined, and no defect or trace of any leakage of current could be discovered, nor was any registered by the apparatus which exists for the purpose. All that he suggested was that possibly a house cable had got in contact with a gas or water main, and so during the period of contact have electrified the ground in the immediate vicinity. This, however, is pure conjecture, and would seem to be discounted by the fact that the electric shocks were felt not directly over the gas or water mains, but along the course of the electric cable. Apparently the occurrence, for the present at least, must be added to the list of unexplained phenomena.

This is a matter which should be cleared up, and it is suggested that the town authorities should be asked to direct a further inquiry into the matter.

J. B. R.

IV. SINKAGE OF LAND.

A very curious sinkage of land took place in the early part of February, 1905. A field on the Savile estate at Barley, St. Thomas, Exeter, is occupied by Mr. Ellis, landlord of the "Coachmaker's Arms," John Street, Exeter, as accommodation land for sheep. The centre of this field, over an area of about an acre, sank to a depth of about twenty feet, leaving the adjoining land in the form of a jagged cliff, which will have to be fenced before any cattle can be placed in the field. Here and there large cracks are to be seen, but the grassy surface has not been disturbed. Another strange thing also happened. At the bottom of the field a quantity of land rolled itself up and formed a hedge from four to six feet high for a distance of about seventy yards.

J. B. R.

V. MINERALOGY.

In 1899, at the Torrington meeting, I described and exhibited garnets in Dartmoor granite found in, and only in, what is locally known as "blue" granite at a depth of about 100 ft., and in the interior of the solid masses, never in the seams or beds. These were discovered at Swell Tor near Princetown. I have since that time found garnets in the wall of the bridge over the Burrator dam, and on inquiring ascertained that they too had been quarried at a depth of 90 to 100 ft. and in "blue" granite, of which indeed the wall

and the dam itself are constructed, but they are very inferior to the Swell Tor garnets. The dam lies at a point slightly to the westward of south of Swell Tor, and at a direct distance of about four miles. The same line continued cuts the River Plym about half-way between Cadaford and Shaugh bridges, but I have carefully explored the bed of that river and the rocks abutting on it without finding any trace of the "blue" vein. Similarly I have examined all the rocks exposed on the same line between Swell Tor and the dam, that is, to the north, but only at one place discovered "blue" granite, and that at the west end of Peak or Peek Hill. This hill deserves special notice. Rising steeply from the valley, now occupied by the Burrator lake or reservoir, it exhibits at about three-fourths of its height a broad, flat terrace, which runs round its south and west sides, and separates its main bulk from its rounded cap.

On the north side, at a level with the terrace, there is a disused quarry showing rotten and disintegrating nondescript granite and loose soil. At the same level on the other side, and for probably half the distance downwards to its base, the hill is composed of "grey" granite, as shown by Lowery Tor, which projects at a little below the terrace. The lower half of the hill consists of "blue" granite, and a quarry recently begun some distance up has exposed garnets among the broken masses lying about similar in character, but inferior in colour, form, size, and number to those found at Swell Tor. The cap of Peek Hill is strangely different, being formed entirely of an indurated foliated rock containing much iron and common uncrystallized brown garnet schist. The rock exhibits layers of green, brown, black, and pure white, and is so hard that it is nearly impossible to break it transversely excepting in its natural joints. At Ugborough Beacon, near Brent, an allied stone is quarried at the *foot* of the hill, while grey granite *overlies* it, occupying the *upper* part. In this allied stone is red, green, and lilac, amorphous granular garnet, and I have exactly similar specimens from a quarry at Victoria, near Roche, in Cornwall, which would be also at a low level with granite above it.

To north of Swell Tor the "blue" granite vein descends, and I have not yet found it reappearing.

H. MONTAGU EVANS.

VI. RALEGH NOTES.

THE SEALS OF SIR WALTER RALEGH.

In 1904 there were put up for sale in London three silver seals, all made for Sir Walter Raleigh for use in his various offices. These afterwards passed into the hands of Messrs. Crichton Brothers, of Bond Street, who, finding they were wanted for the British Museum, devised a scheme whereby they should eventually be presented to that institution. They prepared a number of electrotype copies of the seals to be sold at a guinea the set, the purchasers of the electrotypes to be considered as the donors of the originals to the Museum. Messrs. Crichton's ingenious device met with only limited success, about two hundred sets only having been sold, but they decided, nevertheless, that the seals should go to the British Museum. The gift having been accepted by the trustees, they are now on exhibition in the Medieval Room. Apart from their personal and historical interest, they possess artistic qualities of no mean order, though the Elizabethan age was far from being the best period of English seal engraving. The largest, about three inches in diameter, is also the most interesting historically, being Raleigh's seal as Governor of Virginia, the first English colony, though its Governor never set foot in it. It bears the date 1584, and has the five fusils in bend with a martlet borne by Raleigh, with crest and supporters; around is the legend, in capitals, PROPRIA INSIGNIA WALTERI RALEGH MILITIS DOMINI ET GUBERNATORIS VIRGINIÆ. The second seal is for the offices of Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon, Governor of the island of Jersey, and Captain of the Queen's Guard. It shows a mounted knight in plate armour with plumed helmet, sword, and shield riding to the left on a galloping horse caparisoned and plumed. On the shield and caparison are Raleigh's arms, five lozenges in bend. In two concentric circles are the legends: (1) SIGILL: DNI: WALTERI RALEGH: MILITIS: GARDIAN: STANNAR: CORNUB.: ET DEVON. (2) CAPITAN: GARD: REG: ET: GVBERNATOR INSULÆ: DE: JERSEY. A charter in the British Museum, dated 1594, has appended to it a second seal of Raleigh's, for the same offices, though without a legend. The third seal would appear to have been intended for unofficial use; it bears only the sixteen quarterings of Raleigh, with three crests, supporters, and the motto "Amore et virtute," and

has no inscription. The first two seals have folding handles at the back, pierced and engraved with ornamental details.

Does Dr. Brushfield know that Sir Walter Raleigh was a lawyer? I do not know how far this is new, but the "Law Journal" has recently stated that he was called to the Bar, and admitted a member of the Middle Temple in 1575. The minutes of his admission state: "*Walter Rawley late of Lyon's Inne gent. son of Walter Rawley of Birdleigh Devon Esq. fine 20s.*"

J. B. R.

VII. TREASURE TROVE.

The curious and interesting case of treasure trove at Crediton church in 1898 will no doubt be remembered. In November, 1903, some coins were found at East Panson, and a paragraph appearing in the papers noting the fact, and rumour floating about that large quantities of gold and silver coin of the date 1588 had been discovered, the attention of the authorities was drawn to it, and an inquest was held by our esteemed member, Mr. J. D. Prickman, the coroner for the district, by the instructions of the Home Office, at Chapman's Well, on 3 December. From the evidence it appeared that several gold and silver coins were discovered in a hedge on East Panson Farm, owned by, and in the occupation of, Mr. Lisle. Mr. W. H. Cornish, silversmith, of Okehampton, tested the coins, and said the silver coins appeared to be Bavarian, bearing the image of Ludovic XVI, and bearing date 1741. The supposed gold coins were found to be imitation quarter-guineas, and worthless. Several witnesses stated that they had not known of any other coins having been found on the farm. The jury found that the coins were hidden, but recommended that the Crown should divide them between Wm. Barriball, who found them, and the owners of the land where they were found.

J. B. R.

VIII. POTTERY.

JAR FOUND AT MODBURY.

In the course of taking down last month—June—in consequence of its being unsafe, a wall of the old house of the Swetes at Modbury, called Traine, the jar which I show was found. It had apparently formed a part of the wall, which was of stone and earth, and my brother thinks that it was put into the wall with the rubbish used for filling up the crevices. The wall was 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and it was

one of the oldest walls of the mansion, no lime being used in its construction. Afterwards lime was mixed with the earth in building other walls. The jar contained nothing but earth. There were a few broken pieces of pottery near the jar, apparently of the same ware, but very fragmentary. They were not preserved, and are now probably broken to atoms, having been thrown down with the rest of the debris. There is a gateway at Traine with the Swete arms and the date 1472. ELIZABETH D. ANDREWS.

MINIATURE JAR FOUND AT BUCKFAST ABBEY, JUNE, 1904.

In constructing a drain under the foundation of the west gateway the workmen unearthed a small vase, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at its largest point. Formed of coarse granite clay, with mica sand showing. The inside appears to have been made waterproof.

FRAGMENT OF POTTERY FOUND AT HOLNE CHASE CASTLE.

This appears to be the bottom of an earthen jar.

P. F. S. AMERY.

IX. STONE IMPLEMENTS.

PERFORATED PEBBLE FROM THE WEST DART.

In 1903 Mr. Lee, caretaker of the Devonport Leat, found a perforated broken elvan pebble close to the leat, and above a nest of hut circles lying between the West Dart and the leat. (See sheet 99 S.W.)

It is broken across the perforation, which is a hole drilled from both sides with a diameter in centre of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

The pebble was evidently ovoid, one side rather flatter than the other. The length of the fragment is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and with a thickness of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

ROBERT BURNARD.

STONE HAMMER NEAR CROCKERN TOR.

In February last a labourer named Ranshall, while raising stone for road-metal, discovered a well-formed axe-hammer, which was buried 18 inches from the surface under a flat slab of granite, 10 yards from the north side of the main road from Two Bridges to Moreton Hampstead, where it passes the ruined house known as "Parson's Cottage." The material appears to be a close-grained felsite, which has been carefully finished, the two faces being ground hollow, as in the specimen found at Bardwell, in Suffolk ["Ancient

Stone Implements," by Sir John Evans, fig. 125, p. 192], which it very closely resembles. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The shaft-hole tapers slightly towards the middle, and is rather large— $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. The hammer end is rather flatter than in the Bardwell specimen, and the cutting end projects in the middle, and is slightly rounded. It weighs 1 lb. 9 oz.

The implement was presented to the Plymouth Municipal Museum by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who rewarded the finder very liberally.

BASIL H. THOMSON.

X. ORNITHOLOGY.

DEVONSHIRE SPARROWS.

Devonshire sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) are not distinguishable from those in other parts of the world in structure or habits, but their relative powers of mischief are conditioned by the proportion of grain to other seed foods for birds grown in the county, and proportion of grain per acre as compared with other counties; or, in other words, by the comparative extent of this bird's opportunities for mischief. In the United States no doubt remains that the sparrow is an unmitigated pest; while in Devonshire the evil is comparatively only local, just as in Kent the starling is a serious enemy to cherry growers; while in Devonshire, where that industry is of less importance, it is a bird harmless to man, and, by its destruction of grubs, etc., is of great service to him, though I fear its enormous increase in the west during the last sixty years means a very hard struggle for existence to other birds.

My objects in bringing forward the subject are to urge on your consideration:—

1. That the abnormal growth of towns fosters *pari passu* the increase of sparrows, which appear to migrate from the towns to the surrounding country in autumn. If this be so, the injury to agriculture due to the depopulation of the country districts is increased by the formation of huge nurseries for town-bred sparrows, which, living free from danger or want, and producing three or four broods a year, sally forth in formidable armies for their annual outing just as the grain ripens; and, wasting as much as they eat, decimate the yield of the farms.

2. That Devonshire, as an English county, is taking an important share in this, which is becoming a serious agricultural evil.

3. That sparrows harass and drive out purely insectivorous species.

4. That organized means for keeping down the number of these birds were once general, and, I believe, enjoined by law; but with slight exception these wise precautions have long fallen into disuse, and are not now recognized, so far as I am aware, in this county.

5. That the result of a study of the economic value of bird life points to the general conclusion that no species of bird in a civilized country can without injury to man be allowed to exist in abnormal numbers. Rooks are a striking instance, useful as they are up to a certain limit.

6. That the extent to which game preserving is now carried exceeds the limit common knowledge should lay down, and is hostile to the interests of farmers and gardeners: first, by the destruction of the numerous birds which would preserve the balance of nature; second, by directly fostering the undue increase of such grain-eating species as wood-pigeons and pheasants, and that within protected areas. I have personally received reliable evidence of the mischief done by the latter, while the former is by its increase becoming a serious menace.

7. An annual reduction of sparrows is absolutely necessary to save the severe loss farmers sustain from their numbers. To exterminate them is neither desirable nor possible; both old and young eat enormous numbers of destructive insects and noxious weeds, and while unfledged in the nests the young are fed by their parents on caterpillars and larvæ; but I venture to suggest systematic netting from October to February, and active steps by town councils to decimate town-bred birds, carefully deferring, however, interference with the nests until the young are fledged. The expense would be recouped by the sale of such well-fed birds for food.

H. MONTAGU EVANS.

BIRD PROTECTION.

I am anxious to draw wider attention to the present state of the law as affecting Devonshire, and have made the following précis of the Acts and Orders from 1880 to 1904, as it is a tedious and difficult matter to see their effect from a perusal of them:—

1. All wild birds are protected from being shot or snared from 1 March to 1 August, excepting those on farms and private estates; the sale or possession of any wild bird in the flesh, alive or dead, wherever taken, is forbidden after

15 March; and the following species are protected under heavy penalty all the year round, most of them with their eggs also.

Gold-crested Wren.	Kingfisher.
Wren.	Hoopoe.
Chough.	All three Owls.
Hawfinch.	Buzzard.
Goldfinch.	Honey Buzzard.
Cirl Bunting.	Kestrel.
Reed Bunting.	Oyster-Catcher.
Snow Bunting.	All the Gulls.
All three Woodpeckers.	Guillemot.

The eggs of most of the rarer remaining birds are protected also.

The shag and cormorant in the Axe, Exe, and Dart fishery districts are now deprived of any protection. On farms and private estates the following are protected as stated against them :—

Nightingale .	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.	All Wild
Nuthatch .	"	Ducks .
Chough .	All year.	1 Mar. to 1 Aug.
Goldfinch .	"	Ringed Plover 1 Mar. to 1 Aug.
Snow Bunting	"	Lapwing .
Sky-lark .	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.
Woodlark .	1 Mar. to 1 Aug.	Oyster-Catcher All year.
Nightjar .	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.	Woodcock .
All three Woodpeckers	All year.	1 Mar. to 1 Aug.
Kingfisher .	"	Snipe .
Bee-eater .	1 Mar. to 1 Aug.	Sanderling .
Hoopoe .	All year.	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.
Cuckoo .	1 Mar. to 1 Aug.	Dunlin .
All three Owls	All year.	Com. Sandpiper "
Buzzard .	"	Curlew .
Honey Buzzard	"	Any of the Terns
Hobby .	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.	in passing .
Merlin .	"	"
Kestrel .	All year.	All the Gulls excepting
Gannet .	1 Feb. to 1 Sept.	Lesser Black-backed All year.
		Razorbill .
		1 Feb. to 1 Sept.
		Guillemot .
		All year.
		Puffin .
		1 Feb. to 1 Sept.
		Grebes .
		"
		Storm Petrel. 1 Mar. to 1 Aug.
		Manx Shearwater "

The jay, magpie, and sparrowhawk remain entirely unprotected on farms and private estates, and are all cruelly persecuted for the protection of game, though all three are useful in the interest of farm and garden beyond the cost of their depredations.

Within the following areas no eggs can be taken or de-

stroyed, viz. Lundy and neighbouring islets, and the parishes of Stokenham, Slapton, and Blackawton.

Since April, 1904, all traps for birds are forbidden on pole, tree, mound, or pile of stones, and any person permitting or ordering their use is liable to heavy penalties; but I am sorry to learn that the Act (4 Edward VII, c. IV) is already being evaded, by using an adhesive compound named "snarglu," which is advertized for sale among shooting requisites.

H. MONTAGU EVANS.

GROUSE ON DARTMOOR.

A question which some correspondents of the local Press would wish to have answered is, why no grouse is to be found on the moor. This is an old story. We do not know of any attempts to naturalize the bird on Dartmoor, but Mr. Knight many years ago tried the experiment on Exmoor, and failed. There is no reason why *Lagopus scoticus* should not do well on Dartmoor, but some protection must be afforded it. Swaling must be done at proper times and under proper conditions, and the Duchy should take care that there is some return for the payment for the licences it issues. A fair sum should be charged, and two or three keepers employed, whose duty should be, not to destroy every other animal on the moor, but to protect the game from marauders. There are too many poachers in the villages around the moor, and too many lurchers about. This is a matter which deserves consideration, and which would bring a return to the Duchy revenues, and be of benefit to the sportsman and naturalist.

Mr. Arthur C. Bird, of Sidmouth, wrote to the "Western Morning News" as follows:—

Some time ago this question was mooted in your columns, comparing the absence of grouse on Dartmoor with their presence in large numbers on the Yorkshire, Irish, and Scotch moors. In my opinion, all is in their favour on Dartmoor, viz. whortleberry heather, furze, etc. Yesterday, when tramping the moor with a friend, to visit a worthy member of the Devon Association, who was camping at Watern Oak, near Fur Tor, I said to my friend, Why are there no grouse on Dartmoor, as everything ought to be in their favour? His reply was: Everything is in their favour bar one thing, and that is the habit of swaling (burning the heather and furze) in March, April, and May, which gives you roasted grouse eggs. I venture to state that this is the crux. Stop the annual early swaling, put down the grouse, and Dartmoor would be a profitable grouse moor, second to none in Great Britain.

In answer to this, Mr. J. S. Wesley, of Exeter, wrote:—

I have read Mr. Bird's letter in which he attributes the non-existence of red grouse on Dartmoor to the "swaling" of the heather. Now can this be the true explanation in face of the fact that there are black game, curlews, golden and green plover, snipes, redshanks, and ringed ousels, all of which breed in or close by the heather? Lord Walsingham tried to get grouse to breed on tracts of heather in Norfolk, where the heather was not fired, but they all left. The grouse is a somewhat fanciful and local bird. It exists nowhere except in Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales. Probably latitude is the determining factor.

Upon which our friend and member and ornithological authority, Dr. E. A. Savage Elliot, comments:—

In answer to your correspondent J. S. Wesley, I would point out that fifty odd miles of latitude is hardly a reasonable explanation for the non-existence of a species; nor can "swaling" account for the absence of red grouse on the moor. The natural food of the grouse exists in abundance on Dartmoor, as I have found from actual experience of having sent from Cumberland samples of what grouse feed on there. The red grouse is essentially a local species, and varies so much in plumage in each district that one is inclined to the idea that inbreeding has evolved distinct classes, as it were, impossible to define even as sub-species. Without wishing to be accused of *lèse-majesté*, I am of opinion the Duchy authorities are greatly to blame in not trying to introduce red grouse on such a splendid shooting ground as Dartmoor, and adding to the food of the people. Grouse imported from Ireland, where the climate assimilates so closely to that of Devon, would, I feel sure, become acclimatized and thrive. Several details, however, if this plan were taken up, would have to be attended to, in which I should be most happy to assist, as I have long advocated the establishment of red grouse on Dartmoor.

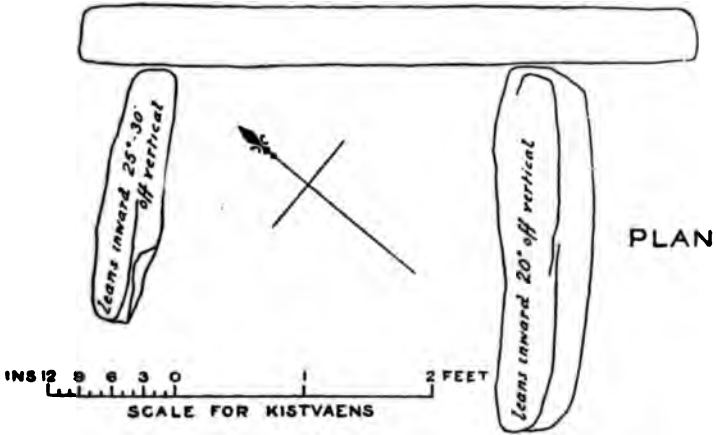
And Mr. Bird closes the correspondence:—

Possibly Mr. Wesley is right in thinking that latitude is the determining factor. I have known Dartmoor since 1880, having hunted, fished, and walked it. My experience is that black game, snipe, plover, curlews, etc., are the exception on "the Moor proper," whilst one comes across them on the borders of Dartmoor and small moors that are not swaled, such as Galford Down, Broadbury Moor, and up Ashbury and Holsworthy way, as well as near Holne and Buckfastleigh and Chagford. At all these places in dry weather swaling would be dangerous to surrounding property. I take it that it is only in these places that the eggs are safely hatched. I am, however, open to conviction, as mine is only hypothesis.

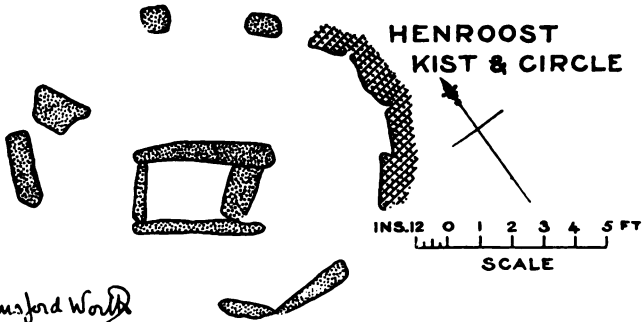
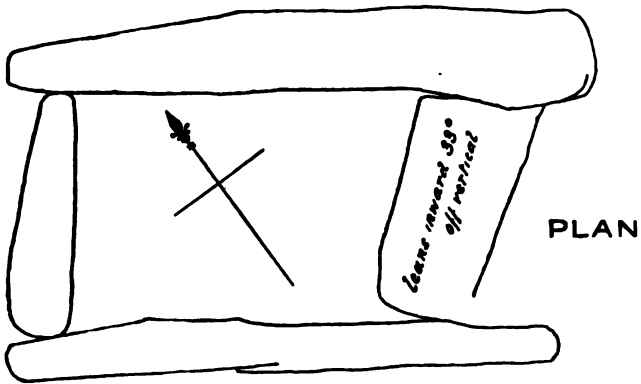
J. B. R.

PLATE I.

DOE TOR



HENROOST



R. Mansford Ward



TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE BARROW COMMITTEE.

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. R. Burnard, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth—appointed to collect and record facts relating to Barrows in Devonshire, and to take steps, where possible, for their investigation.

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Hon. Secretary.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

YOUR Committee is pleased to be able to present a Report which shows that the field of its operations is by no means exhausted, and that there are not wanting those willing to cultivate that field, among whom we must welcome a new worker in the Rev. J. Frederick Chanter, of Parracombe.

The contents of the present Report have reference to:—

- (1) The record of a barrow opening in the parish of Marlton, South Devon, in the year 1882.
- (2) The examination of a rifled kistvaen on Doe Tor, Dartmoor, during the present year.
- (3) The opening of a cairn on Hare Tor, Dartmoor, in the present year; this is more fully recorded in the Dartmoor Exploration Committee's Report.
- (4) The discovery and examination by Mr. R. Burnard of three kistvaens in the O Brook and Swincombe valleys, Dartmoor.
- (5) The record of a barrow opening, in 1885, at Chapman Barrows in North Devon, on the borders of Exmoor.
- (6) The opening of other barrows of the Chapman group during the present year by the Rev. J. F. Chanter.
- (7) The opening of "Roe Barrow," Parracombe, by the Rev. J. F. Chanter.
- (8) Examination of a barrow near Horns Cross (CVII. S.E.).

WESTERLAND BEACON, MARLDON.

Westerland Beacon lies on the border of Paignton and Marldon parishes. As nearly as may be measured on the one inch to a mile Ordnance Survey, its summit lies $3^{\circ} 36' 30''$ W. long. and $50^{\circ} 26' 45''$ N. lat. The hill, which rises to over 600 feet above mean sea level, easily dominates the neighbourhood. Its commanding situation has in the past given it a value for signalling purposes, and a portion of its summit was formerly the property of the Admiralty. More recently, at the Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen, a bonfire was built on this hill, and it resumed its station as a beacon.

The Jubilee bonfire was built on the levelled top of a barrow which occupies the summit of the hill, now the property of Mr. Mudge, of Blagdon, who purchased from the next owner after the Admiralty. As long ago as 21 September, 1882, Mr. Mudge's sons opened the barrow and discovered an interment. The Committee is indebted to Mr. W. Mudge, jun., for having brought this and its result to their notice.

The barrow now has an extreme diameter of 43 feet and a height of 4 feet. In 1882 its dimensions appear to have been much the same, but it then had a saucer-shaped depression in the top, which has since been levelled up.

There is evidence that at some date prior to 1882 the barrow was larger, but was subsequently robbed of its earth for agricultural purposes, leaving a more stony core. It is said that when the earth was removed a circle of stones surrounding the barrow was disclosed, but these were taken away for hedging.

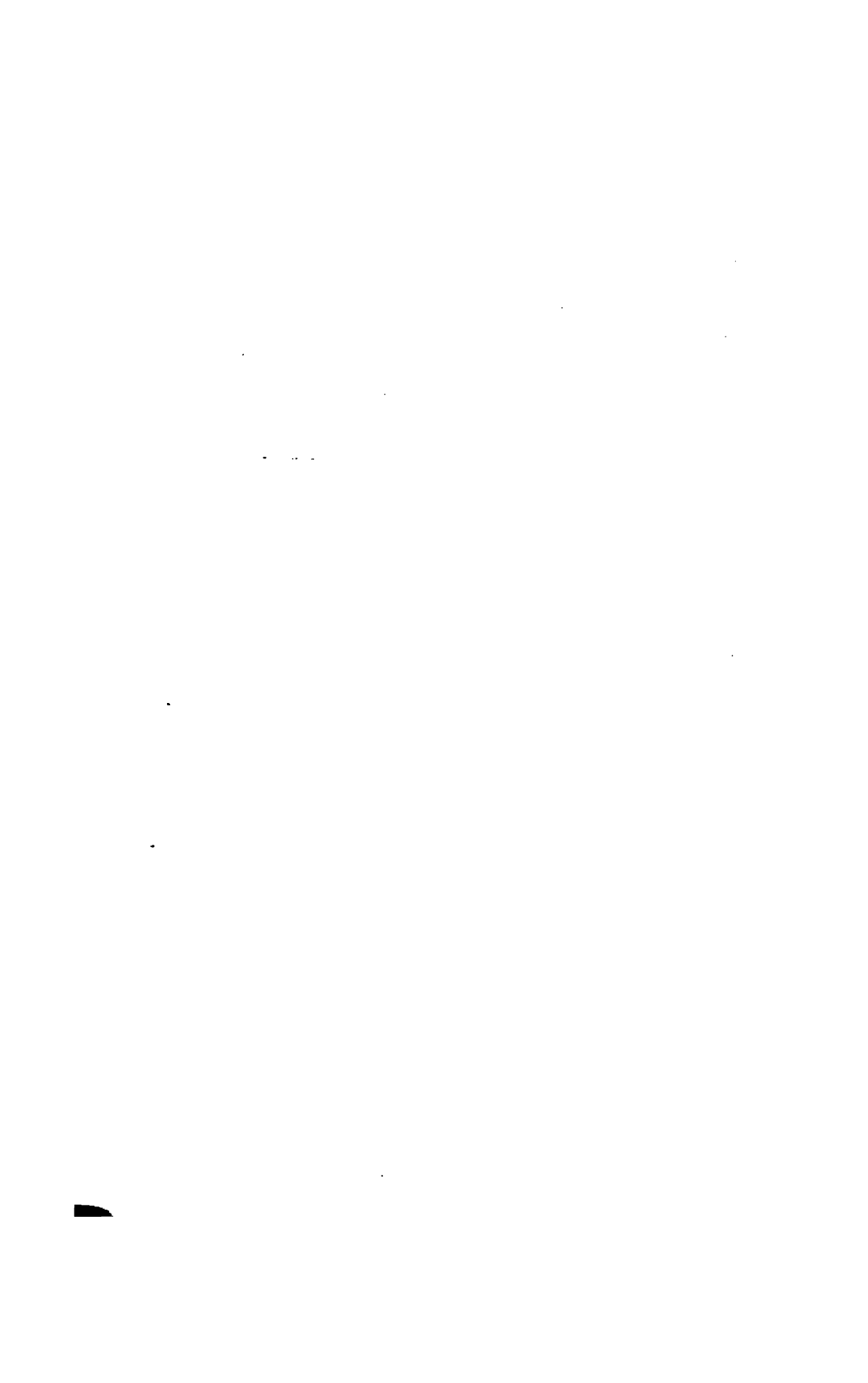
The exploration in 1882 was conducted by means of a trench cut in from the north side. This trench, carried to and slightly past the centre, yielded no result; but on widening it to the eastward a mound of burnt clay was discovered, under which was a heap of stones, rudely chambered. The chamber was found filled with earth, and contained also a small inverted urn. Charcoal was found in considerable quantity. The urn is now in the possession of Mr. Mudge, and thanks to his kindness, the writer has been able to prepare a drawing and take measurements of it. Its extreme height cannot be precisely stated, since the rim has been destroyed by the downward pressure of the earth. It now stands 4.125 inches, and can hardly have been more than 4.5 inches high when perfect. Its least diameter is at

PLATE II.



URN FOUND IN BARROW ON WESTERLAND BEACON, MARLDON.

REPORT OF BARROW COMMITTEE.—To face p. 88.



the base, and is 3·66 inches; its greater diameter, 5·05 inches, occurs at a height of 3 inches, where an angle is formed, and the material of the urn thickened for the purpose. Its diameter at the mouth was probably 4·25 inches. The thickness of the material is 0·25 inch, except where increased as above described. The clay is fairly fine, but slightly tempered with sand. Externally the colour is brown, with a distinct tinge of red; internally, and especially in the lower half, the clay is blackened, and the dark colour extends through one-half the thickness of the material. The ornamentation is all in dotted or interrupted line.

The late Dr. T. H. Tracey Mudge made a note that the urn when discovered "contained the incinerated remains of a child of about five or six years of age (judging by some of the teeth which remain intact)." The burnt bones are still with the urn, and correspond entirely with this description.

In the fields around the barrow flint chips and flakes have frequently been picked up, and some are yet to be found, as evidenced on 13 May last, when the writer visited the locality.

All things considered, it appears possible that there is another and undiscovered interment in this barrow. In its original dimensions it must have been a large mound to be devoted exclusively to the burial of a young child. It may be that the search made long ago, which was evidenced by the depression in the top of the tumulus, reached and destroyed the main interment; but no suggestion of this appears to have been found in 1882, and fragments of pottery do usually remain, and should be discovered in such cases.

A brief reference to this barrow has already appeared in the Twenty-first Report of the Committee, but no details were then given.

DOE TOR.

A kistvaen on the slope of Doe Tor, lying toward Sharp Tor, is the only known instance in the watershed of the Lyd.

This grave is not shown on the Ordnance Map, but will appear in the next edition. Its position is long. 4° 3' 35" W., and lat. 50° 38' 40" N. A reference was made to it in the Twenty-first Report. Since then (in May of the present year) it has been reopened, examined, and in part restored.

Prior to May the two end-stones were alone visible, of which the southern is 2 ft. 10 in. long, and stood 1 ft. 10 in. above the surface of the ground; and the northern is 2 ft. long, and stood 1 ft. 7 in. above the surface. The

length of the kistvaen, as indicated by these stones, was 2 ft. 7 in., with the addition of several inches at floor level, owing to the inclination of the stones. Excavation disclosed the fact that a portion of the eastern side was still in place, although buried; and subsequently the other part of this slab was found lying to the eastward, and was returned to its proper position, fitting the buried portion exactly. Thus the kistvaen now presents one side as well as both ends above ground.

The cover-stone, or it may be the other side-stone, was also found lying hard by to the eastward. It is nearly square, and measures 3 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 2 in.

The kist stands in a mound of 16 feet diameter, the direction of the remaining side (of the other no trace can be found, if the stone mentioned above is a coverer) is twenty degrees west of true north. The direction of the centre line drawn through the two end-stones is thirty-one degrees west of north.

The kist had obviously been ransacked long ago, and the excavation yielded no result beyond one minute fragment of charcoal, the discovery of the remains of a side-stone, and the ascertained fact that the original depth of the kistvaen was 3 feet.

There were present at the examination the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the Rev. Irvine K. Anderson, Captain H. Fergus, and the writer.

HARE TOR.

A cairn was opened in the spring of this year at Hare Tor. It lies between the summits of Hare Tor and Sharp Tor, and about one-third of the distance toward the latter, in long. $4^{\circ} 2' 24\frac{1}{2}''$ W., and lat. $50^{\circ} 38' 32''$ N. A full account will be found in the Report of the Dartmoor Exploration Committee; meanwhile the result may be summarized as *nil*. Geologically the cairn is of some interest, as it largely consists of stones of altered sedimentary rock, of which there is a small inlier resting on the granite at this point. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould and the Rev. Irvine K. Anderson were responsible for the work at this cairn, and the writer examined it, in company with the latter gentleman, when the excavation had just been completed.

KISTVAENS IN THE VALLEY OF THE O BROOK AND SWINCOMBE.

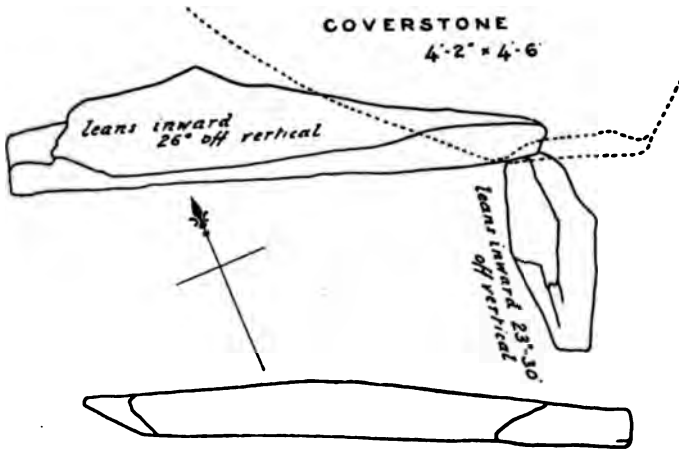
Last year Mr. R. Burnard discovered three kistvaens in the Dart watershed, all of which had previously been rifled.



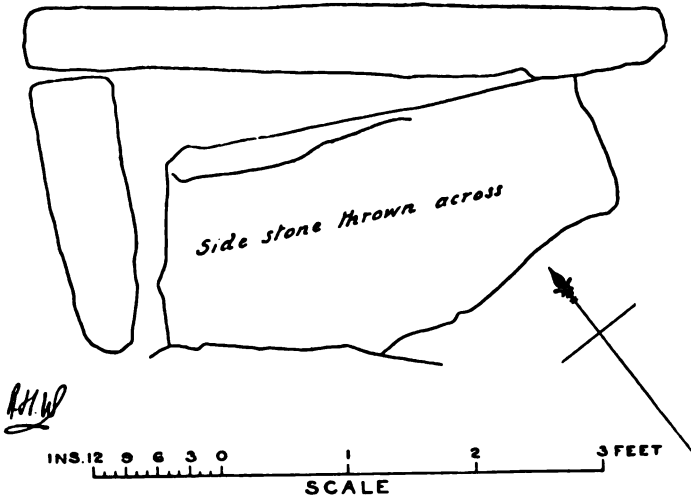
PLATE III.

FOX TOR NEWTAKE

NORTHERN



SOUTHERN



Although these kists are not now shown on the Ordnance Survey, they will appear in the next edition.

The first is situate within the limits of Hexworthy mine set, on the slope of Skir Hill, near the Hensroost workings. Its exact location is long. $3^{\circ} 54' 5\frac{1}{2}''$ W., and lat. $50^{\circ} 31' 13\frac{1}{4}''$ N.

The kist stands within a circle, now incomplete. The dimensions of the kist are: Present length, 2 feet 6 inches; probable original length, 3 feet; width, 1 foot 10 inches. The direction of length runs fifty-three degrees west of north. The tops of the side and end stones are all approximately at ground level.

The second kist is in Fox Tor Newtake, north of the ruins of Fox Tor farm. Where the newtake wall crosses Wheal Emma Leat there is a footbridge. Measuring south-easterly from this footbridge a distance of 530 feet along the newtake wall, and then taking a south-westerly offset 169 feet into the newtake, the position of this kist will be found; or, otherwise stated, it lies in long. $3^{\circ} 56' 5''$ W., and lat. $50^{\circ} 31' 25''$ N.

The south-eastern end and the north-eastern and south-western sides appear above ground. The present width is 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has probably been more. The probable original length was 3 feet. The depth before excavation was 1 foot 8 inches. Direction of length, sixty-eight degrees west of north.

Mr. Burnard writes: "Explored the south end and west side, with no results. Could do no more, as the north end-stone (large) was wedged in bottom, and I could not move it with the tools I had with me." It thus appears that the north-west end-stone had slipped in, and as the cover-stone (4 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 6 inches) is lying on the east side, it is obvious that all the slabs of this kistvaen are now accounted for.

The third kistvaen is also in Fox Tor Newtake, south by a little west of the last named, and distant from it 630 feet or thereabouts. It lies in long. $3^{\circ} 56' 6\frac{1}{2}''$ W., and lat. $50^{\circ} 31' 18\frac{1}{2}''$ N.

Two sides and the north-west end remain. The south-western side has been thrown across the kist, and leans on the north-eastern side. The original width was probably 2 feet 3 inches, and the length 2 feet 10 inches; but the side-stone which is still in place is 5 feet in length. The direction of length is fifty-three degrees west of north.

Mr. Burnard reports: "Kist nearest Fox Tor House.—Dug this partly out to-day (12 June, 1905), but finding a

broken beer bottle right down on the 'calm' at base of north-east side-stone, gave it up. Some one has been digging there during the past few years."

CHAPMAN BARROWS (DEVON VI. S.E.).

At the invitation of the Rev. J. Frederick Chanter, M.A., your Committee's Secretary has this year visited Parracombe, on the borders of Exmoor; and elsewhere in this volume will be found some of the results of this visit, in the form of a joint paper on the rude stone monuments of that locality.

Associated with these stone remains are numerous barrows, and it has been thought better, even at the risk of some repetition, to place any description of these in this Committee's Report.

Seven members of the group known as "Chapman Barrows" range approximately in a straight line, the direction of which, as drawn through the extremes, is thirty minutes south of east.

Of these the next to westernmost lies in a field known as "Mr. Jones' Allotment," near the "Two-gates" giving entrance to Longstone Allotment from the north. Exact position, long. $3^{\circ} 52' 6\frac{1}{2}"$ W., lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 30\frac{1}{2}"$ N.

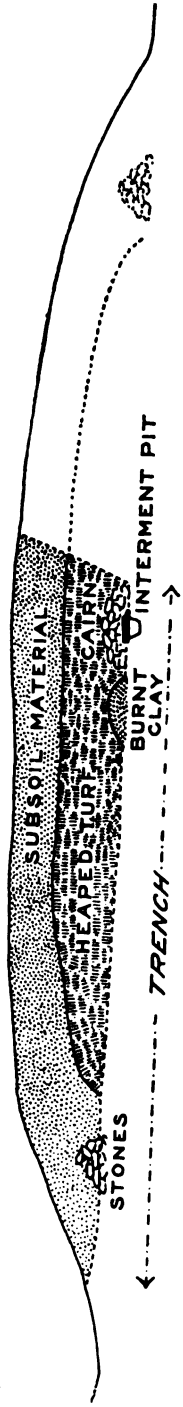
Having heard rumours that this barrow had been opened by Thomas Antell, of the parish of Parracombe, we (that is to say, the Rev. J. F. Chanter, Captain Fergus, and the writer) called on Antell and obtained from him a statement of the circumstances of such opening.

It appears that in the year 1885 Thomas Antell, by the direction of the farmer holding this field, removed stones for hedging purposes from the barrow in question. He found within the margin, and covered by the mound, a circle of stones set on edge, and within this a cairn. Somewhere near the centre of the barrow a flat thin stone was found, which covered the mouth of a "steyn" or urn. The steyn did not long survive its discovery, and when broken it proved to contain bones. The cover-stone is described as about 2 feet square, and the urn itself as about 2 feet in height and 1 foot 6 inches in diameter. In dimensions, shape, and material it appears to have closely resembled an inverted vessel found by the late Mr. Doe in a barrow on Berry Down,¹ Berryarbor; but whether like that it was ornamented, or whether or no it had lifting lugs, cannot now be ascertained.

The traditional "Crock of Gold" of Dartmoor has for its

¹ Fifth Report, Vol. XV, p. 108; illustrated also in Twenty-first Report.

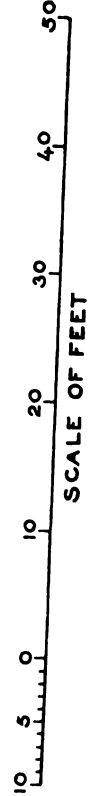
PLATE IV.



CHAPMAN GROUP



ROE BARROW



1/4 1/2 1/4

counterpart the "Steyn of Money" of Exmoor, and prior to the find the farmer had jokingly informed Antell that they would share the proceeds were the steyn found. Of urn or contents no trace now remains. Thomas Antell insists that the bones were bones of sheep, and explains that he knows the animal well enough to recognize it living or dead. His theory is that the "people who were working on the barrows" took some mutton with them for their refreshment, and overlooked this pot, whereby it got covered up, and so remained until he discovered it. Hence this find of potted mutton—surely the earliest recorded.

We think there is no reason to attribute undue weight to his views on the matter. The "ribs" which he describes may well have been man's; and the writer has found elsewhere the same indisposition to admit having disturbed human remains. Otherwise his account of the find is clear, and, allowance being made for a natural absence of minor detail, is to our minds entirely dependable.

EXAMINATION OF ONE OF THE CHAPMAN GROUP BY THE REV. J. F. CHANTER.

Another barrow, associated with but not forming one of the line above referred to, and situate between that row of mounds and the Longstone, in long. $3^{\circ} 51' 35\frac{1}{2}''$ W., lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 21\frac{3}{4}''$ N., has been opened by the Rev. J. F. Chanter during the present year.

The section now given will help to explain the construction of this barrow. Its total diameter from north to south is 100 feet, and from east to west 113 feet. The natural slope of the ground is from north to south. The extreme height of the barrow is 9 feet. It is thus a good specimen of the larger mounds, and has little trace of any previous disturbance. Probably when originally constructed it was not much over 90 feet in diameter, but its slopes have been flattened by time and the tread of animals.

The opening was accomplished by means of a trench about 6 feet in width driven in from the east side. At 15 feet from the present margin a low stone wall, 4 feet wide at the base and not quite 2 feet high, was met. This probably continues all around the circumference. At 50 feet from the margin a small heap of burnt clay was reached. It was 1 foot in height, and continued in the line of trench for 3 feet. Over this the iron from the soil of the barrow had aggregated as on an impervious stratum, and

encased it in a hard layer of oxide much resembling bog iron. Following this heap some stones were reached, and within a small cairn two cover-stones, one measuring 1 foot 11 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, the other 1 foot 10½ inches by 1 foot 10½ inches. These cover-stones protected a pit sunk in the subsoil (which is clay). The pit measured 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 6 inches, and was 10 inches deep. It was filled to the top with charcoal, bone ash, and recognizable fragments of bones. These bones included some human teeth, both single and double, and from these, and especially their worn-down crowns, it would appear that the interment was that of an adult, probably well past middle age. The centre of the interment pit was 58 feet from the eastern, and 62 feet from the southern margin of the barrow. Excavation was continued until the whole of the small cairn surrounding the burial had been removed, but no further discoveries resulted.

From the section it will be seen that the barrow consisted of three distinct strata: a cairn of small size in the centre; over this, and confined within the buried wall, a mound of material derived from the surface turf of the adjacent moor (the individual turfs can still be recognized); and over this again a layer evidently derived from excavation immediately below the turf. Charcoal, largely that of furze bushes, was extremely plentiful in the turf mound, and there was a quantity of a beautiful blue compound, which owes its origin to the interaction of iron, from the soil, and decomposing vegetable matter.

Before leaving the Chapman group it may be well to direct attention to the "Longstone" above referred to. This menhir is obviously associated with the sepulchral mounds, and may, as the original "Chapman" (or Capmæn), have given its name to the assemblage. In addition to this menhir, there is a very curious quadrilateral formed of smaller stones, and of both full descriptions will be found elsewhere in the present volume.

Hard by the quadrilateral is a small barrow, one of many in the vicinity. The present specimen is 9 feet in diameter and 1 foot 9 inches in height. It was opened by the Rev. J. F. Chanter, and yielded an urn-shaped pit in the subsoil, about 12 inches deep and 6 inches in diameter at the top. From this a fair quantity of small grains of charcoal was obtained. Another similar barrow gave a like, but smaller pit (5 inches deep and 4 inches in diameter), and in neither was there a cover-stone. Some eight more

little mounds were examined. No pits were found, but in some cases charcoal; in other instances the result was *nil*. It has always to be remembered that heaps of "spits" or turfs abandoned in wet seasons may simulate minor sepulchral mounds.

ROE BARROW, PARRACOMBE COMMON.

This barrow, situate long. $3^{\circ} 51' 49''$ W., lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 58\frac{1}{4}''$ N., has also been opened by the Rev. J. F. Chanter, who reports:—

Opened on Saturday, 20 May, 1905. A trench 4 feet wide was cut right through. The cup-shaped top showed signs of previous opening, which was borne out by the material from the centre right down to the bottom being more mixed with earth than the remainder of the cairn. The mound proved to consist almost entirely of stones, with about 10 inches of earth and sod over.

No trace of any flint was found, but all round the centre on the ground level there were large quantities of charcoal. Indications were met of a small chamber with a cover-stone 26 in. by 11 in., which seemed to have been broken down on one side, probably at a previous opening. Some pieces of ruddle were found in the centre, and a little above ground level.

R. HANSFORD WORTH.

BARROW NEAR HORNS CROSS (CVII. S.E.).

This barrow lies south of Combestone Tor, close to a trackway which leaves the high road opposite that tor.

There is a pillaged cairn south of the high road, and about 100 feet distant from it opposite Combestone, and counting from this in a southerly direction the barrow in question is number five (two only are marked on the Ordnance Map).

On 6 July, 1905, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. John Amery, Mr. R. Burnard, Mrs. Burnard, and others, examined No. 5. This cairn was found to be 16 feet in diameter, the height above ground level at centre being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

A trench was driven through from north to south, and the cairn proved to be so built that the stones slanted upwards. In the centre was a hole sunk in the "calm," having a diameter of 15 inches and a depth of 17 inches.

This hole contained a considerable quantity of charcoal and burnt bones, but no other relics.

R. BURNARD.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF
THE COMMITTEE ON THE CLIMATE OF DEVON.

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. P. F. S. Amery, Sir Alfred Croft, Mr. James Hamlyn, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth—appointed to collect and tabulate trustworthy and comparable Observations on the Climate of Devon.*

Edited by R. HANSFORD WORTH, Hon. Secretary.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

YOUR Committee presents its Report for the year 1904.

The past year has been one of average conditions both of rainfall and temperature.

A new rainfall station at Huccaby on the West Dart, with an elevation of 900 O.D., appears for the first time; Mr. R. Burnard is the observer.

The Observations are taken daily at 9 a.m., local time, with the exception of the rainfalls at Blackingstone, Laployd, Cowsic, and Siward's Cross, where either weekly or monthly gauges are used, and Devil's Tor, which is read irregularly, and only appears in the yearly return.

A new gauge at Mardon on the Torquay watershed is also entered; this, which is a daily record, will presently replace one of the monthly gauges in the district.

Devil's Tor gauge is read at such long intervals that its records must be regarded with some suspicion; only four readings were taken in the year. It does, however, undoubtedly indicate that the rainfall is much less here than at Princetown or Cowsic, and very possibly the central highlands of Dartmoor receive considerably less rain than the southern and western borders, and the first heights of from 1200 to 1400 feet O.D.

The best thanks of the Committee and of the Association are due to the Observers, whose assistance renders possible the preparation of this Report.

The names of the Observers or the Authority, and of the Stations, with the height above ordnance-datum, are as follows:—

STATION.	ELEVATION (feet).	OBSERVER OR AUTHORITY.
Abbotskerswell (Court Grange)	150 ...	Mrs. Marcus Hare.
Ashburton (Druid)	. 584 ...	P. F. S. Amery, J.P.
Barnstaple (Athenæum)	. 25 ...	Thomas Wainwright.
Bere Alston (Rumleigh)	. 124 ...	Sir Alfred W. Croft, M.A., K.C.I.E.
Buckfastleigh (Bossel)	. 250 ...	James Hamlyn, J.P.
Cullompton	. 202 ...	T. Turner, J.P., F.R.Met.Soc.
Devonport Watershed:—		
Cowsic Valley	. 1352	} H. Francis, M.I.C.E.
Devil's Tor (near Bear-down Man)	. 1785	
Exeter (Devon and Exeter Institution)	. 155 ...	John E. Coombes, Librarian.
Holne (Vicarage)	. 650 ...	The Rev. John Gill, M.A.
Huccaby	. 900 ...	R. Burnard, F.S.A.
Ilfracombe	. 20 ...	M. W. Tattam.
Kingsbridge (Westcombe)	. 100 ...	T. W. Latham.
Newton Abbot (Teignbridge)	. 27 ...	F. H. Plumtree, J.P.
Plymouth (The Hoe Observatory)	. 116 ...	H. Victor Prigg, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.Met.Soc
Plymouth Watershed:—		
Head Weir (Plymouth Reservoir)	. 720	} Frank Howarth, A.M.I.C.E.
Siward's Cross	. 1200	
Princetown (H.M. Prison)	1359 ...	W. Marriott, F.R.Met.Soc. (Asst. Sec. Roy. Met.Soc.)
Roborough Reservoir	. 548 ...	Frank Howarth, A.M.I.C.E.
Rousdon (The Observatory)	516 ...	Lady Peek.
Salcombe (St. Briavels)	. 110 ...	W. Prowse.
Sidmouth (Sidmouth)	. 186 ...	Miss Constance M. Radford.
South Brent (Great Aish)	. 500 ...	Miss C. M. Kingwell.
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	. 363 ...	W. H. Reeve.
Tavistock (Statsford, Whitechurch)	. 594 ...	E. E. Glyde, F.R.Met.Soc.
Teignmouth (Bitton)	. 70 ...	W. C. Lake, M.D.
Teignmouth (The Den)	. 20 ...	G. Rossiter.
Torquay (Livermead House)	30 ...	Edwin Smith.
Torquay (Cary Green)	. 12 ...	Frederick March, F.R.Met.Soc.
Torquay Watershed:—		
Blackingstone	. 1090	} S. C. Chapman, A.M.I.C.E.
Kennick	. 842	
Laployd	. 1030	
Mardon	. 836	
Tottiford	. 718	
Torrington, Great (Enfield)	. 336 ...	George M. Doe.
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	. 185 ...	Charles Barran, J.P.
Woolacombe (N. Devon)	. 60 ...	Basil Fanshaw.

**TWENTY-THIRD REPORT (THIRD SERIES) OF THE
JANUARY, 1904.**

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.	20	24	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton .	9.17	2.05	26	22	41.5	38.3	46.5	42.4	25.9	52.8	90	7.7	...	...
Barnstaple .	4.30	.77	8	26	42.0	37.3	47.3	42.3	26.0	55.0	82	6.8	...	...
Bere Alston .	6.43	.74	29	24	41.0	36.1	46.4	41.3	25.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	11.09	2.11	26	22	41.4	36.3	47.2	41.7	28.0	58.5	89	6.4	...	...
Cullompton .	4.32	.68	29	23	40.4	34.4	46.6	40.5	23.7	54.3	88	7.4	38.9	1
Cowsic Valley .	11.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	4.09	.66	29	22	41.3	37.5	46.0	41.7	28.0	54.5	...	...	...	...
Holne .	10.57	1.79	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	5.19	.71	12	25	44.5	40.1	47.6	43.8	28.0	53.0	78	7.5	...	...
Kingsbridge .	6.72	1.05	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	5.02	1.25	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .	5.38	.80	29	23	43.8	39.4	47.8	43.6	30.0	52.7	91	8.1	42.03	16
Plymouth Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	10.77	1.73	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	9.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	13.91	2.58	26	23	37.6	32.7	43.2	38.0	21.0	48.6	94	7.7	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	7.74	.91	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	4.42	.82	29	20	40.5	36.1	44.8	40.5	24.4	51.9	94	7.1	55.1	16
Salcombe .	4.76	.75	30	19	45.9	44.3	45.4	44.9	36.0	55.5	79	7.6	53.59	11
Sidmouth .	3.65	.51	26	23	41.6	36.6	47.2	41.7	25.2	54.4	94	7.3	53.20	11
South Brent .	10.54	1.81	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	5.24	.77	8	25	40.1	34.6	46.1	40.3	22.8	53.0	90	8.0	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	9.27	1.47	26	24	40.9	36.3	44.8	40.5	26.3	50.0	92	7.9	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	5.26	.86	29	25	...	...	...	...	28.5	52.9	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (The Den)	5.28	.87	29	20	...	38.8	47.7	43.3	29.0	53.9	90	...	...	...
Torquay (Livermead)	5.71	.94	29	20	43.0	38.3	48.2	43.2	31.0	53.8	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Cary Green)	5.56	.92	29	21	43.9	39.4	48.2	43.8	31.1	54.1	86	7.0	50.1	11
Torquay Wtrshd. Blackingstone.	4.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	5.98	1.18	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	4.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	6.68	1.37	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottiford .	6.38	1.22	29	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	4.92	.66	12	23	...	...	...	...	25.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	7.51	1.25	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	2.82	.31	6	22	43.2	39.1	46.8	43.0	25.4	52.4	85	6.6	54.08	1

FEBRUARY 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.		Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.		Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).				
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.		Maximum.			
otskerswell .	7.85	1.19	12 22	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.		
urton .	9.51	1.64	12 25	39.1	36.4	44.1	40.2	26.2	52.2	90	8.1	...	...
astaple .	5.50	.60	7 22	39.9	36.4	45.7	41.0	26.0	53.1	86	7.9	...	...
Alston .	7.76	.83	12 23	38.9	34.3	44.7	39.5	26.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
rfastleigh .	10.49	1.43	12 23	39.2	35.0	45.5	40.2	26.0	52.5	87	5.5	...	...
ompton .	5.63	.81	1 21	39.2	34.4	45.5	40.0	22.5	54.0	87	7.6	48.2	10	
sic Valley .	10.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
er .	5.65	.99	12 21	40.0	35.9	45.9	40.9	25.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
ne .	11.73	1.56	12 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
caby .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
combe .	5.30	.93	7 24	42.7	39.2	45.8	42.4	28.5	53.8	83	8.0	...	...
sbridge .	0.76	.73	16 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ton Abbot .	6.74	.94	12 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nouth .	7.04	0.82	7 23	41.5	37.5	46.5	42.0	28.9	50.7	87	7.3	52.10	8	
nouth Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ead Weir .	10.03	1.30	12 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ward's Cross .	10.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
etown .	14.05	2.15	16 24	34.6	30.5	40.1	35.3	19.1	46.7	91	6.8	...	...
rough (S. Devon)	7.14	.76	1 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
don .	4.93	.63	1 22	39.1	35.0	43.9	39.4	23.9	50.5	89	7.0	71.7	9	
combe .	5.91	.76	17 21	44.0	38.1	43.1	40.6	34.0	54.0	84	7.0	60.64	9	
nouth .	5.67	.77	1 22	40.4	36.2	45.7	40.9	23.5	53.4	87	7.6	68.25	3	
h Brent .	10.71	1.11	12 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
le Hill School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nouthmolton)	5.73	.50	18 23	37.5	33.3	44.0	38.6	21.5	52.0	89	8.2	...	...
stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitchurch)	8.24	1.14	12 25	38.6	34.5	43.3	38.9	25.5	49.6	89	7.2	...	...
nmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Bitton)	6.49	.94	12 23	...	...	...	...	27.5	52.3	...	...	...	...
nmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(The Den)	5.97	1.01	12 21	...	37.5	46.7	42.1	28.2	52.6	85	...	...	...
uay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Livermead)	6.19	.95	12 21	42.7	36.8	46.8	41.8	30.0	54.6	...	...	...	...
uay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Cary Green)	5.93	.89	12 22	42.0	38.1	46.7	42.4	31.9	53.9	82	7.5	60.6	10	
uay Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ackingsstone.	5.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nnick .	7.61	1.26	12 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ployd .	6.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rdon .	7.84	1.45	12 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ttiford .	7.28	1.27	12 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ngton .	5.67	.74	7 24	...	...	...	...	20.0	49.0	...	...	...	...
rs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ry Pomeroy)	7.13	1.08	12 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
acombe .	4.31	.47	7 24	41.8	38.4	45.7	42.0	27.0	52.8	83	7.3	56.58	9	

MARCH, 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.			
Abbotskerswell .	2.97	.94	7 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashburton .	3.30	1.01	7 15	41.2	36.1	46.7	41.4	28.0	58.0	85	6.9	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	1.51	.38	7 15	41.2	36.4	48.1	42.1	28.0	56.0	80	6.4	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	2.39	.87	7 12	39.7	34.9	47.4	41.1	26.0	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	3.67	1.00	7 12	41.6	35.1	48.0	41.5	25.0	58.0	77	5.2	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.26	.68	7 15	41.4	34.4	48.0	41.2	25.5	58.1	82	7.1	101.1	...	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	2.01	.64	7 11	41.9	36.2	48.1	42.1	28.0	56.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	4.16	1.38	7 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	1.52	.52	28 16	43.6	38.7	47.1	42.8	30.4	55.0	77	6.5	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	3.43	.78	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	2.83	.93	7 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .	2.20	.75	7 14	42.7	37.3	47.9	42.6	30.1	58.9	80	7.0	121.47	...	...	...
Plymouth Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	3.13	1.05	7 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	5.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	6.86	1.67	7 13	35.0	31.0	42.0	36.5	20.0	54.3	85	5.9	...	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	2.55	.82	7 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.89	.55	7 11	40.1	34.8	45.7	40.3	26.4	58.1	88	5.8	125.4	...	...	...
Salcombe .	2.12	.62	5 15	43.0	37.6	48.4	43.0	31.0	58.5	81	6.0	144.02	...	...	...
Sidmouth .	1.84	.49	7 12	41.8	35.4	46.9	41.1	27.7	57.5	86	7.0	134.5	...	...	...
South Brent .	4.11	1.07	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	2.16	.48	7 20	38.1	33.4	46.7	40.0	24.8	58.1	73	8.6	...	...	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	3.24	.91	7 15	40.6	35.0	46.3	40.7	27.5	57.2	84	6.5	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	2.07	.63	4 16	...	...	...	...	29.5	60.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (The Den)	1.56	.40	14 15	...	36.8	47.5	42.2	29.4	57.6	86	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Livermead)	2.19	.72	4 16	42.8	37.2	48.3	42.7	29.5	59.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Cary Green)	2.03	.52	7 15	43.2	38.2	48.0	43.1	32.1	58.6	79	6.5	128.7	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Blackingstone.	2.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	3.31	1.14	7 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	2.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.94	1.06	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottiford .	2.72	1.02	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	1.75	.46	7 15	...	...	...	...	24.0	54.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	2.99	.86	4 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.20	.37	28 14	42.5	38.2	47.4	42.8	30.2	56.4	81	6.1	116.61	...	...	...

FEBRUARY, 1904.

ONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m. Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).		Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
rswell .	ins. 7.85	ins. 1.19	12	22	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% ...	0-10 ...	hours. ...	...
n .	9.51	1.64	12	25	39.1	36.4	44.1	40.2	26.2	52.2	90	8.1	...	...
le .	5.50	.60	7	22	39.9	36.4	45.7	41.0	26.0	53.1	86	7.9	...	...
on	7.76	.83	12	23	38.9	34.3	44.7	39.5	26.0	51.0	...	...	...	...
ough	10.49	1.43	12	23	39.2	35.0	45.5	40.2	26.0	52.5	87	5.5	...	...
on	5.63	.81	1	21	39.2	34.4	45.5	40.0	22.5	54.0	87	7.6	48.2	10
alley	10.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	5.65	.99	12	21	40.0	35.9	45.9	40.9	25.0	55.0	...	...	...	...
.	11.73	1.56	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.
e .	5.30	.93	7	24	42.7	39.2	45.8	42.4	28.5	53.8	83	8.0	...	...
lge	6.76	.73	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lbbot	6.74	.94	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
l .	7.04	0.82	7	23	41.5	37.5	46.5	42.0	28.9	50.7	87	7.3	52.10	8
l	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rshed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veir	10.03	1.30	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
s Cross.	10.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	14.05	2.15	16	24	34.6	30.5	40.1	35.3	19.1	46.7	91	6.8	...	...
h	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devon)	7.14	.76	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	4.93	.63	1	22	39.1	35.0	43.9	39.4	23.9	50.5	89	7.0	71.7	9
.	5.91	.76	17	21	44.0	38.1	43.1	40.6	34.0	54.0	84	7.0	60.64	9
.	5.67	.77	1	22	40.4	36.2	45.7	40.9	23.5	53.4	87	7.6	68.25	3
nt	10.71	1.11	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
l School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
molton)	5.73	.50	10	23	37.5	33.3	44.0	38.6	21.5	52.0	89	8.2	...	...
church)	8.24	1.14	12	25	38.6	34.5	43.3	38.9	25.5	49.6	89	7.2	...	...
th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bitton)	6.49	.94	12	23	...	...	...	...	27.5	52.3	...	...	...	...
th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
he Den)	5.97	1.01	12	21	...	37.5	46.7	42.1	28.2	52.6	85	...	...	...
...
arread)	6.19	.95	12	21	42.7	36.8	46.8	41.8	30.0	54.6	...	...	...	...
...
Green)	5.93	.89	12	22	42.0	38.1	46.7	42.4	31.9	53.9	82	7.5	60.6	10
Vtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gstone.	5.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	7.61	1.26	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	6.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	7.84	1.45	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d	7.28	1.27	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
l.	5.67	.74	7	24	...	...	...	...	20.0	49.0	...	...	...	...
meroy)	7.13	1.08	12	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
be	4.31	.47	7	24	41.8	38.4	45.7	42.0	27.0	52.8	83	7.3	56.58	9

MAY, 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.								Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.							
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.						
Abbotskerswell .	ins. 2.81	ins. .66	1 15	...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% 79	0-10 6.3	...	hours. ...	...	...
Ashburton .	2.92	.62	1 18	...	53.4	45.6	58.9	52.2	35.	66.6	79	6.3	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	2.55	.58	6 18	...	53.5	45.8	58.5	52.1	37.0	72.0	76	6.9	...	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	3.09	.66	23 16	...	53.9	44.9	59.3	52.1	35.0	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	4.06	1.06	23 16	...	55.5	44.6	60.9	52.7	36.0	69.0	74	4.5	...	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.77	.53	23 16	...	54.6	44.2	61.3	52.8	33.9	71.7	73	6.6	135.3	3	...	...
Cowsic Valley .	5.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	2.16	.45	30 15	...	55.0	47.0	61.8	54.4	39.5	73.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	3.77	.73	1 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	2.08	.54	23 16	...	53.0	47.4	57.5	52.4	40.0	72.0	82	7.8	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	3.80	1.21	23 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.87	.38	30 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .	3.65	1.01	23 17	...	53.5	45.9	57.5	51.7	38.0	69.6	81	7.6	177.26	2	...	...
Plymouth Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	5.17	1.54	23 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	4.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	6.09	1.87	23 16	...	46.8	41.1	52.9	47.0	32.3	63.6	84	6.1	...	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	3.90	.97	23 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	3.35	.68	23 18	...	51.2	44.2	56.2	50.2	35.4	64.3	87	6.9	173.0	4	...	...
Salcombe .	3.36	.88	24 20	...	51.9	44.7	57.9	51.3	38.5	65.0	79	6.5	184.26	3	...	...
Sidmouth .	3.22	.50	30 20	...	53.3	45.3	57.4	51.3	37.0	65.8	80	7.3	184.0	2	...	...
South Brent .	5.76	2.15	23 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	3.10	.67	6 22	...	51.3	42.8	57.5	50.1	32.5	71.1	80	8.2	...	...	...	...
Tavistock (Whitechurch)	4.09	1.14	23 18	...	52.3	44.1	57.2	50.6	33.9	73.2	81	7.7	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	2.06	.44	1 19	...	...	...	...	...	38.2	68.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (The Den)	1.98	.40	30 16	...	...	47.0	57.7	52.4	39.0	64.9	80	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Livermead)	2.26	.34	30 18	...	55.5	45.8	58.8	52.3	38.3	66.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Cary Green)	2.37	.38	30 18	...	54.0	47.3	58.2	52.8	38.9	64.0	76	6.0	176.9	2	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Blackingstone.	2.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	2.32	.51	30 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployn .	2.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.61	.49	30 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottiford .	2.45	.49	30 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.13	.69	6 18	...	...	...	...	...	34.0	74.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	2.88	.57	23 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	1.75	.39	23 16	...	52.6	47.0	57.1	52.1	37.6	70.6	83	7.2	152.72	6	...	...

JUNE, 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Kerswell	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
ton	1.70	.57	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ple	1.75	.70	14	8	58.0	49.7	63.6	56.6	44.3	70.6	76	5.8	...	...
	0.95	.25	14	10	59.6	49.4	65.2	57.3	40.0	73.6	73	5.1	...	...
lston	1.52	.43	13	8	58.1	48.4	65.9	57.15	40.0	74.0	...	...	...	...
stleigh	1.92	.61	14	7	60.3	48.1	65.8	56.9	40.0	72.5	68	3.7	...	...
pton	0.82	.26	14	8	59.4	47.2	66.6	56.9	37.9	74.8	67	5.3	208.2	1
Valley	2.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0.82	.29	14	7	60.2	50.9	67.4	59.1	44.0	74.5	...	...	...	...
	1.94	.75	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
abe	1.28	.28	14	8	57.2	52.3	62.0	57.1	47.5	72.8	81	4.6	...	...
ridge	1.30	.44	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbot	1.06	.37	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ith	1.12	.44	14	8	59.0	50.6	62.7	56.6	42.0	69.8	76	6.6	223.25	1
ith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weir	2.07	.67	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rd's Cross	2.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
own	2.93	.85	14	7	51.2	45.3	58.6	52.0	37.6	65.6	80	5.3	...	...
ugh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Devon	1.65	.54	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	0.99	.31	14	7	56.2	48.1	61.7	54.9	42.0	68.9	81	5.9	242.1	2
be	1.13	.40	15	9	59.0	50.5	64.1	57.3	44.0	73.0	76	5.8	230.62	3
th	1.02	.25	14	8	58.3	49.1	63.5	56.3	41.6	69.6	76	6.1	226.55	2
Brent	2.22	.60	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ill School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
thmolton	1.34	.31	17	10	56.6	46.3	64.0	55.1	36.9	72.1	77	6.2	...	...
ek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hitchurch	1.66	.51	13	7	57.9	48.2	63.1	55.6	41.9	71.2	76	5.7	...	...
outh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Bitton)	1.12	.45	14	9	...	...	...	...	42.5	74.0	...	...	...	...
outh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(The Den)	1.17	.50	14	7	...	51.4	62.7	57.1	42.8	78.0	75	...	...	...
y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
vermead	1.20	.44	14	8	58.5	49.8	63.8	56.8	44.0	70.9	...	...	...	...
y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ry Green	1.11	.40	14	8	58.5	51.6	63.2	57.4	44.0	70.1	72	5.0	224.5	2
y Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ingstone	0.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iek	1.12	.54	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
yd	0.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
on	1.10	.53	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ford	1.04	.48	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ton	1.14	.27	1	10	...	...	...	...	38.0	75.0	...	...	...	...
Pomeroy	1.36	.48	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ombe	0.93	.24	13	9	57.5	51.4	62.3	56.8	47.4	71.6	78	4.6	263.06	2

JULY, 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	5.78	1.42	26	13	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	0-10	hours.		
Ashburton .	5.04	.85	22	16	63.2	55.7	68.6	62.1	49.4	78.2	74	5.9	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.81	1.20	26	20	64.1	56.0	70.0	63.0	44.0	85.6	70	6.8	...	...
Bere Alston .	6.74	1.46	25	19	63.4	55.6	71.5	63.6	46.0	86.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	4.76	1.02	28	13	65.4	54.6	70.5	62.6	45.0	82.0	73	3.8	...	...
Cullompton .	5.77	1.18	26	18	64.8	54.2	72.7	63.4	43.1	84.2	73	6.9	183.6	4
Cowsic Valley .	6.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	5.44	1.65	26	15	65.9	57.0	72.8	63.4	50.0	81.5	...	...	...	...
Holne .	5.35	.94	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	3.52	.81	22	20	63.2	58.0	67.9	62.9	51.9	80.8	78	6.6	...	...
Kingsbridge .	5.74	1.21	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	4.94	1.16	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .	5.61	1.58	25	17	63.9	57.2	67.4	62.3	48.9	78.6	83	6.5	222.74	1
Plymouth Watershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Weir .	7.30	1.51	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	7.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	8.56	1.63	22	16	56.4	51.9	63.5	57.7	45.8	75.3	88	6.6	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	6.79	1.72	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	5.84	1.22	23	15	61.3	55.2	65.5	60.4	48.9	77.0	84	7.1	210.1	1
Salcombe .	5.46	1.37	26	17	65.3	53.2	68.2	58.7	50.0	77.5	56	6.0	231.36	1
Sidmouth .	5.07	.96	26	17	64.3	55.7	67.9	61.8	47.8	76.1	78	6.5	215.55	1
South Brent .	5.85	1.44	28	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	5.29	1.74	26	20	61.6	53.2	69.9	61.5	39.2	83.6	84	6.7	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	7.32	1.48	25	21	62.2	54.8	67.2	61.0	44.8	81.1	80	6.9	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	4.93	1.10	25	12	...	...	...	...	43.3	82.1	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (The Den)	4.84	1.14	25	11	...	57.3	67.2	62.4	49.4	73.7	76	...	...	...
Torquay (Livermead)	4.66	.89	29	17	64.1	56.0	67.9	61.9	47.3	73.8	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Cary Green)	4.62	.84	26	16	63.7	57.2	67.9	62.6	50.0	78.0	76	5.5	249.3	1
Torquay Wtrshd. Blackingstone .	4.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	4.80	1.17	26	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	5.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	4.76	1.04	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottiford .	4.61	.92	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.49	.66	25	20	...	...	...	...	41.0	81.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	5.13	1.22	26	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.59	.55	21	22	63.2	57.1	68.4	62.7	49.2	83.6	78	5.9	212.06	1

AUGUST, 1904.

IONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
	ins.	ins.			deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
erswell	3.06	.93	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
on	3.40	.90	16	16	61.1	53.0	69.2	61.1	47.6	76.0	81	5.6	...	...
ple	2.62	.39	14	15	61.6	52.3	67.6	59.9	41.0	80.0	74	5.7	...	...
ston	3.32	.85	16	17	60.0	51.8	67.2	59.5	43.0	83.0	...	...	...	...
tleigh	3.25	.83	16	18	64.5	51.4	68.8	60.1	42.0	78.0	74	3.7	...	...
ston	2.35	.53	16	16	62.3	50.3	68.6	59.5	40.3	81.5	75	6.7	212.9	I
Valley	4.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	2.20	.55	16	15	62.1	53.3	70.0	61.6	47.0	83.0	...	...	...	...
.	3.68	.88	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
abe.	2.74	.78	21	15	62.4	57.1	65.9	61.4	50.7	79.0	79	5.9	...	...
ridge	3.07	.90	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abbot	3.04	.77	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
th	3.42	1.09	16	16	62.1	54.0	66.4	60.2	46.8	74.4	80	7.1	231.18	O
th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tershed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weir	4.30	.70	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d's Cross	4.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
own	5.14	.76	16	16	54.6	49.8	61.0	55.4	43.3	71.4	87	5.9	...	...
agh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Devon)	3.63	.85	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	3.70	.54	16	17	59.7	52.9	64.7	58.8	46.1	70.4	83	5.9	239.3	2
be	2.75	.86	17	16	60.9	54.2	64.8	59.5	46.0	76.3	78	6.0	243.4	O
th	2.83	.88	16	16	61.8	53.4	66.5	59.9	45.6	72.7	79	6.2	241.45	O
3rent	3.99	1.00	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
thmolton	3.53	.77	10	20	59.3	48.5	66.2	57.3	38.8	77.0	85	7.1	...	...
ek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hitchurch	3.79	.75	16	14	60.3	51.6	65.4	58.5	42.8	75.5	82	6.5	...	...
outh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Bitton)	2.60	.80	16	14	...	...	...	...	46.7	80.4	...	...	...	...
outh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(The Den)	2.41	.75	16	13	...	54.9	66.4	60.8	46.7	78.0	77	...	...	...
y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
avermead	2.81	.80	16	14	62.5	53.3	67.2	60.2	46.1	76.0	...	...	...	...
y	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ary Green)	2.87	.76	16	14	62.5	54.8	66.6	60.7	48.0	76.5	73	5.5	232.8	O
y Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
kingstone.	2.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ick.	2.63	.61	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
oyd.	2.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lon	2.42	.67	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ford	2.35	.65	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ton	3.22	.65	10	19	...	...	...	...	40.0	76.0	...	...	...	...
Pomeroy	2.60	.79	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ombe	1.92	.49	21	15	61.8	55.8	65.8	60.8	50.0	78.2	76	5.5	245.82	I

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell	ins.	ins.	11	14	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	
Ashburton	2.83	.95	11	13	57.5	50.0	62.6	56.3	42.4	66.9	82	6.2	...	...
Barnstaple	2.36	.45	30	13	57.0	49.1	64.5	56.8	36.0	71.0	77	5.8	...	...
Bere Alston	2.41	.66	30	13	55.1	47.8	62.0	54.9	38.0	67.0	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh	3.75	1.05	11	12	58.4	47.2	63.9	55.5	37.0	69.0	78	3.4	...	...
Cullompton	2.72	.91	13	8	56.7	46.3	64.4	55.3	37.8	68.9	80	5.3	153.5	1
Cowsic Valley	4.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter	2.04	.70	13	9	57.4	49.9	64.2	57.0	42.0	69.5	...	...	...	...
Holne	3.58	1.14	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe	3.61	1.01	30	12	59.3	53.7	62.9	58.2	47.1	71.0	76	6.6	...	...
Kingsbridge	3.41	1.03	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot	2.49	1.03	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	3.02	.89	30	12	58.5	51.4	62.7	57.0	42.2	66.0	78	5.9	181.58	2
Plymouth Watershed														
Head Weir	4.40	1.43	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross	4.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown	5.93	1.95	30	12	50.0	46.2	56.9	51.5	40.3	62.3	93	6.2	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	3.32	1.02	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon	2.10	.62	30	8	55.6	49.5	60.9	55.2	43.3	64.8	84	6.0	168.6	3
Salcombe	1.65	.50	12	10	56.7	49.0	64.2	56.6	44.6	70.2	68	6.0	188.24	2
Sidmouth	1.76	.60	30	8	57.4	49.3	62.8	56.0	42.0	66.3	82	6.3	187.45	1
South Brent	4.89	1.79	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	3.03	.51	6	12	54.2	46.4	62.8	54.6	33.7	69.0	8	6.3	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	3.36	1.02	30	13	56.1	48.5	60.9	54.7	42.2	65.7	83	6.1	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	1.70	.84	11	10	...	...	...	...	42.2	69.2	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (The Den)	1.60	.66	11	10	...	52.0	62.8	57.6	42.3	67.2	78	...	...	...
Torquay (Livermead)	1.83	.90	11	11	58.8	50.6	63.4	57.0	41.4	66.2	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Cary Green)	1.81	.82	11	11	59.5	52.3	62.9	57.6	44.1	67.7	74	5.5	177.5	0
Torquay Wtrshd. Blackingstone.	1.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick	2.47	1.01	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploidy	2.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon	2.37	.95	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottiford	2.19	.89	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington	2.80	.38	14	12	...	...	...	...	34.0	66.0	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	2.76	.94	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe	2.91	.35	6	13	58.8	52.6	63.3	58.0	46.6	69.0	74	5.8	186.19	1

OCTOBER, 1904.

NS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.							Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.						
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.					
swell	ins. 2.42	ins. 1.01	2	15	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% ...	0-10	hours. ...		
.	2.82	.67	2	14	52.6	46.1	58.2	52.1	41.0	65.5	86	7.8	...	...	...
.	2.74	.55	16	19	51.9	46.6	57.4	52.0	37.0	63.8	85	7.6	...	...	...
n	2.36	.55	6	13	52.8	45.3	58.5	51.9	33.0	64.0	...	...	...	...	...
igh	3.18	.88	2	12	52.1	45.6	58.5	52.0	33.0	67.0	85	5.6	...	...	...
n	1.57	.63	6	13	50.9	44.5	57.7	51.1	33.5	65.2	88	8.5	67.0	11	...
lley	4.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	1.41	.56	6	9	52.2	46.8	58.0	52.4	38.5	63.5	...	...	...	...	...
.	3.19	.71	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.
.	3.43	.80	6	14	54.9	50.8	57.4	54.0	43.9	61.5	80	7.5	...	...	...
ge	3.61	1.30	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
bbot	2.02	.81	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	2.13	.48	2	13	53.7	48.1	57.9	53.0	40.0	62.4	84	8.0	95.08	10	...
shed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
air	3.16	.54	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cross	3.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n	5.09	.84	6	16	47.3	42.9	52.1	47.5	38.0	58.0	92	7.7	...	...	...
Devon)	2.82	.59	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	2.21	.58	6	11	50.7	46.4	56.2	51.3	38.1	62.1	92	7.5	86.0	11	...
.	3.94	1.30	3	16	53.3	49.3	59.2	54.3	41.5	65.0	82	7.0	95.87	8	...
.	1.82	.64	6	14	52.2	46.7	57.2	51.9	39.3	62.6	87	7.8	82.25	9	...
nt	4.15	.94	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nolton)	3.13	.71	16	21	49.4	44.1	55.9	50.0	32.6	61.2	89	8.0	...	...	...
church)	2.85	.82	6	16	51.5	45.4	55.8	50.6	38.6	62.1	89	7.6	...	...	...
th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bitton)	1.87	.86	2	14	...	...	...	...	39.5	66.5	...	...	...	...	...
th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
se Den)	1.78	.90	2	10	...	46.6	58.0	52.3	38.9	65.0	87	...	...	...	...
mead)	2.05	.92	2	13	54.2	48.2	58.0	53.1	39.1	64.2	...	...	...	...	...
Green)	2.05	.81	2	11	54.1	49.1	58.3	53.7	40.8	64.9	81	7.5	86.9	7	...
Vtrahd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gstone.	1.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
i.	2.18	.69	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
i.	2.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	2.07	.67	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
d	1.99	.64	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
i.	2.73	.70	6	18	...	...	...	...	35.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...
meroy)	2.70	1.02	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
be	2.26	.68	6	16	54.1	49.2	57.0	53.0	41.2	61.0	80	7.1	97.39	13	...

NOVEMBER, 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).	Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	Temperat. 9 a.m.	MEANS.			EXTREMES.					
		Depth.	Date.			Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.				
Abbotskerswell .	ins. 2.26	ins. .61	10 14	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	deg. ...	% 0-10	hours.		
Ashburton .	2.60	.78	10 12	45.1	40.7	50.9	45.8	28.0	59.4	87	5.7	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	3.69	.85	10 19	42.3	37.3	50.2	43.7	20.0	59.0	86	6.0	...	...	...
Bere Alston .	3.10	.59	10 15	40.5	35.6	49.1	42.35	17.0	58.0	...	...	...	...	...
Buckfastleigh .	2.61	.74	10 8	41.0	36.1	51.1	43.6	19.0	58.5	87	3.5	...	...	...
Cullompton .	2.31	.80	10 14	40.7	35.2	49.8	42.5	21.0	57.2	91	6.9	60.0	12	...
Cowsic Valley .	4.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	1.75	.68	10 14	43.2	38.9	49.7	44.3	23.0	59.5	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	3.25	.93	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huccaby .	2.74	.85	11 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	3.36	.84	6 17	49.1	44.8	52.2	48.4	31.9	57.6	82	7.0	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	2.24	.58	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newton Abbot .	1.64	.50	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .	2.17	.53	10 13	45.2	40.8	51.4	46.1	25.8	60.1	86	7.2	74.11	6	...
Plymouth Watershed														
Head Weir .	3.15	.88	10 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siward's Cross .	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	6.07	1.47	10 14	39.8	35.7	45.7	40.7	22.2	53.6	90	6.0	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	2.66	.68	10 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rousdon .	1.76	.92	10 11	43.4	39.1	49.6	44.3	27.3	57.7	91	5.6	98.4	7	...
Salcombe .	1.97	.62	26 12	46.0	41.6	56.9	49.3	29.0	63.0	73	5.0	101.79	5	...
Sidmouth .	1.84	.74	10 12	43.9	39.0	50.6	44.8	26.0	58.7	91	6.2	93.10	5	...
South Brent .	2.82	1.03	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	4.47	1.18	10 20	40.1	34.6	49.1	41.8	14.4	57.1	92	7.3	...	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	3.73	.73	10 17	42.8	38.2	48.4	43.3	21.5	56.1	91	6.3	...	...	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	1.41	.41	10 9	...	...	...	...	25.8	59.1	...	...	...	...	...
Teignmouth (The Den)	1.53	.40	10 12	...	39.6	51.3	45.5	26.5	59.2	88	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Livermead)	1.59	.45	10 9	45.6	39.6	55.3	47.4	27.4	59.5	...	...	...	...	...
Torquay (Cary Green)	1.55	.48	7 10	45.2	40.9	51.8	46.4	28.0	59.8	84	4.0	94.9	7	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Blackingstone.	1.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kennick .	2.20	.52	10 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laployd .	1.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	2.00	.53	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottiford .	1.97	.51	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	3.96	.79	10 21	...	...	...	...	19.0	54.0	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	1.82	.60	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	3.11	.57	10 17	47.5	43.5	51.3	47.4	32.8	57.8	81	6.3	66.97	10	...

DECEMBER, 1904.

ATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.							Humidity, 9 a.m.		Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10).		Sunshine.	Sunless Days.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.								
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.							
akerswell .	3.93	.99	9 20	...	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours.	...	...
erton .	4.71	1.05	4 20	43.8	39.3	48.4	43.8	32.2	53.7	90	8.1	...	...	...	...	...
apple .	3.52	.48	6 21	44.7	39.9	48.9	44.4	32.4	56.4	82	8.5	...	...	...	...	...
alston .	4.72	.78	6 23	42.7	37.9	47.9	42.9	29.0	53.0	91	7.3	...	...	...	...	...
astleigh .	5.93	1.41	4 20	44.5	39.1	49.7	44.4	30.0	58.0	91	7.3	...	...	...	...	...
apton .	3.13	.54	5 19	42.1	37.3	48.0	42.7	29.4	55.3	90	8.8	24.7	17	...	...	...
Valley .	7.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	2.88	.69	8 16	43.9	39.1	48.7	43.9	31.0	56.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	6.04	1.10	4 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
by .	5.75	1.03	9 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
combe .	3.42	.51	5 19	46.8	43.0	49.7	46.3	32.4	56.4	85	8.6	...	...	...	...	...
bridge .	4.43	.65	5 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n Abbot .	3.05	.76	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
uth .	4.29	1.09	8 21	46.1	41.7	50.4	46.0	28.0	55.0	90	8.3	53.07	13	...	...	...
uth .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
stershed .	6.60	1.15	6 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rd's Cross .	7.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
town .	8.92	1.22	4 22	39.8	35.3	45.3	40.3	26.4	51.8	96	9.2	...	...	...	...	...
ugh .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(S. Devon)	5.69	1.21	6 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
on .	3.42	.55	6 20	43.3	39.7	47.7	43.7	30.6	53.3	94	8.2	48.1	15	...	...	...
ibe .	3.66	.56	7 21	47.5	43.3	52.3	47.8	35.0	55.5	87	8.0	52.17	14	...	...	...
uth . {	3.05	.50	5 16	43.9	39.3	49.1	44.2	30.2	54.2	91	8.2	48.25	12	...	...	...
.	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brent .	6.48	1.40	4 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
athmolton)	3.62	.53	6 21	41.9	37.1	47.2	42.1	29.1	55.2	90	8.7	...	...	...	...	...
ock .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'hitchurch)	5.91	.83	5 20	42.9	38.7	47.0	42.8	23.9	52.5	93	8.2	...	...	...	...	...
nouth .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Bitton)	2.75	.61	8 16	...	...	...	...	32.6	55.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nouth .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(The Den)	2.51	.53	8 16	...	42.0	50.8	46.4	34.0	55.9	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
ay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livermead)	3.02	.71	8 17	46.3	40.8	50.8	45.8	30.9	55.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ay .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'ary Green)	2.74	1.67	8 13	46.3	42.4	50.8	46.6	34.1	55.8	87	7.0	50.8	12	...	...	...
ay Wtrshd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
kingstone.	3.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nick .	3.98	.88	8 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
loyd .	3.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
don .	3.97	.82	8 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iford .	3.83	.78	6 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gton .	3.65	.59	11 20	...	...	...	...	30.0	51.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
y Pomeroy)	3.49	.76	8 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
combe .	2.21	.36	5 19	46.4	42.1	49.7	45.9	31.8	56.4	87	8.0	38.86	13	...	...	...

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1904.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE IN SCREEN.						Humidity, 9 a.m.	Cloud, 9 a.m. (0-10)	Sunshine.
	Total Depth.	GREATEST FALL IN 24 HOURS.		Wet Days.	MEANS.				EXTREMES.				
		Depth.	Date.		Temperat. 9 a.m.	Minima.	Maxima.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.			
Abbotskerswell .	ins.	ins.	26/7	189	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	%	0-10	hours
Ashburton .	44.24	1.42	26/7	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnstaple .	50.26	2.05	26/1	192	50.5	44.6	56.1	50.3	26.2	78.2	83.2	6.4	...
Bere Alston .	35.21	1.20	26/7	215	50.5	44.1	56.4	50.2	20.0	85.6	78.8	6.6	...
Buckfastleigh .	45.64	1.46	25/7	197	49.6	42.8	56.2	49.5	17.0	86.0	...	...	...
Cullompton .	57.50	2.11	26/1	178	51.2	42.9	57.2	50.0	25.0	82.0	79.7	4.7	...
Cowsic Valley .	34.89	1.18	26/7	186	50.2	42.0	57.1	49.6	21.0	84.2	80.6	7.0	...
Devil's Tor .	71.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exeter .	50.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holne .	31.32	1.65	26/7	165	51.1	44.6	57.4	51.0	23.0	83.0	...	...	...
Huccaby .	60.47	1.79	26/1	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilfracombe .	58.37 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbridge .	37.02	1.01	30/9	198	52.2	47.5	55.6	51.6	28.0	80.0	80.0	6.8	...
Newton Abbot .	46.26	1.30	2/10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth .	35.81	1.25	29/1	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth Watershed	41.37	1.58	25/7	190	51.6	45.6	56.0	50.8	25.8	78.6	83.0	7.2	1632.
Head Weir .													
Siward's Cross .	63.39	1.73	26/1	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princetown .	65.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roborough (S. Devon)	89.04	2.58	26/1	196	44.6	40.0	50.8	45.4	19.1	75.3	89.2	6.7	...
Rousdon .	50.25	1.72	25/7	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salcombe .	35.75	1.22	23/7	173	49.0	43.5	54.2	48.8	23.9	77.0	87.6	6.6	1693.
Sidmouth .	38.29	1.37	26/7	190	51.9	45.7	55.6	50.7	29.0	77.5	76.8	6.4	1784.
South Brent .	33.14	.96	26/7	179	50.7	44.1	55.8	49.9	23.5	76.1	84.2	6.9	1725.
Castle Hill School (Southmolton)	64.93	2.15	23/5	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavistock (Whitchurch)	42.96	1.74	26/7	235	48.0	41.5	54.7	48.1	14.4	83.6	85.2	7.4	...
Teignmouth (Bitton)	56.34	1.48	25/7	210	49.5	43.0	54.3	48.7	21.5	81.1	85.0	6.9	...
Teignmouth (The Den)	33.29	1.10	25/7	171	...	...	...	...	25.8	82.1	...	...	...
Torquay (Livermead)	31.75	.90	2/10	164	...	45.7	56.2	50.9	26.5	78.0	...	...	...
Torquay (Cary Green)	34.64	.95	12/2	178	52.1	44.9	57.1	51.0	27.4	76.0	...	...	...
Torquay Wtrshd. Blackingstone.	33.73	1.67	8/12	171	52.0	46.3	56.5	51.4	28.0	78.0	78.0	6.1	1715.
Kennick .	30.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laploay .	39.98	1.26	12/2	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mardon .	33.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tottiford .	40.32	1.45	12/2	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torrington .	38.15	1.27	12/2	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totnes (Berry Pomeroy)	38.09	.79	10/11	217	...	...	...	...	19.0	81.0	...	...	...
Woolacombe .	42.67	1.25	26/1	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28.26	.68	6/10	201	51.5	46.5	55.6	51.0	25.4	83.6	80.5	6.3	1653.5

¹ Estimated.

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE FOLK-LORE.

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of*
Mr. P. F. S. Amery (Secretary), *Mr. R. Pearse Chope,*
Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. G. M. Doe, Rev. W. Harpley,
Mr. J. S. Neck, Mrs. Radford, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe,
Mrs. F. Rose-Troup, and Mr. H. B. S. Woodhouse.

Edited by P. F. S. AMERY, Honorary Secretary.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

YOUR Committee present the following scraps of folk-lore received by the Secretary since the last Report in 1904. The bits of matter gleaned are deemed worth recording. It is hoped more notes of rural life and customs, such as those mentioned from Lustleigh, will be forthcoming, as every year lessens the chances of our getting them.

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to all who have contributed.

W. HARPLEY, Chairman.

P. F. S. AMERY, Secretary.

Dr. Brushfield sends some references to Devonshire folk-lore collected from various sources which should be recorded in our reports.

1. SIR "JUDAS" STUKELEY, TIME JAMES I.—"The secret practices of Sir 'Judas' (Stukeley) of the time of James the First, which I have discovered, throw light on the old tradition which still exists in the neighbourhood of Affeton, once the residence of this wretched man. The country people have long entertained a notion that a hidden treasure lies at the bottom of a well in his grounds, guarded by some supernatural power: a tradition no doubt originating in this man's history, and as obscure allusion to the gold which Stukeley received for his bribe, or the other gold

which he clipped, and might have there concealed. This is a striking instance of the many historical facts which, though entirely unknown or forgotten, may be often discovered to be hid, or disguised, in popular traditions." (J. D'Israeli, "Curiosities of Literature," III (1858), p. 124.)

2. From part iii., Dedicatory Letter to Dr. Wilhelm Grimm, p. v, possibly one of the celebrated Brothers Grimm, whose "Fairy Tales" Cruikshank illustrated:—

"In Devonshire the pixies or pucksies are still remembered and described as 'little people and merry dancers'; but I can collect no other anecdotes respecting their pranks than the two following:—

"(a) About seventy years ago a clergyman named Tanner held two benefices between Cridton and South Molton, adjoining each other. The farmers of both parishes attended the tithe-audit annually at his residence; and in going to the glebe-house the distant parishioners had to pass an extensive moor, intersected by numerous tracks or sheep-walks. Although they reached their destination in safety in the morning, yet on their return they invariably found themselves 'pixy-laid,' and were compelled to pass a night of bewildered wandering upon the moor. Such recreation at Christmas was not very agreeable, and it was determined that a deputation from the parishioners should proceed to Exeter, and consult an old woman celebrated for her skill in charming away the toothach. Her instructions against pixy spells proved effectual. She directed the waylaid travellers, on reaching the verge of the moor, to strip themselves and sit down on their clothes for five-and-thirty minutes or more, according to the state of the weather; and so soon as they discovered the cloud which the pixies had thrown around them to be dissipated, they might then safely proceed. By following this valuable prescription, Mr. Tanner's parishioners invariably reached their homes without further interruption from pixy spells, or inconvenience from their hospitable pastor's cockagee cider.

"(b) Another legend of Devonian elves as told of the family of Sukespic or Sokespitch, respecting whom, if you are curious to inquire into their history, I can refer you to Lysons' 'Magna Britannia,' Vol. VI, pt. ii. p. 118. This family resided near Topsham; and a barrel of ale in their cellar had for very many years continued to run freely without being exhausted. It was considered as a valuable heirloom, and was respected accordingly until a curious

maidservant took out the bung, to ascertain the cause of this extraordinary power. On looking into the cask, she found it full of cobwebs; but the pixies, it is supposed, were offended, and on turning the cock as usual, no more ale flowed out.

"Captain Sainthill of the royal navy, who is now in his eighty-eighth year, informs me that when he was a boy, the common reply at Topsham to the inquiry how any affair went on, when it was intended to say that it was proceeding prosperously, was, 'It is going on like Sokespitch's cann.'

"T. CROFTON CROKER.

"London, 12 November, 1827."

Vide "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland."

From Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A., "A Devonshire Proverb," quoted by Swift in his fourteenth letter to Stella:—

Walk fast in snow,
In frost walk slow,
And still as you go
Tread on your toe:
When frost and snow are both together
Sit by the fire and spare shoe-leather.

On the authority of Mr. Triggs, Upton Pyne, a cure for a cough is to "stand over a newly dug grave."

Contributed by Mr. J. E. Moon:—

I was talking on 26 August, 1904, with an octogenarian labourer of this parish (Brixton), and asked him how the wheat harvest had turned out. His reply was, "Well, sir, about as good as I ever knawed." "In what way?" I asked. "Whey the grain be good enough, us knaws, but, to my thinking, us have had no wheat like it for years where the straw have stood up so *slipper*." "What do you call *slipper*?" "Whey some folks calls it *peart*, they that has had schuling, but us old folk have always termed it *slipper*, and us knaws it manes stanning up hearty and straight and thick like."

From Mr. W. H. Rogers:—

NOTES FROM MORCHARD BISHOP DISTRICT.—If a cross be made accidentally while drawing with a stick on the gravel, or with two bits of stick or otherwise, it must not be disturbed, and can only be cancelled by putting another

cross "backsyvore" upon it. A pair of scissors is useful in an emergency.

When a person dies, a bottle is put on the window-sill of the room where the corpse lies "to catch the angels' tears," and remains there for forty days and forty nights before removal.

At the end of hay harvest the last load is driven out of the field and back again by a woman. If this is successfully accomplished without grazing the gate-post, she will be "missus" of the hayfield for the ensuing year.

It was formerly the custom for the last sheaf of corn to be presented to the rector for the harvest festival. The "sheafers" gathered round it in the field and sang the first verse of "O God, our help in ages past."

Parsley is a plant of evil omen, and if introduced into a garden will cause a death in the establishment before the year is out. Where parsley will not grow, however, it is a sign that the devil has not left the place. A regular case of "between the devil and the deep sea."

The Rev. J. Gill, of Holne, was informed by an elderly woman, a native of Ashburton, but now the wife of a retired woodman, that years ago, when tea was sixpence an ounce and coffee threepence an ounce, her mother used to drink "organs tea."

Lady Rosalind Northcote of Pynes, in her "Book of Herbs" (p. 75), says that "in Devonshire and the West pennyroyal is called organs, and was used much for tea."

A middle-aged woman, born and always lived in Ashburton, says when she was a girl they had "organs broth," which appears to have been the same as organs tea.

These herb teas were mostly medicinal: when cold they took peppermint tea; if feverish, balm tea; and for a pick-up, organs tea.

Mr. G. M. Doe forwards following gleanings of folk-lore from Great Torrington:—

1. The case of CURE FOR FITS, reported in Twenty-first Report (1904), from Luffincott, has been inquired into. Mr. J. Spettigue, of Peek, Tetcott, Holsworthy, informs Mr. Doe the report was correct. The man, named John Ham, had heard of the cure and accordingly tried it, though it has had little effect on his fits.

2. GOOD FRIDAY.—A belief prevails in this district that hives of bees should only be shifted on "Good-a-Friday."

In order, too, to have your parsley all the year round it it should be sown on this day.

3. If you buy brushes in May,
You sweep one of the family away.

From inquiries which I have made, I find that in consequence of this belief very few brushes are sold by tradesmen here (Great Torrington) in the month of May; and even when they are so sold, the buyers, though paying for them at the time, do not take the brushes away till May is past. (See also as to this the Sixteenth Report of the Committee, Vol. XXXI of "Transactions," p. 114.)

4. CURE FOR WARTS.—The following charm was used to cure a wart on the hand of a boy by an old man of this town in my presence. He selected a "straw-mot" a few inches long, having a "knot" on it, and "struck" the wart three times with it, holding the hand of the patient downward during the process. The "straw-mot" was then buried by the operator, who assured me that as it rotted in the ground the wart would gradually disappear.

Another Cure for Warts.—"Steal a piece of bacon, rub the wart with it, and bury it; and when it goes bad the wart goes away."

5. SMELLING A COFFIN.—A woman of this town, who is credited by many with, and implicitly believes herself to be possessed of abnormal powers, on hearing from a relative that she had not received a letter for a long time from another relative who was living abroad, said that she knew he was dead, because on the previous night she had "smelt his coffin."

6. MEDICINAL WELL.—A lady friend of mine, for whose accuracy I can vouch, tells me that she remembers when a girl being taken by an aunt to a well on Great Torrington Commons, which is still in existence, in order to have her eyes, which were weak, bathed in the water. A silk thread having seven knots was then tied on a bramble or bush growing near the well.

7. At a recent fox-hunt here, reynard, being hard pressed, ran through a part of the town, and was killed in one of the outlying streets. I was informed that this was often believed to be an omen of a fire or death in the town. Strange to say, a fire did occur at a place of business the same morning, and an old man who lived in the town died very suddenly.

GEORGE M. DOE.

Mr. T. S. Amery, a native of Lustleigh, sends some particulars of farm life in the middle of the last century.

1. Oxen were mostly used for the plough. They were generally shod with iron shoes somewhat resembling the letter Q, which were called Ques, and the process of shoeing Queing. The plough was guided and oxen driven by a man and a boy, who kept up a constant drone, very slow and monotonous, in which the names of the oxen came in. As a specimen thus :—

Young a-n-d Ten-der,
Good-luck a-n-d Speed-well,
All-to-gether a-gain.

This was varied to suit the names of the oxen, which were four in a team.

Note by Editor. Moore, in his "History of Devonshire" (Vol. I, p. 426), in a foot-note refers thus to the drawl :—

"The tone or tune with which the driving of oxen is accompanied is mentioned by agricultural writers as remarkable and as resembling the chanting of a cathedral service; nor is it improbable that it might originate in the Roman service, to which the people of this country were formerly much attached. The ploughboy is the counter-tenor through the day, and the ploughman at intervals chants the hoarser notes. This is supposed to animate the team; and it is certain that nowhere is so much cheerfulness observed in ploughing as in Devonshire. The team is said to stop when the chanting ceases."

2. FARM LABOURERS' CONDITION in respect to wages half a century ago is then described.

The payment of the weekly wages to my grandfather's men, four of whom lived in his cottages and worked on off farms, was one shilling a day, paid fortnightly.

They had also the following perquisites, viz. :—

- a. A cottage and small garden rent free.
- b. Fifty poles of ground in a field in which to till potatoes.
- c. Fuel for the gathering, which included hedge wood and gorse or furze for fire lighting.
- d. Run for a pig in a grass field.
- e. A bushel of barley and peck of wheat fortnightly.
- f. A pound of butter a fortnight and can of scalded milk daily if fetched.
- g. A quart or three pints of cider daily.
- h. Poultry allowed to run in the grass fields.

The fortnightly corn was taken from the granary by the

mill, ground at the mill, and each man's allowance of meal left at his house.

The other labourers, who did not live in the cottages, were paid nine shillings per week, the same allowance of cider, but no other privileges.

All these men were well fed at their master's house for one month during harvest, which they looked forward to with pleasure. All corn was then cut by hand—wheat with reaping-hooks, barley and oats with scythes. It was also thrashed and winnowed by hand.

I consider the men who lived in their masters' cottages were better off than the others, as the privileges were worth more than three shillings a week. They all seemed contented and happy. I knew a labourer who recently died over eighty years of age, and had worked on one farm the whole of his life—his wage was, I believe, as above described—who when past work had saved enough to provide for his failing years independent of parochial aid.

The farm labourer of the present day, with his cash wages of fifteen or eighteen shillings weekly, cheap necessities and humble luxuries, much free entertainment and excitement at hand, with a good free education for his children, hardly realizes his privileges over those of his grandfathers.

T. S. AMERY.

Mr. W. R. H. Jordan, of Teignmouth, sends the following inquiry respecting the APPLE-TREE CHARM:—

"I have read with much interest Mr. H. C. Adams' account of the apple-tree charms (in Vol. III, p. 156, of 'Devon Notes and Queries'). I remember in my younger days (a long time ago) being told of the custom of firing at the apple trees on the night of Twelfth Day being carried out in several country places in Devonshire; and I especially remember an old gentleman, who had resided for many years at Bovey Tracey, informing me that when it was done there a song was sung, a part of which I remember:—

Bear and blow,
Apples enow,
Hats full, caps full, bushels full, etc."

W. R. H. J.

On reference to the former Reports of the Committee, I find the first bit of "Folk-lore" recorded in the first Report presented by the Secretary, the late Mr. R. J. King, in 1876, referred to the subject of *Blessing Apple Trees*, and was contributed by Miss Pinchard, of Torquay.

More recently the subject has been discussed in "Devon Notes and Queries," as mentioned by Mr. Jordan. As the custom appears once to have been very general, and its record in our reports of value, the following has been extracted from the pages of that publication, to the Editors of which our thanks are due.

In "Devon Notes and Queries," Vol. II, p. 113, the following appears:—

"Dr. Aston, late British Consul at Seoul, writes: 'There is a custom in Japan, in places where there are fruit trees, for two men to go to the orchard on the last day of the year. One of the men climbs up a tree, while the other stands at the bottom with axe in hand. The latter, addressing the tree, asks whether it will bear fruit well or not in the coming year; otherwise it will be cut down. Then the man up in the tree replies, "I will bear well." The effect of this little drama is said to be very satisfactory.' The 'Illustrated London News' mentioned in its last Christmas number (1901) a somewhat like custom in Devon. In this case, however, the means adopted was bribery instead of intimidation. On Christmas Day the owner of the orchard and his people place a cake on the fork of an apple tree and pour wine on it while the women chant a chorus: 'Bear barns full, sacks full, bags full.' Does this custom still exist, and can further details be given?"

HENRY GIBBON."

At p. 206, Vol. II, the following replies are found:—

"The custom alluded to by your correspondent is that known as 'wassailing' or 'blessing the apple trees,' one of the best-known and most frequently described of all Devonshire folk customs. Rev. S. Baring-Gould says it has 'now completely gone out' ('Book of the West,' I, p. 89), and I have never met anybody who had seen it performed, but it was apparently practised in the neighbourhood of Torquay a few years before 1876 ('Trans. Devon Assoc.,' VIII, p. 49). The earliest allusion is probably in Herrick's 'Hesperides' (1647-8):—

Wassail the trees that they may bear
You, many a plum, and many a pear;
For more or less fruits will they bring,
As you do give them wassailing.

"In the vocabulary of the Exmoor dialect, given in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1746 (XVI, p. 405), wassailing is defined as a 'drinking on twelfth-day eve, throwing toast to the apple trees in order to have a fruitful year; which seems

to be a relic of a heathen sacrifice to Pomona.' In the same magazine for 1791 (LXI, p. 403) is the following description of the custom as practised in the South Hams:—

“On the eve of the Epiphany, the farmer, attended by his workmen, with a large pitcher of cider, goes to the orchard, and there, encircling one of the best bearing trees, they drink the following toast three several times:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree,
Whence thou mayst bud, and whence thou mayst blow [bloom],
And whence thou mayst bear apples enow !
Hats full ! Caps full !
Bushel—bushel—sacks full !
And my pockets full too ! Huzza !

“‘This done, they return to the house, the doors of which they are sure to find bolted by the females, who, be the weather what it may, are inexorable to all entreaties to open them until some one has guessed at what is on the spit, which is generally some nice little thing, difficult to be hit on, and is the reward of him who first names it.’

“This account has been copied again and again, but many of the subsequent writers have been able to add various features of interest. For example, Lysons, in 1822 (*‘Magna Britannia,’* VI, p. ccliv), speaks of the ceremony as being performed in some places on Christmas Eve and in others on Twelfth-day Eve, and gives the interesting information that ‘the potation consists of cyder, in which is put roasted apples or toast: when all have drank, the remainder of the contents of the bowl are sprinkled over the apple tree.’ Mrs. Bray, in 1832 (*‘Borders of the Tamar and Tavy,’* 1879 edition, I, p. 290), was apparently the first to mention ‘placing bits of toast on the branches.’ A writer in *‘Notes and Queries’* for 1851 (1st Series, IV, p. 309) speaks of a preliminary feasting, at which hot wheat-flour cakes were dipped in the cider and eaten; later in the evening a cake was deposited on a fork of the tree and cider was thrown over it, the men firing off muskets, fowling-pieces, pistols, etc.; the women, girls, and boys shouting and screaming to the trees, with all the excitement of young Indians, the following rhyme:—

Bear blue [bloom], apples and pears enough;
Barn fulls, bag fulls, sack fulls.
Hurrah ! hurrah ! hurrah !

“Miss Pinchard, in 1876 (*‘Trans. Devon Assoc.,’* VIII, p. 49), says that a little boy was hoisted up into the tree, and seated on a branch. He was to represent a tom-tit and sit there

crying, 'Tit, tit: more to eat'; on which some of the bread and cheese and cider was handed up to him. This interesting addition connects the custom more closely with that practised in Japan, as indicated by your correspondent. The boy is obviously the personification of the spirit of the apple tree, and the libations and offerings are intended to propitiate the spirit in order to obtain a good crop in the coming year. The firing of guns may possibly be intended to frighten away the evil spirits of blight and disease; but, as this seems to be a recent addition to the custom, its object is more likely to emphasize the shouting. It is not clear that the barring of the doors, described in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1791, has any special significance. A. PEARSE CHOPE."

"The firing at apple trees on Old Christmas Day, 5 January, was very usual in the neighbourhood of Ashburton during the fifties, when I remember the salvos of fire-arms from the various orchards on that night. How far the actual wassailing was observed I do not know, but all the old men spoke of it as having been usual in their younger days. The last occasion in which I took part was on 5 January, 1887, when a party of young men proceeded to our orchard and vigorously saluted the trees with volleys from shotted guns, accompanied by cider drinking, shouting the old charm:—

Here's to thee, old apple tree, etc.

as given by Mr. Pearse Chope, and the libation of cider at the roots of the best-bearing trees.

"It has been suggested that the shock and smoke of the gun-firing tend to detach insects, the evil spirits of orchards, from their hiding-places in the moss and bark, which either fall to the ground or become a more easy prey to small birds. The use of shot also is supposed to tear the bark in places and quicken the fruiting similar to the effect of beating a walnut tree. P. F. S. AMERY."

In a more recent volume there appears the notice of which Mr. Jordan writes, and which is the latest record of the subject:—

"In the 'Devon Notes and Queries,' Vol. III, p. 156, there is an interesting account of the old custom of apple-tree charms, and it seems that it is done in different ways at different places. I never saw it done in Devonshire, but in my early days I lived in Somersetshire, in the parish of Wiveliscombe, about four miles over the border from Devon-

shire, and the custom was regularly kept up there and I believe it is still, and I have often seen it, and the ceremony was as follows: On the evening of Twelfth Day a number of people formed a circle round one of the apple trees; some had guns, some old tea-kettles or any tin tray or other thing that would make a loud noise when struck with a poker or fire-shovel. Then the leader of the party sang a song, of which I can only remember one verse, which was:—

There was an old man,
And he had an old cow,
And how to keep her he didn't know how;
So he built up a barn
To keep this cow warm,
And a little more cider would do us no harm.
Harm, my boys, harm!
Harm, my boys, harm!
A little more cider would do us no harm!

“The guns were fired and tea-kettles and trays banged, and then all stooped down and raising themselves up three times shouted, ‘Now, now, now; hats full, caps full, three bushel bags full, and a little hēap under the stairs; please God send a good crop,’ and then ‘Now, now, now’ again, and more gun-firing and kettle-banging, after which the cider was passed round and another verse was sung with the same ceremony. There were several verses which I cannot recollect, and I have been unable to obtain them. Before I went into Somersetshire I lived within a mile of Totnes, but I never heard of such a custom in that neighbourhood. I believe that it was kept up in the neighbourhood of Crediton, but I never heard what the particular formula was, nor do I know if it is still kept up.

H. C. ADAMS.”

TWENTIETH REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE ON DEVONSHIRE VERBAL
PROVINCIALISMS.

TWENTIETH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Mr. F. T. Elworthy (Secretary), Miss Helen Saunders, and Mrs. F. Rose-Troup—for the purpose of noting and recording the existing use of any Verbal Provincialisms in Devonshire, in either written or spoken language, not included in the lists published in the Transactions of the Association.

Edited by F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

IN the forefront of this Report must be recorded the loss sustained by the Committee since its last issue through the removal of two of its oldest members; and although obituaries of Mr. Firth and Mr. Karkeek appear in their proper places, yet it is fitting that a special notice of deep regret should appear in the Report of this Committee, in whose work they took so lively an interest.

It is now three years since sufficient verbal provincialisms came into the hands of the editor to enable your Committee to make a report; but the considerable number that have been furnished recently is evidence that the subject maintains its interest, that it is by no means exhausted, and as the Committee venture to hope, that new vitality and fresh activity may coincide with the accession of new members to the Association.

In 1902 attention was directed to a source of valuable material not previously exploited. A number of obsolete and obsolescent words from the domestic documents of past centuries were produced and recorded from "The Diary of an Exeter Citizen," printed in the volume of the previous year, by the industry of Dr. Brushfield. All were of much interest, but many of the technical trade names of various fabrics and materials well known in Devonshire in the

seventeenth century were, and still remain, unexplained. It is, however, very desirable that these should all be recorded in our "Transactions," so that they may not be wholly lost, and further in the hope that their being so kept in evidence may some day lead to their complete explanation.

From time to time, as opportunity may arise, this valuable kind of local and provincial words will be carefully examined and preserved. In addition to many new and interesting contributions from individual members, much material has now been gleaned from the Parish Register of Kilmington, edited by Mr. Robert Cornish and privately printed by Messrs. William Pollard & Co., Exeter, 1900. So far only forty-seven pages out of ninety-nine have been dealt with, but it is doubtful if so many unrecorded quaint and obsolete words will be found in the remainder, inasmuch as very many of those now extracted will have been frequently repeated.

The examination of similar parish and churchwardens' accounts by all who have them at command is very earnestly recommended. Not only will a great number of technical and obsolete words be preserved, but a closer study of these records will throw a strong light upon the domestic history, the manners, customs, and religion of the period to which they severally relate. The information to be gathered from such local sources is not only of the utmost value, but in some particulars is the only kind remaining, for the contemporary literature very seldom deals with matters quite common in parochial accounts.

The Morebath churchwardens' accounts recently published in the "Devon Notes and Queries" are particularly recommended for study by the members.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The full address of each contributor is given below, corresponding to his or her initials at the end of each provincialism, and it must be fully understood that responsibility only extends to statements preceding the initials; all subsequent remarks are simply editorial.

CONTRIBUTORS.

T. N. B. = Dr. Brushfield, Budleigh Salterton.

A. C. = Sir Alfred W. Croft, Bere Alston.

R. C. = Robert Cornish, Axminster.

R. L. = Sir Roper Lethbridge, The Manor House,
Exbourne, Devon.

- G. D. M. = Rev. G. D. Melhuish, Rectory, Ashwater, Devon.
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"BAWDRYE. Kilmington Parish Register, 1556.

p. 7:—

'Itm payd for a bell bawdrye . . . xvjd^d
 Itm payd for a bell rope . . . xvjd^d,

p. 12:—

'Payd for a bell baudrye . . . xvjd^d
 "R. C."

This is the well-known *baldric*, the technical name for the leather gear, etc., by which the clapper was hung inside the bell. Later, p. 17, we read "for strappes for the bell wheles," so that *bawdrye* might here mean more than merely the clapper gear. The cost would imply this. The word occurs very frequently in this register.

Baldric seems to come from old French.

Cotgrave has: "Baudrier = to dress, to curry,

Baudrier = a hide, skin," etc.,

and hence its meaning of a leathern strap or girdle. It also developed into several technical uses, of which the above is one.

Palsgrave (1530) has: "Baldrike, for a ladyes necke = *carcan*," i.e. the jewelled ornament worn by ladies and noblemen.

"Then þay schewed hym þe schelde, þat was of schyr gouleþ,

Wiþ þe pentangel de-paynt of pure golde hweþ;

He braydeþ hit by þe baude-ryk, aboute þe hals Kestes."

"Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," 1320, l. 620.

Here it signifies the strap by which the knight carried his shield.

Ducange has *Baldrellus* and *Baldringus*. See also "N.E.D.," s.v. *Baldric*.

Francis, "Etymologicum Anglicanum," 1743, has: "Bawdrick, Lexicographis Anglis exponitur Monile Fæminarum, a *Jewell that women weare*, tanquam sit a *bawdric*, stuprum," etc.

"'BED' is, I think, a usual term in Exeter for the fore-quarter of mutton or lamb minus the shoulder, but in the last two or three years I have heard the name 'target' given to this joint. 'Breast' and 'brisket' hardly seem suitable names, as each of them refers to only one portion of the

joint, and leaves out of sight the 'neck' or 'ribs' portion.—27 February, 1903. W. E. M."

There appear to be different trade or technical names for this joint, according to the several animals dealt with. The butchers call it breast of mutton or veal, brisket of beef, but in Somerset, scuffin or scuvvin of lamb.

"BEKYN = beacon. Kilminster Parish Register, 1562-3, p. 17:—

'payd to the tethingman of Shute for makyng
of the bekyn ij^s'
"R. C."

This reminds us of the Armada time, when every high point near the sea had its beacon. The word is still so pronounced. We have "Bikkin Lane" and "Bikkin Farm" leading to the beacon, where now stands the Wellington monument. Culmstock "Bikkin" and Sampford "Bikkin" are well-known points on the Blackdown Hills, in or close to Devon.

"BELONG TO = should, ought to. 'That pipe belongs to be straight' was said of a bent pipe by a gardener of Bere Alston, age 35; and again, 'He belongs to come back to-morrow,' meaning 'is due to come back.'—1904. A. C."

This curious use of *belong* seems to be peculiar to, or close to Cornwall. See "Eng. Dial. Dict."

"BILLERS. This name is always given by a labourer, native of Bere Alston, age over 60, to the cow-parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*). In "Trans. Dev. Assoc.," Vol. XXI, p. 87, the name is said to be applied to 'any reed or rush-like plant,' but my informant made it clear that in this neighbourhood the name is confined to the larger umbellifers.—1904. A. C."

See Seventh Report, 1884, s.v. BULLERS.

"BLIDDAVEN. 'Dear *bliddaven*,' a term of endearment = probably 'blood of him.'—1904. R. L."

Blood is always pronounced *blid*. In the west the phrase is generally *blid o' un*. The word *blood* to represent a person is used everywhere, from Land's End to John o' Groats.

"BOB. When noticing a lobster without claws, 20 March, 1902, a fisherman of this place (Budleigh Salterton) said to me, 'We calls 'em bobs.'—1905. T. N. B."

This is presumably the large spiny *langouste* or clawless lobster.

"BORDCLOTHE = tablecloth. Kilmington Parish Register, 1560, p. 15:—

'payd for a bordclothe ij^s viij^d'

"R. C."

The cost of this immediately following an entry of "xviij^d for bread and Wyne" shows that a new "fair linen cloth" for the "holy table" of a very superior quality was provided. We read on the previous page relating to the year 1559—

"Payd for takyng downe of the aulter j^d"
a line full of history, and followed by the next is a pregnant comment on the times—

"Paid agayne for brede and wyne vij^d"
just seven times the cost of removing the altar. The "agayne" too may be taken as the churchwardens' protest concerning the very frequent cost of the *wine*—another glimpse into the manners and customs of the period which followed, and perhaps led to the beating out of the chalice into a "decent cuppe" of the Elizabethan pattern to hold from a pint to a quart.

At this period the above was evidently the usual name. Frequent legacies of *boorde-clothe* appear in wills.

"Promp. Parv.," 1440: Bordeclothe = *mappa, gausape*.

"Catholicum Anglicanum," 1483: Burdecloth = *discus, gausipe, mappa, mantile, manitergium, mensale, mappula*.

Palsgrave, 1530: Bordeclothe = *nappe* (whence *napery*).

"Also eschewe withouten stryfe
To foule the bordeclothe with thi knyfe;
With mete ne bere thy knyfe to mowthe,
Whether thou be sett be strong or couthe,
Ne with tho borde clothe thi tethe thou wye,
Ne thy nyen that rennen rede, as may betyde."

"Boke of Curtasye," 1430, l. 109.

To-day among old-fashioned peasantry *boardcloth* is still the usual word in North Devon and Somerset.

"BRAUN. Labourer, aged 65, at Beaworthy. *Braun* in wheat is black, dark wheat; same as smut. It does not come to much.—1905. G. D. M."

"BUTTS. Kilmington Parish Register, 1563, p. 18:—

'payd to the makyng of the butts viij^d'

"R. C."

At this period great attention was still given to archery, notwithstanding the use of fire-arms such as matchlock, arquebus, culverin, etc. The above entry, of course, means *targets*,

but nearly every parish had its *butts* or archery ground. Many field names keep the evidence of this alive, as Shire-butts, No. 951 on the Tithe Map of Wellington; Robin Hood Butts, on Brown Down, near Honiton.

"CHAINS. He [see LATTEN] was talking of a man who was a great runner with hounds in the days of John Arscott of Tetcott (the hero of the Tetcott hunting song). 'Yes, Dockett could run. He was very strong over the *chains*, and he used often to be in at the death of the fox: and when he ran well the gentlemen used to make a *scute* for him, and praps he'd get several shilling; sometimes.'

"*Chains* is the common word for loins down here. Is chine of pork the same?

"*Scute* is, I am told, taken from *scutum*, as soldiers used to receive money on their shields when going to war.—1905.

"G. D. M."

Chine is pronounced *chain* in Devon, and is the old English word for the backbone or line of the spinal marrow, from old French *eschine*, modern French *échine*.

"Promp. Parv.": Chyne of bestys = *spina*.

Cotgrave: *Eschine* = the chine, backbone, ridge of the back, etc.

"CLAVELL. Kilmington Parish Register, 1563, p. 18:—

'payd to John hayman and Roger loveryng	
for hewyng of the Clavell	xxij ^d
paid to Rychard chate for the Clavell	v ^s iij ^d
paid to Roart newton for Caryeng the	
Clavell	iiij ^s
	"R. C."

A beam of wood, to support the chimney-breast. The opening of an old-fashioned chimney corner is spanned by a *clavel*, often called the clavel-piece.

The above entries prove the size and the cost of the oak beam, doubtless for the Church House. The entire page relates to building expenses. It is of much interest to find the word used in Tudor times. Cf. "The Holmen Clavel Inn," on Brown Down.

See "W. S. W. B."; "Eng. Dial. Dict."

"COALSHINERS = calciners. A mason, aged about 50, speaking of the Gawton arsenic mine being closed down, said that all the men had been discharged from the works 'except five or six coalshiners.' This, though hardly a provincialism, is a good instance (like the name Pennycome-

quick) of the transformation of a foreign or ill-understood word into elements more easily comprehended.—1904. A. C.”

“COKYNSTOLE. Kilmington Parish Register, 1564, p. 22:—
 ‘Item paid to Roger Loueryng for makyng
 of a Cokynstole y^t he dyd w^h other
 thyngs for the parryshe . . . xvi^d’
 “R. C.”

The ducking or cucking stool was less common in Devon than elsewhere, though there was one at Colyton in 1590 (Davidson, “Newenham Abbey,” p. 66), and its use has been misunderstood. It was not originally in the Middle Ages used for the punishment of scolds, but for that of the alewives, who were the brewers, and after the “Assize of Ale,” if pronounced bad, the alewife was “coked.” Women were also “ducked” for using false weights or measures. It was in later days that it was applied to scolds, and from the first was the peculiar method of punishment appertaining to manorial and court leets. Much interesting information on this subject may be found in Chambers’s “Book of Days,” but more valuable still in the “Promp. Parv.,” p. 107.

The very next entry in the above register is:—

“Itm layde out for our ales . . . ij^s iiij^d”
 nearly twice as much as it cost to make the cokynstole and other things. The latter, however, were for sale on account of the parish.

See “Hudibras,” Pt. II, can. II. l. 740.

“CRACKETY (for a *wren*. I have generally heard it called *cuddy*, or *tiddly-tope*). R. L.”

Crackety is the usual name in North Devon about Bishop’s Nympton. In West Somerset it is always *cuddley*.

See “W. S. W. B.”

“CREASES = ridge tiles. Entry in an account book of the churchwardens of South Molton, 1697:—

‘4 creases . . . 0 1 0’

“A builder informed me that it was an old-fashioned word not used in the present day.—25 April, 1904. H. S.”

This builder is not up to date. *Crease* is still the name understood by all artisans, and applies to every kind of roof-ridge. “Shall us use they there stone-crease what come off th’ old ’ouse?” was said to me by a mason.

The word is never now used in the plural as above, and must have been quite exceptional in the churchwardens’ accounts of South Molton.

Kilminster Parish Register, 1568-9.

p. 26:—

"Itm payde for a dussine of cress . . . ij"

p. 30:—

"payd for a dosen of creasse . . . ij"

Dr. Murray, "N. E. D.," says this is the same as *crest*.

See also "W. S. W. B."; "Eng. Dial. Dict."; Halliwell, etc.

It is, however, suggested that the word may be of much older origin, and allied to *crease* as in a fold of paper.

"DOUGH-FIGS = figs, pronounced *daw*. A North Devon girl said the cause of her illness was 'eating dawfigs.'—1902. H. S."

Turkey figs are always so called to distinguish them from *figs*, the invariable name for pudding raisins. *Figgy-pudden* is ordinary plum-pudding made with raisins, etc.

"DROOPING WILLOW = laburnum: in common use about Bere Alston.—1904. A. C."

Laburnum is known by at least fifteen other popular names. See Britten, "Dict. of Eng. Plant Names," s.v. *Cytisus*.

"DRICKS. A short time ago a man who had just felled a large tree on the glebe here, being asked by me whether any good timber would be obtainable from it, replied, 'Oh, no, sir; it be all *dricks*,' and proceeded to show me that all the inner part of the butt was affected by a dry rot of a mottled appearance. On my asking a neighbouring farmer if he could tell me what *dricks* meant, he immediately replied 'rotten wood.'—29 August, 1902. A. P."

"ELEMING-BOARD = elm wood. ASHING-BOARD = ash tree. From tradesmen's bills found in the muniment room, South Molton. 1743:—

'50 foot of Eleming Board . . . 0 6 0'

'12 foot of Ashing Board for the Bellos . 0 1 6'

'34 foot of Ellming Board used about the
little bell weal . . . 0 4 3'

"H. S."

The *ing* is but the tradesman's spelling of the regular adjective inflexion *en*, as in *wooden*, *ashen* faggot, *leathern* girdle, i.e. *leatheren*. See "W. S. W. B.," s.v. *En*, p. 232.

"FEWE. Kilminster Parish Register, 1556, p. 8:—

'Payd to John touchyng for wrytten of y^e
bocke of y^e fewe of the corne . . . vij^d'

"R. C."

This is *feu*, the first element of feudal, and is still the common word in Scotland for *fee*, meaning tenure at a rental. "To let on feu" may be seen everywhere.

The above entry relates to the rent or produce due for corn grown on the parish land. See "N. E. D.," s.v. *Fee*, *Feu*.

We read later in the register of sums received for "settyng of the ground" on which the *fewe* had to be collected.

"Several exceptional SITES, at a reasonable Feu-duty, available."—Advertisement in "Times" Engineering Supplement, 21 June, 1905.

"FRETHYN = wreathing = fencing with wattle. Kilmington Parish Register, 1567, p. 28 :—

'payd John newton at fordhays for frethyn
about the prystes gardyn vjd'.
"R. C."

See "W. S. W. B.," s.v. *Vreathing*.

This is a real old English word used in the exact sense of the early fourteenth century.

"He ys friped with floreyne, and oþer fees menyē

Loke þow plocke þer no plaunte, for peryl of þy sowle."

"Piers Plowman," C. text, Pt. VIII, l. 228.

A frithed felde = *excipium* ("Cath. Ang.").

Anglo-Saxon *frith* = peace, protection; hence *frith-geard*, a fenced or peace enclosure, an asylum, a sanctuary. See "N. E. D.," s.v. *Frith* 4.

"GLAMMING. [See BRAUN for speaker.]

"That is fastening something to hang from a horse's or bullock's neck to keep him from running away. I mind once when I lived to X—a young chap fastened a plug of wood for a glam by a rope round a horse's neck, and the horse set off, and as he went he stepped on the plug and went head over heels.'—1905. G. D. M."

"GRIPLING = a sucker coming up from the root of a tree. Used by a gardener of Bere Alston, aged 35. Also used of a fruit tree springing up from the seed of fallen fruit, by a market gardener, aged 70, a native of the same place.—1905.

"A. C."

A wild seedling apple tree is called a *gribble* throughout the West.

See Thirteenth Report, 1893.

"HELIVING. [For speaker see BRAUN.]

"'Helving is what bullocks do. It is not when a cow is roaring for his [*sic*] calf, but when they see blood and get excited and mad, then they helvy and roar.'—1905. G. D. M."

This is really *belve* (see "W. S. W. B." and "Eng. Dial. Dict."), and the above pronunciation must be considered as more or less personal by the speaker. The change of *b* into *p*, *f*, and *v* is, however, quite common in all languages, and occasionally into an aspirate. Cf. Spanish *hijo* = *filius* = *fil* = *figlio*.

"HULDER. [For speaker see BRAUN.]

"'Hulder is the roar in the air after a great noise.'

"'Do you mean after thunder?'

"'Yes, after thunder; or you mind when that great explosion was down to Hayle, we heard the hulder of it then all the way up here.'—1905. G. D. M."

A deafening noise, a din. See "Eng. Dial. Dict."

"KILLAI (pronounced *kill-eye*) = kiln; in common use about Bere Alston. A. C."

The *kill-eye* is the opening at the bottom of the kiln where the lime is "a-drawd out." Possibly the word for a part is used to denote the whole, as is often the case.

"LATTEN. The following words were spoken by an old man of nearly 80, since dead. Speaking of an old beggar who used to tramp about when he was a boy, he said, 'He used to carry a little latten cup.' I tried to get at what a latten cup might be, and rather gathered that it was a little tin mug.—1905. G. D. M."

Originally this word meant a bright yellow metal, brass, and in this sense it is used in the following:—

"By his fete pat als latoun was semand"

(Hampole, "Pricke of Conscience," 1340, l. 4371).

"þan mi3te men many hornes here! of latoun y-mad & bras"
(*"Sir Ferumbras,"* 1340, l. 2647). (A Westcountry poem.)

"He hadde a cros of latoun ful of stones,
And in a glas he hadde pigges bones."

Chaucer, 1345, Prologue, l. 699.

Later it was used for metal simply, and then tin plate, i.e. sheet iron plated with tin, as at present called tin everywhere.

The word is old French—*laton*, *leton*.

Palsgrave, 1514: *Latyn metall* = *laton*.

Cotgrave, 1611: *Leton*; m. *latten* (metal).

Fer-blanc, *white latten*.

See "W. S. W. B."; "N. E. D."

"LEERY. [See BRAUN for speaker.] Empty belly, or sometimes empty cart.—1905. G. D. M."

See LEERY, Eleventh Report.

"LITTLE PITTER = the smallest pig in a litter; any poor little, small thing. In Kent I think they call the little Peter pig the St. Antony, the smallest and weakest, in contrast with the tithe pig, the fattest and biggest. R. L."

The "Tantony pig" is known everywhere. See "Eng. Dial. Dict.," s.v. Tantony.

"LUG, LYGGÆ. Kilmington Parish Register, 1566, 1577.
p. 26:—

'Itm payde to John tochyne for nayles for
the Water luges vjd'

p. 43:—

'Item for mendyng of the furnys and the
furnys lygge xiiijd'
"R. C."

This is a pail with a handle, now known as a *lade-pail*.

The term *lug* in this sense is now North Country, and it is interesting to find it in the West three hundred years ago. To-day it is unknown in Somerset or Devon.

"NISSLEDRAFT. I have heard another word for the 'Little Pitter' (q.v.). I suppose nestledraft, which I am told is pure Devonshire for the smallest, weakest member of a family or litter.—20 December, 1904. R. L."

This is always nestletripe in Somerset. See "W. S. W. B."; "Eng. Dial. Dict.," s.v. Nestle.

"NISTLETHRISH. The smallest pig of a litter. This phrase was used by a gardener who, on the use of the word being questioned, appealed to a labourer, aged 60, standing by: 'Harry, what do 'ee call the littlest pig of a litter?' 'Aw, you mane the nistlethrish,' was the reply.—1904. A. C."

Another variant.

"THE OLD. Kilmington Parish Register, 1559, p. 14:—

'Recevyd of the olde Grendfelds bequeste vj^s viij^d'
"R. C."

This shows the present idiom to be of long standing. It is almost invariable to hear *the* before old, young, big, or little when speaking of a person by name, never simply "Old Mr. So-and-so."

Exmoor Scolding," without exception.

"Whan tha young Launder Vursdon" (l. 192).

"Tha Old Hugh Hosegood" (ll. 133, 134).

See also "W. S. W. B.," p. 746.

PINNICK = a puny weakling. The phrase, 'a proper little nick,' quoted from Teignmouth in Vol. XI, p. 139, and . XXIII, p. 134, was also used by a labourer's wife, age 35, in the extreme west of the county on the banks of Tamar.—1904. A. C."

See Third Report, 1879; Twelfth, 1891.

PITCH = sit down. 'Won't you pitch?' a very common expression in Bere Alston.—1904. A. C."

See "Eng. Dial. Dict.," s.v. Pitch 9.

PITCHER is a branch of an apple tree of the thickness of a man's wrist, more or less. It is stuck into the ground very deep, much as you put in a geranium cutting, and generally grows. The branch chosen must be what is used in this district 'seedy,' i.e. having a number of small buds on it which sprout out and bud if in the air, and throw rootlets if underground. A woman (about 40), speaking of a farmer who was leaving his farm: 'Yes, and instead of planting young apple trees to fill up the orchard, he put in a lot of pitchers.'—1905. G. D. M."

Stakes of willow, poplar, elder, and other wood which take root readily are always known as pitches or pitchers.

See "W. S. W. B."

PLOWE = team of horses. Kilminster Parish Register, 1813, p. 19:—

'paid to Shaves mayd to warne Willm barlye
to com w^h his plowe j^d
"R. C."

The editor of the above register writes "(wagon)" after we; this it never meant; no wheeled vehicles are once mentioned. There certainly were no wagons at Kilminster Queen Elizabeth's time; everything was carried on pack-saddles. On the same page as the above is an entry: "paid a horse to carye sand." A team of more than one horse still a plough.

See Fifth Report, 1882.

PORTYS. Kilminster Parish Register, 1557, p. 10:—

'Payd to Thomas Craudon for fetchynge of
a portys viij^d
"R. C."

This is a breviary, sometimes written *portasse, porteau*.

"Promp. Parv.," 1440: Poortos, booke. *Portiforium, breviarium*.

"PROVERB. 'Green Candlemas, barren Ridmas' (or Red-mas). A proverb known to all the old people about. Is Redmas Whitsunday—red being the colour for the season—or has it to do with 'rede' = counsel—'the spirit of counsel'? 'To rede up,' in the old churchwardens' books, means to clean up. I find Redmas or Rudmas in the churchwardens' book, but without any hint to show what time is meant.—1905. G.D.M."

Rede means counsel, advice. If *Redmas* is Whitsuntide, then certainly it never ought to be written other than Whitsuntide.

"RETALIATE. Mr. Hugh Squiers, of South Molton, in his will dated 24 February, 1709, said :—

"And in regard that the 2 daughters of the Honourable Collonell Phillip Howard were good perticular friends of my late wifes, and did (as I believe) bestowe some particular love token on my late wife, (for fear least my late wife may have omitted to Retaliate the said kindness) I doe hereby order my Executors to present to them and pay them £20, I say twenty pounds between them or the survivors of them at or within six months after my death.'—H. S."

This is a rare use of the word, but nevertheless is strictly accurate and good English.

"ROOING or RUEING. A man at Tavistock had a sieve containing oats which he was moving in a circular direction, and when asked what he was doing, said he was 'rooing,' to separate the lighter oats thus brought to the surface. Cole's 'Dictionary,' 1717, gives 'Rue, Rev as = to sift'; and Grose's 'Prov. Glossary' gives 'Rue, to sift—West'; while the supplement to the same has 'Rie = to turn corn in a sieve, bringing the capes or broken ears into an eddy—North.' Does the western word *rue* signify the action of sifting in general as commonly understood, or does it bear the particular meaning Grose gives to the northern word *rie*?—1904. H. B. S. W."

The man was most likely *reiving* (see "W. S. W. B."), our Westcountry word for Grose's *rie*. To *rue* and to *reive* are such similar operations that very possibly the Tavistock man used the wrong word. In these latter days, if the man were under middle age, one would be sure this was so.

SCUTE. See CHAINS.

Common word for "tip," present of money.

See "SKUTE," Thirteenth Report, 1893; "Eng. Dial. Dict." This is allied to the word *scot* "in paying scot and lot," old voter's franchise.

'SERE or CERE. [See BRAUN for speaker.]

'Have you ever heard barley-aires (?ailes) called sere re)?' 'Yes, they call them cere sometimes.'—1905.

G. D. M."

'SHENDEL, SHENDELL, SHYNDELL. Kilmington Parish register, 1568, p. 30:—

'pay^d for v horsses to fetcche shyndells at

Seaton.

pay^d for ij thousand of shendells . . . ij^s vj^d

pay^d for ij thousand of shendells . . . x^s

"R. C."

There are many payments for these roofing materials, all are spelt as above. A great deal of money was sent on "shyndels," from the numerous entries within a few years. Usually these are flat slabs of cleft wood, but the small flat stones or slates must be meant, which were lined with wood "shendelpenes" or "pinnys."

'Promp. Parv.,' 1440: Schyngyl or chyngyl, hyllynge of ways, *Scindula*.

So Devon preserved the Latin form, changed to *g* elsewhere.

'SHIPPEN. [For speaker see BRAUN.] 'You mean they up-ht posts you tie up cows to in a shippen.'—1905. G. D. M."

This is sometimes said, originally to have meant *sheep-pen*, but only by those who are deceived by similarity of sound, frequent cause of mistakes. See Ninth Report, 1886, p. 80. The word is true old English. Anglo-Saxon, *scypen*, a ll, a shed. German, *schuppen*.

'The smyler with the knyf under his cloke,

The schipne brennyng with the blake smoke.'

Chaucer, "Knightes Tale," l. 1141.

See "W. S. W. B."; "Eng. Dial. Dict."

'SHUT = to weld. Kilmington Parish Register, 1567, 27:—

'payd Robard delyn for nayles and shutten

a spyle

iiij^d

"R. C."

This is still the regular word for to weld iron; used everywhere.

"Shuttyng a erde," i.e. welding a rod.

See "W. S. W. B.," p. 668; "Eng. Dial. Dict.," s.v. Shut 4; "Churchwardens' Accounts," Som. Rec. Soc., p. 68.

"Thicky rod's to short, mus' shut on vower or vive inches to un."

"SLAT-AXE. A kind of mattock with two ends, one for digging, the other for cutting through roots, the two edges being at right angles; the only term in use for this tool in the neighbourhood of Bere Alston. A local builder, asked what the ironmonger's name for the tool was, said he knew of none, and had not met with the tool in the trade-lists, but that another local name for it was 'visgy.'—1904. A. C."

In North Devon this is generally called a *two-bill*; the heavier tool of the same shape is the *bisgy*, from old French.

Cotgrave: *Besague*, f., a double-tongued mattock.

"SLOCKET=entice away, a variant of 'slock,' Vol. XVII, p. 108. The phrase 'slocketing away our girl' was used by a lady living near Bere Alston, very familiar with local speech.—1904. A. C."

See Eighth Report, 1885.

"SPARRES. Kilmington Parish Register, 1558, p. 12:—

'Payde to John tredwyne for sparres . . .	iiij ^d
Itm the sayde John hath gevyn one burden	
of sparres, & water bovyt a nother . . .	
Payde to the thatcher for iij dayes worke	
and halfe aboute the prests house meate	
drynke & wages commeth to . . .	xxij ^d
Payd for a hundred of Reade . . .	iiij ^s
	"R. C."

Cleft sticks, generally of hazel, used for thatching, still so-called.

In the Seventh Report, 1884, these at Torrington are called spears ("rhymes with 'fear'"), but in South and East Devon they are always spars to-day as they were in Tudor times.

See "W. S. W. B.," "Eng. Dial. Dict."

"SPYLE=spill, i.e. spindle. Kilmington Parish Register, 1567, p. 27:—

'payd Robard delyn for nayles and shutten	
a spyle	iiij ^d
payd John tochyn for shutten a spyle and	
makyn of kese'	"R. C."

This meant welding a broken iron rod or spindle, evidently that on which the bell worked.

See "W. S. W. B.," s.v. *Spill*; "Eng. Dial. Dict.," Thirteenth Report, 1893.

"STEEN or STEAN = an earthenware vessel. In a catalogue of a sale that was held at South Molton on 21 March, 1903, several were entered as steens. I have heard them called stains. H. S."

"STEEPING. [For speaker see BRAUN.] 'Steeping is tying a horse's forefoot to his neck to keep him from going fast.'

"(1) Steeping in this district is usually applied to the hedge plants that are layered down when a hedge is being renewed and made up. Most of the wood is cut off for fuel, but a few uprights are left at intervals of 3 to 6 feet to be thus layered down as steepers.

"(2) Yesterday I saw a goat with a bit of wood tied in front of it to prevent its breaking. I asked a young man what he called it, and he said it was a 'galeas.' I asked him to spell the word, and he tried two or three different ways; 'ga-le-as' gives the result as far as sound goes.—1905. G. D. M."

"STICHE OF REDE. Kilmington Parish Register, 1572, p. 35:—

'paid againe for iij stiche of rede . . . xxij^d'
"R. C."

The entry immediately above is for "two hundred of reede xj^s viij^d," i.e. at 120 sheaves (per 100), rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per sheaf—consequently 3 stiche for 1s. 10d. must mean many more than 3 *bundles*, as glossed by the editor. The price much higher than 1558. It is probable that this meant (the same number of sheaves as a *stitch* of corn) 30. If this is so the stitch in the Tudor period was the same as to-day, viz. 10.

See "W. S. W. B."

"STIDDLE. [See BRAUN for speaker.] 'You mean they upright posts you tie up cows to in a shippen. They calls 'em "stiddles" now, but they used to be called "zole trees" generally years back.'—1905. G. D. M."

Our common word *staddle* is pronounced *stiddle* in Cumberland, etc. See "Eng. Dial. Dict."

This is Cornish. See Jago, "Cornish Glossary."

"TABLYN = boarding, i.e. feeding. Kilmington Parish Register, 1567, p. 28:—

'payd to Robard delyn for tablyn of thre
 of mighell shaves [Michael Shave's]
 chyldren iij wekes
 payd to Robard delyn for tablyn of iij of
 mighell shaves chyldren fortnyght . iij^s iij^d
 "R. C."

As regards food, *table* and *board* mean the same, though the former was perhaps the more usual in the sixteenth century. In the "Promp. Parv.," 1440, we read "Table, *tabella*, *mensa*," and also "Boorde, *tabula*, *mensa*." "Table, mete boord that ys borne a-wey whān mete ys doōn."

See also Halliwell.

TARGET. See BED.

"THURLE. [See BRAUN for speaker.] 'They call a bullock thurle when its coat is staring, and it looks lean and hungry.'—1905. G. D. M."

See THURRALL, Eighth Report; THURDLE, Tenth Report, 1887.

The word means gaunt, thin.

"Thy buzzom Chucks were pretty vittee avore tha mad'st thyzel therle and thy Vlesh oll wangery, and thy skin oll vlagged with nort bet Agging and Veaking, and Tiltishness" ("Exmoor Scolding," l. 72).

"TIFFLES = ravellings, bits of thread. A charwoman of middle age, native of George Nympton, was brushing a carpet when she said, 'Now I must pick up the tiffles.' Later in the day she said 'ti-fles.'—20 April, 1904. H. S."

Usually called tiffing. See "W. S. W. B."; "Eng. Dial. Dict.," s.v. Tifle 3.

"TOADROCKY. [For speaker see BRAUN.]

"'There is some toadrocky every year over by Mr. Jones's pond.'

"'It is the same as frogs' spawn, isn't it?'

"'Oh, you call it that! Well, I never heard that sound for it before.'—1905. G. D. M."

Frogs and toads are so much alike as to be constantly confounded. This has been so ever since the days of Pliny. *Bufo* meant both frog and toad; so also did *rana* by some classical writers. Frogs' spawn is very commonly called

toads' spawn. "Promp. Parv." has "Frogge, or frugge, tode, *bufo*."

"TYE PIT. [See BRAUN for speaker.]

"A tye pit is any sort of a well, whether it has a pump or no.—1905. G. D. M."

Pit is the usual name for a well; *tie* is an old name for rope, and it has sometimes been used for a chain, hence tye pit must originally have meant only a well with rope and bucket, though it appears to have been afterwards used to denote any kind of well.

"VISGY. See SLAT-AXE.—A. C."

This is peculiar to Cornwall and the border. See Jago, "Cornish Glossary." The above is merely *bisgy* in a new guise. The change of *p* or *b* into *f* or *v* (and vice versa) is quite natural. A farmer used to come to my house who always (being drawn out) said, "Tis a vewtipul bew here sure 'nough" (beautiful view).

See "W. S. W. B.," s.v. *Bisgy*.

"WANT = a mole. An old inhabitant of South Molton, in speaking of a friend, said, 'Her husband used to wantey (kill wants) to all the farms round.'—21 October, 1902. H. S."

"*Caret, talpis et cæteris venemosis*" (Higden, "Polychronicon De Hibernia," Vol. I, p. 339).

"*pere lakkeþ also roo and wontes and oþere venemous bestes*" (translation of the above by John of Trevisa, a Devon man, 1387).

"WANTYING. A woman, a charwoman of George Nympton, informed my niece that her 'husband had gone out wanting.'—October, 1902. H. S."

Mole-catching.

"WINDING or TWISTING = warped. A carpenter of middle age was repairing a door which could not easily be closed. On being asked the cause, he replied, 'The wood is winding, perhaps you would call it twisting.' I asked him to explain. He said, 'It is not true,' meaning it was out of a direct line, being warped.—March, 1904. H. S."

This technical use of "wind" is applied only to a plane surface, as of a flat board, door, etc. "No wonder thick door 'ont shut vitty, he winds up dree-quarters of an inch."

"YETH=hearth. A North Devon servant girl on returning from her evening out, said she had heard her mother say, 'There isn't a bit of vire in the yeth.' She meant the grate.—1902. H. S."

Heifer, heat, heath, hearth, all change *h* into *y* almost without exception. Moreover *heath* and *hearth* are identical in sound as above.

Kilminster Parish Register, 1565, p. 23 :—

"paid to a boy to bear in shendells to make
a heath j^d"

See "W. S. W. B.," s.v. Yeth 2.

"ZEME=seam. Kilminster Parish Register, 1564, p. 22:—

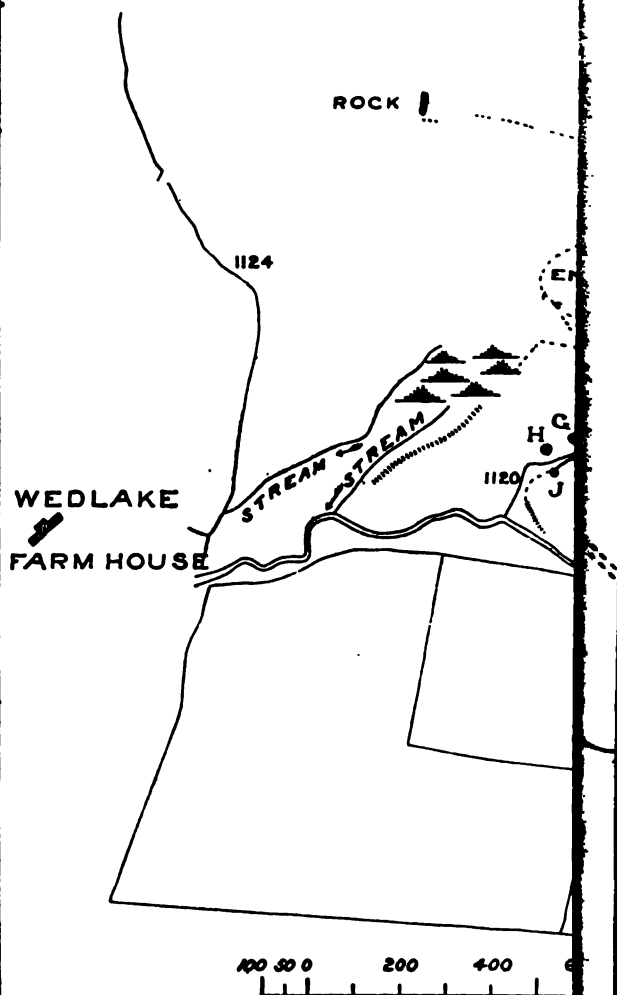
'Itm paid to Master poole for iiij zemes of
shendell viij^d
"R. C."

Although this is spelt *seame* in other items, the above entry clearly proves the pronunciation to have been the same in the Tudor period as at present. "Promp. Parv.": "Seem of corne, *quarterium*." A *quarter* was evidently not 8 bushels, as at present, but, as the Latin implies, only 4. This perfectly accords with its value to-day, viz. a horse-load, whence *sumpter*, a packhorse. The weight, too, exactly corresponds to a "pack" of wool = 240 lbs.

See "W. S. W. B.," "Eng. Dial. Dict.," s.v. Seam.

"ZOLE-TREES. See STIDDLE."

HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT



NOTE.—The scale of this plan is approximately 1 inch = 100 feet, and not 1 inch = 200 feet.

TENTH REPORT OF THE DARTMOOR EXPLORATION COMMITTEE.

TENTH REPORT of the Committee—consisting of *Rev. I. K. Anderson, Mr. R. Burnard, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Mr. J. D. Pode, Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Mr. Basil H. Thomson, and Mr. R. Hansford Worth*—for the purpose of exploring Dartmoor.

Edited by the Rev. S. BARING-GOULD, Secretary.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

REPORT OF THE EXPLORATION OF HUT CIRCLES, ETC., NEAR WEDLAKE FARM, PETERTAVY.

A VERY small but interesting collection of hut circles, fifteen in number, connected with the summit of Whittor by a reeve running southward from the latter to Petertavy Brook. These hut circles were conspicuously absent from all the Ordnance maps, but are now to be incorporated at the next issue. They lie N.N.E. by E. of Wedlake Farm, 200 yards distant, and about 150 yards from Petertavy Brook on its right-hand bank. At about 300 yards from this brook, and parallel to it, lies an unfinished reeve (joining the reeve to Whittor), about 500 yards of which is distinctly visible, terminating at a mass of rock (see plan $\pi \frac{1}{2} 60$). For the greater part of its length it is but a row of stones; nearer the great reeve it is banked with earth. A small, but probably ancient, stream (originating at a spring) passes through the settlement.

Hut circles C and B are surrounded by an enclosure of stones, 300 feet long from N.W. to S.E. The remaining hut circles are more or less enclosed by rows of stones, and a distinct bank remains on the east side of another small stream running into Petertavy Brook, nearer Wedlake. This bank (if ancient) seems to have had an intended connexion with the last-named enclosure. The whole of the settlement is in a marshy condition, though fairly drained by these two small streams (see large plan, $\pi \frac{1}{2} 60$).

HUT CIRCLE A.

A very fine hut circle, 32 feet in diameter externally and 21 feet internally. The entrance was probably to the north of west.

Charcoal, in large coarse pieces, was found somewhat abundantly; also a piece of spar with fine facet point, and some flint flakes.

HUT CIRCLE B.

External diameter, 24 feet; internal diameter, 15 feet.

There seemed a possible entrance on west side.

A raised circular platform, about 2 feet high, we pulled to pieces and examined, but with no result. Some charcoal was found at X X.

HUT CIRCLE C.

External diameter, 15 feet; internal diameter, 8 feet. Probable entrance at the south.

Found a red-stained spar crystal and a piece of iron (?) ore.

HUT CIRCLE D.

A fine, noble-looking circle, with large stones. Probable entrance on south side towards the stream. A wall to the stream joins there a wall from hut circle K; they probably formed a dam to the stream for some purpose.

A black, burnt-looking, clay-like material 3 feet below surface formed a thick floor all over this circle, regarding which Professor Worthington wrote:—

My colleague, Dr. A. Ogg, has kindly analysed this deposit, and reports that "it proves to be very rich oxide of iron. I think it would be worth while to search near the huts, preferably in hollows, to see if the same deposit is general at about the same depth. What its archæological significance may be, if it should be found only in the huts, I do not know. There is no tin in it, or the merest trace."

HUT CIRCLE E.

A good circle. External diameter, 25 feet; internal diameter, 17 feet. Doorway on south side paved with stones.

Found some pieces of pottery, some of which were lipped.

The floor was covered with the before-mentioned burnt-clay-looking stuff. A small horseshoe of iron was found on the "calm," 30 inches below the surface.

A striking feature of most of the hut circles in this settlement was, that though the first sight of the tops of the encircling stones on the surface, before excavation, was not

particularly emphatic, on digging, the stones were all contiguous underground, and at their bases formed a continuous wall of well-laid stones. The unusual depth of the huts, coupled with the last remark, may be due to the watery character of the situation. In nearly every case the digging was about 3 feet below the original surface, before we felt that the excavation was satisfactory.

HUT CIRCLE F.

External diameter, 28 feet; internal diameter, 18 feet.

There was no sign of an entrance. A heap of stones in the centre probably represented a paved floor. Here we found some pieces of pottery, some charcoal, and some of the burnt-clay-looking stuff.

HUT CIRCLE G.

External diameter, 32 feet; internal diameter, 18 feet. Floor paved in parts. There was no sign of an entrance. The floor was covered with about 9 inches of the burnt-clay-looking stuff.

Some charcoal and burnt stones and a flint were found in this circle.

HUT CIRCLE H.

This was not circular by any means. It had a raised-stone portion. There was no entrance observable. The greatest length, external, was from N.E. to S.W., 22 feet; internal, in the same direction, 14 feet.

From N. to S., external, 21 feet; internally, 10 feet.

Here we found some flints, one of which was worked, and about 2½ inches long; some small pieces of pottery, two cooking (or sling) stones, and some charcoal.

HUT CIRCLE J.

A small circle, connected on its north side with circle K by a stone and earth wall running more or less parallel with the stream.

External diameter, 18 feet; internal diameter, 10 feet.

A small portion of a circle on the south side. In each of these we found the ground covered with the burnt-clay-looking stuff.

HUT CIRCLE K.

External diameter, 24 feet; internal diameter, 14 feet. Connected to D by a wall across the stream N.E., and on the south side, to the W. of probable entrance, by a wall to J.

Here we found only a piece of flint.

HUT CIRCLE L.

A good hut circle, with a heap of stones in the middle. External diameter, 24 feet; internal diameter, 15 feet. Probable entrance at the south.

Here we found a large piece of unworked flint; also a lump which the workmen thought was copper ore.

HUT CIRCLE M.

A well-made hut circle. External diameter, 28 feet; internal diameter, 16 feet. The entrance was at the north, and two evident stone steps there led to the floor.

We found a little charcoal. The floor was a thick, hard mass of the black and burnt-clay-looking stuff.

HUT CIRCLE N.

Outside diameter, 30 feet. The inside was oval rather than circular; greater diameter, 20 feet; smaller diameter, 16 feet.

This hut circle was well paved all over, but under the paving was some of the black burnt-clay-looking stuff.

Here we found nothing but a stone, the shape of which seemed to point to its use as a hammer or pounder.

HUT CIRCLES P AND Q.

A fine small circle 12 feet in diameter. The entrance seemed well indicated on the north side. We found specks of charcoal and traces of fire. One stone seemed much burnt. A few stones on the east side we thought represented the remains of a wall, but the thick furze concealed its identity. We burned this furze down to the ground, and disclosed a perfect and large hut circle (Q), the external diameter of which was 45 feet, and its internal diameter 30 feet. The entrance was to the south-east.

Two well-paved portions jutted from each side of the entrance into the circle. In the centre of the hut we found some pieces of pottery and some charcoal. We also found three flints, three cooking stones, and one small (sling) stone.

About 700 yards N.E. of this settlement, and 50 yards from the cart-track which crosses Petertavy Brook, was a heap of stones about 20 feet in diameter (marked Z on large plan), which had the appearance of a cairn previously rifled. It stood about 4 feet high in the centre.

We removed every loose stone down to the "calm," and

found in the very centre a stone 30 inches square, which raised our hopes of a find, especially as about 5 feet from it we had found about a pint of wood charcoal.

The stone was about 1 foot in thickness, but we were disappointed on raising it.

Due south of this cairn was a small heap of stones (marked Y on large plan) surrounding a natural small piece of rock. We removed every stone, and then dug down 30 inches. We found only a flint.

Following the cart-track westward 400 feet was another irregular and larger heap of stones (marked X on large plan), close to the track. We proceeded as before, and found a flint and a small quantity of charcoal. Both X and Y were probably the remains of some primitive habitation, but could not be described as hut circles.

On commencing operations at the "Wedlake" settlement, the diggers called the hut circles "rings," but soon changed the term "rings" to "pits," as they had to dig so deep to get to the "calm." So, in spite of its limited area, it took four practised diggers eight days to complete. It was thoroughly explored. This settlement was evidently connected with the settlement and camp at Whittor, and also with the more extensive collection of hut circles on the other side of the Petertavy Brook, which figures on Sheet XCVIII, 14 Ordnance ¹⁸⁸⁰ Survey, and which apparently has never been thoroughly explored. It would probably repay our Committee, and would complete this portion of Dartmoor exploration, if this large settlement were exhaustively taken in hand.

HEXWORTHY CIRCLE.

Trial pits and trenches were sunk in this circle last summer, and charcoal was found strewn on the floor of "calm," thus confirming the results obtained in other stone circles on Dartmoor.

IRVINE K. ANDERSON.
ROBERT BURNARD.
S. BARING GOULD.
J. D. PODE.
J. BROOKING ROWE.
BASIL H. THOMSON.
R. HANSFORD WORTH.

FIRST REPORT OF THE CHURCH PLATE COMMITTEE.

FIRST REPORT *of the Committee—consisting of Mr. Maxwell Adams, Mr. J. S. Amery, Dr. Brushfield, Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Mr. T. Cann Hughes (Secretary), Sir Roper Lethbridge, Rev. O. J. Reichel, Mr. Harbottle Reed (Secretary), Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, Mr. George E. Windeatt, and the Rev. J. F. Chanter.*

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

INTRODUCTORY.

A COMMITTEE was appointed in 1900 to prepare a detailed account of the Church plate in the Rural Deanery of Totnes, and at the Teignmouth meeting in 1904 the scope of the Committee was extended to the whole diocese, dealing with the rural deaneries in turn. The deaneries of Totnes and Tavistock are partially completed, and in North Devon one member of the Committee, Rev. J. F. Chanter, has been good enough to make the returns for that of Sherwell in the Arch-deaconry of Barnstaple, which being completed, now forms the first part of your Committee's report.

DEVONSHIRE GOLDSMITHS.

Any investigation of the Church plate of Devonshire must of necessity involve some account and list of the goldsmiths and plate-workers of the county, for a large proportion of it is of local production and workmanship, and often bears no date-letter by which its date can be accurately fixed; and we are consequently thrown back on the maker's mark as the only clue by which, apart from its style, a fairly exact period for it can be given.

In very early days all goldsmiths were required to bring their wares to London to be marked; but in 1397 there was an enactment establishing an assay of touch in various cities

and boroughs, under the superintendence of their mayors, with the aid of the Masters of the Mint where there was one, and in 1423 some provincial assay towns were set up, though there was no Devonshire one among the number. Exeter, however, had a Guild of Goldsmiths established in it from very ancient times and used its own marks, though the origin of its right to stamp plate is unknown, and the name of the Mint, which still survives, probably marks the position of the guild in the city from its first establishment, and was the quarter occupied by the plate-workers in the last century.

The London Goldsmiths' Company still, however, exercised some control over the provincial ones, and this right was confirmed by their charter of 1462, which gave them powers of inspection and regulation not merely in London, but in all parts of the kingdom, and periodical progresses were made by their wardens throughout the country for this purpose. In its accounts for 1517 is the following entry:—

Agreed that the wardens shall ride at Seynt Iamys Feyre to such places and towns in the West part of England that they shall think most necessary.

The earliest Exeter marks that are known, are of the sixteenth century, and from the latter half of that century till the middle of the nineteenth there are many examples of both domestic and Church plate which bear the Exeter mark. In its earliest form it was a large Roman capital letter X, but it has many variations: generally it is crowned, though not always; sometimes two X's interlaced; sometimes surrounded with a plain, at other times with a dotted circle; sometimes with pellets, mullets, or quatrefoils in the side angles of the X; in later examples these are generally wanting. There are probably also many other local town marks, but the only other instances that are on record at present are Plymouth and Barnstaple; all these are before the year 1700. With the year 1701 we come to more certain ground. By an Act of Parliament (12 & 13 Will. III, c. IV) Exeter was legally established as an *assay* town, and the Act was put into force almost immediately. The Exeter goldsmiths held a meeting, according to the Act, on 7 August, 1701, and elected William Ekins and Daniel Slade as their first wardens. Edward Richards was appointed Assay Master, and all goldsmiths of Devon and the adjoining counties were notified and ordered to enter their marks, the distinguishing mark of Exeter being a castle of three towers on a shield *party per pale*, being the arms of the city of Exeter. From

this period a fairly continuous list of Devonshire goldsmiths can be compiled, though the first page of the Company's record book, which contained twenty-three names, is now missing. Many of these, however, have been recovered from other sources.

The following list of Devonshire goldsmiths does not in any way claim to be perfect, exhaustive, or in all cases correct, but merely an attempt and basis for a later and more perfect one. In it I have included all goldsmiths who entered or registered a mark with the Exeter Goldsmiths' Company up to the time of its closing, whether resident in the county or not, and also all names I have come across in parochial registers, public records, deeds, wills, etc., of persons designated as goldsmiths residing in the county of Devon; but it is, I am sure, capable of large additions, particularly before the year 1700. Some of the names given were probably not working goldsmiths, but only retailers of plate, but I have thought it best to include them, and I have given, as far as I am able, the place of their residence; also the earliest and latest dates that I have met with for each goldsmith. In some cases the latter is that of the death. In the names for the eighteenth century the earliest date is generally that in which the goldsmith entered his name and registered a mark. These are mainly based on the list of English goldsmiths, by Mr. R. C. Hope, published several years ago in the "Reliquary," with additions and alterations. I have given a later date than usual to T. Matthew, or Mathev, the Exeter goldsmith. Cripps, in his standard work on "Old English Plate" (6th edition), gives 1565 to 1585. The date 1608 is from a dated chalice at St. Peter's, Barnstaple. I have omitted D. Coton, *circ.* 1575, given by Cripps; this mark is said to occur on a chalice at Stoke Rivers. Having several times personally examined this piece, I am perfectly certain the mark is **IT**, not **D**; the second mark is **CoToN**, the o's being small capitals, the other letters large capitals.

I should have liked to have added to this list the distinguishing mark of each goldsmith, but this would have involved over a hundred illustrations. The earliest makers' marks were some device; later the first two letters of the surname were added, later again the two first letters of the surname only. After 1720 we find the initials of the Christian and surnames. These became obligatory by the Act of Parliament of 1739, and have been in use up to the present time.

The Exeter hall carried on an extensive business, though a great deal of the plate assayed there came from outside

the county, Bristol especially; and in 1848 it stamped more plate than any other provincial office in England, with the exception of Sheffield. But in 1885 the Bristol workers, finding it more convenient to send their produce elsewhere, and the local workers having to a great extent died out, its operations dwindled to almost nothing. It was closed from want of work, and probably will never be reopened.

Thus a chapter in what may be called one of the oldest industries of the county has ended, as has also the production of the raw material, silver mining being an industry of North Devon as early as 1290 and carried on till 1875 at Combemartin; but in the roll of the workers of the metal will be found the names of many who have been the foremost citizens of their towns.

Name.	Town or Residence.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.
Adams, Edward .	. . Exeter .	. —	1830
Adams, John .	. . — .	. 1782	—
Adams, William .	. . — .	. 1711	—
Anthony, Edward .	. . Exeter .	. 1655	—
Arno, Peter .	. . Barnstaple .	. 1716	1728
Ashe, Mary .	. . Launceston .	. 1703	—
Audry, John .	. . Exeter .	. 1701	—
Babbage, Benjamin .	. . Totnes .	. —	—
Babbage, John .	. . Exeter .	. 1725	1741
Balle, J. .	. . — .	. 1781	1795
Beer, Thomas .	. . Plymouth .	. 1770	1773
Bently .	. . Exeter .	. 16th cent.	—
Bennet, Sampson .	. . — .	. 1721	1743
Birdlake, Richard .	. . Plymouth .	. 1710	—
Bishop, Francis .	. . — .	. 1720	1773
Blackford, Samuel .	. . — .	. 1706	1728
Blake, Thomas .	. . — .	. 1724	1759
Boutell, John .	. . — .	. 1726	1743
Briant, William .	. . Exeter .	. 1701	—
Brimley, A. .	. . — .	. 1716	—
Brimley, John .	. . — .	. 1715	1717
Broadhurst, Edward .	. . Plymouth .	. —	1773
Browne, Benjamin .	. . — .	. 1708	1716
Browne, John .	. . Plymouth .	. 1773	—
Browne, Nicholas .	. . Exeter .	. 1701	1703
Browne, William .	. . — .	. 1753	1753
Burdon, John .	. . — .	. 1719	1729
Byne, Thomas .	. . — .	. 1855	—
Carne, George .	. . Plymouth .	. —	1830
Catkill, Robert .	. . Exeter .	. 1705	—
Caunter, William George .	. . — .	. 1875	—

Name.	Town or Residence.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.
Clarke, Thomas . . .	— . . .	1725	—
Coffin, Thomas . . .	Exeter . . .	1757	1773
Coffin, William . . .	Exeter . . .	1773	1786
Coleman, Daniel . . .	— . . .	1738	1758
Coles, Joseph . . .	— . . .	1713	1730
Collier, Joseph . . .	— . . .	1713	1720
Colyne, Thomas . . .	Exeter . . .	1474	—
Coton, J. . . .	Exeter . . .	1575	—
Cotten, John . . .	Barnstaple . . .	—	1601
Cotyn, or Cotton, William . . .	Exeter . . .	1512	1560
Courtail, Lewis . . .	— . . .	1756	1757
Davy, John . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1544	1581
Dock, Andrew Wortheday . . .	— . . .	1721	—
Drake, William . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1707
Easton, C., or Eston . . .	Exeter . . .	1576	1581
Easton, G., or Eston . . .	Exeter . . .	1582	1590
Edes, John . . .	Exeter . . .	1596	—
Ekins, William . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1712
Elliot, Peter . . .	Dartmouth . . .	1703	1730
Elston, John . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1728
Elston, John, jun. . . .	Exeter . . .	1725	1729
Elston, Philip . . .	Exeter . . .	1707	1748
Eustace, John . . .	— . . .	—	1776
Eveleigh, William . . .	Dartmouth . . .	—	1773
Eveleigh, — . . .	Totnes . . .	1652	—
Evans, Nicholas . . .	Totnes . . .	1830	1853
Ezekiel, Abraham . . .	Exeter . . .	—	1757
Ferris, George . . .	Exeter . . .	1810	1838
Ferris, George, jun. . . .	Exeter . . .	1830	1859
Ferris, Richard . . .	Exeter . . .	1797	1810
Freeman, Richard (i.) . . .	Exeter (?) . . .	1705	1709
Freeman, Richard (ii.) . . .	Exeter (?) . . .	1767	1769
Foote, Thomas . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1708
Fowler, John . . .	Exeter . . .	—	1830
F—— J—— . . .	Exeter . . .	1660(<i>circ.</i>)	—
Geen, J. T. . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1842	1853
Gidley, J. . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1856
Gillard, Samuel . . .	Barnstaple . . .	—	1830
Glyde, Samuel . . .	— . . .	1740	1733
Hall, William . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1830
Harvey, William . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1773
Hawkins, David . . .	Plymouth . . .	1769	1773
Hayshaw, Thomas . . .	Bridgwater . . .	1705	—

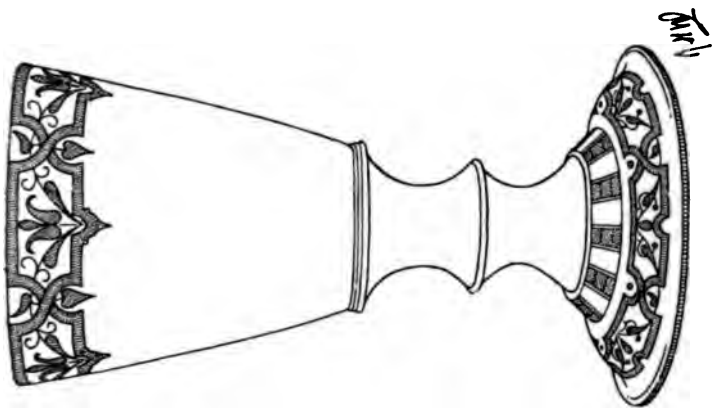
CHURCH PLATE COMMITTEE.

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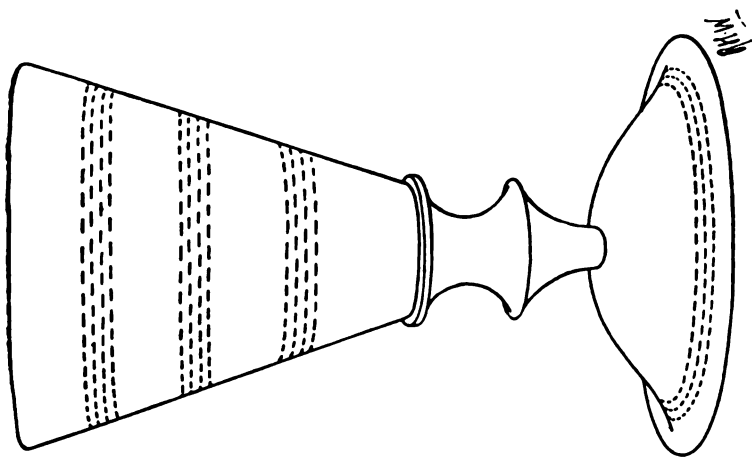
Name.	Town or Residence.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.
Head, Joseph . . .	— . . .	1855	—
Hicks, Joseph . . .	Exeter . . .	1784	1834
Holbrook, Hugh . . .	Barnstaple . . .	—	1370
Hollin, Richard . . .	Truro . . .	1704	—
Holt, James or Jason . . .	Plymouth . . .	1708	1773
Horwood . . .	Exeter . . .	16th cent.	1590
Hutchins, Adam . . .	— . . .	1714	1722
Jacobs, Alexander . . .	Dartmouth . . .	—	1830
Jenkins, James . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1773
Jenkins, Richard . . .	Exeter . . .	1765	1806
Jenkins, William . . .	Exeter . . .	1806	1830
Jones, John . . .	Exeter . . .	1570	1590
Jones, David . . .	— . . .	1762	1781
Jouett, Peter . . .	— . . .	1706	—
Kaynes, Thomas . . .	Exeter (?) . . .	1767	1769
Keen, H. . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1856
L——, J—— . . .	— . . .	1641	—
Lake, Henry . . .	Exeter . . .	1868	1886
Lake, John Elett . . .	Exeter . . .	1875	—
Le Compt, James . . .	— . . .	1739	1743
Leigh, Joseph . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1728
Ley, Simon . . .	Exeter . . .	—	1830
Lovell, Abraham . . .	— . . .	1716	1722
Lovering, Richard . . .	Barnstaple . . .	—	1632
Liddard, John . . .	Devonport . . .	1830	—
Mallet, John . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1811	1856
Manby, John . . .	Dartmouth . . .	1705	—
Marsh, John . . .	— . . .	1720	—
Marshall, James . . .	— . . .	1725	—
Maryew, Jane . . .	— . . .	1722	—
Mathew, T. . .	Exeter . . .	1565	1608
Matthews, Robert . . .	Barnstaple . . .	—	1632
Maynard, W. T. (last Assay Master) . . .	Exeter . . .	—	1886
Melun Micon . . .	— . . .	1720	1727
Mortimer, John . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1715
Moy, J. . .	Exeter . . .	1638	—
Muston, Henry . . .	— . . .	1721	—
Nathan, Benjamin Symons . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1773
Osborne . . .	Exeter . . .	1638	1663
Osment, John . . .	Exeter . . .	1835	1855

Name.	Town or Residence.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.
Palmer, Robert (Assay Master)	Exeter . . .	1708	1726
Parkin, Isaac . . .	Exeter . . .	1835	1856
Peard, George or John . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1597	1632
Peard, John . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1655	1680
Pearse, Joseph . . .	— . . .	1748	—
Pelet, Moses . . .	— . . .	1730	—
Peke, John . . .	— . . .	1710	—
Plint, Richard . . .	Truro . . .	1705	1729
Pope, W. . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1856
Punchard, Richard . . .	Totnes . . .	1655	—
Quycke, Peter . . .	Barnstaple . . .	—	1573
Radcliffe, Jasper . . .	Exeter . . .	1627	1675
Raynes, Thomas . . .	— . . .	—	1770
Reed, John . . .	— . . .	1716	1720
Reynolds, Thomas . . .	Exeter . . .	1705	1709
Richards, Edward (Assay Master)	Exeter . . .	1701	1727
Rickards, S. . . .	Exeter . . .	—	1856
Ross, James Croad . . .	— . . .	1869	—
Rowe, — . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1699
Rowe, Benjamin . . .	Falmouth . . .	—	1830
Salter, Thomas . . .	— . . .	—	1883
Sampson, Thomas . . .	Exeter . . .	1706	1725
Sams, Richard . . .	— . . .	1757	1773
Sandford, Frederick . . .	Plymouth . . .	1830	—
Seldon, John . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1652	1668
Servante, Henry, jun. . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1698	1704
Skinner, Matthew (Assay Master)	Exeter . . .	1757	1773
Slade, Daniel . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1708
Smith, John . . .	Barnstaple . . .	1706	1708
Sobey, William Rawlings . . .	— . . .	1835	1851
Spicer, Edward . . .	Exeter . . .	1701	1706
Stevens, James . . .	— . . .	1721	—
Stone, John . . .	Exeter . . .	1841	—
Stone, Thomas Hart . . .	Exeter . . .	1861	—
Strong, Edward . . .	— . . .	1715	—
Strong, James . . .	Exeter . . .	1705	1726
Strong, Thomas . . .	Plymouth . . .	1766	1773
Suger, John . . .	— . . .	1712	—
Sweet, Edward . . .	Dunster . . .	1704	1710
Symons, Pentecost . . .	Plymouth . . .	1706	1720
Symons, Roger Berriman . . .	Plymouth . . .	1765	1773
Thorne, Thomas . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1773
Tingcombe, John . . .	Plymouth . . .	—	1773
Tolcher, — . . .	Plymouth . . .	1711	—
Torkington, John . . .	— . . .	1727	—

PLATE I.

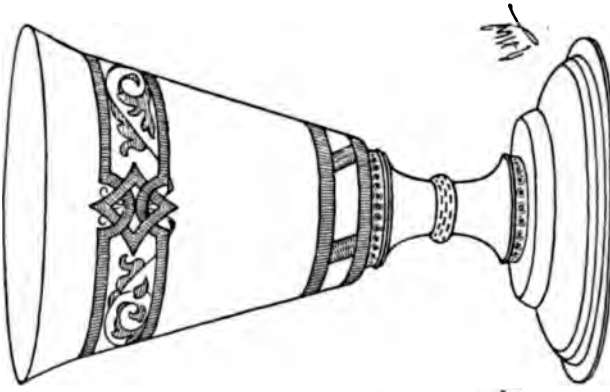


TRENTISHOE, ST. PETERS.
Chalice x $\frac{1}{4}$.
(Elizabethan, probably local.)

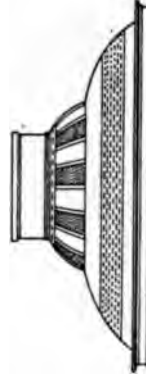


STOKE RIVER.
Chalice x $\frac{1}{4}$.
(Elizabethan, Exeter work, Mark "I CoTON".)

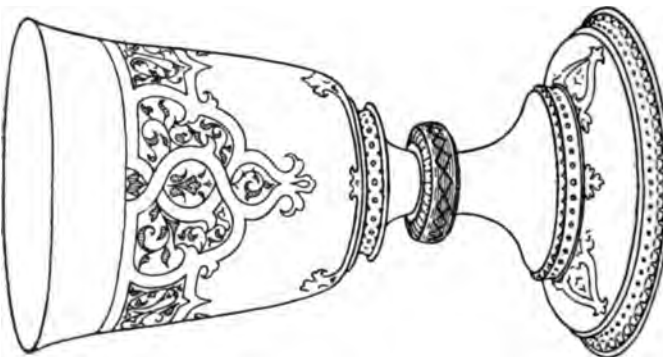
PLATE II.



LOXHORE.
Chalice x £.
Local Elizabethan.)

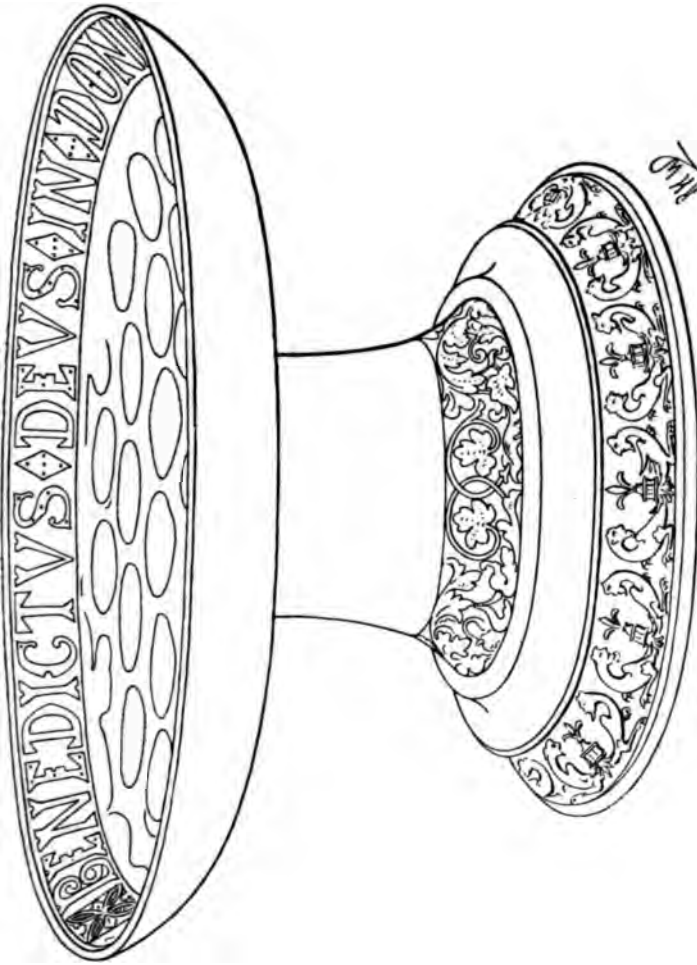


SWYMBRIDGE.
Cover x £.
LOXHORE.
Cover x £.



SWYMBRIDGE.
Chalice x £.
(Elizabethan, Exeter work of T. Mathew.)

PLATE III.



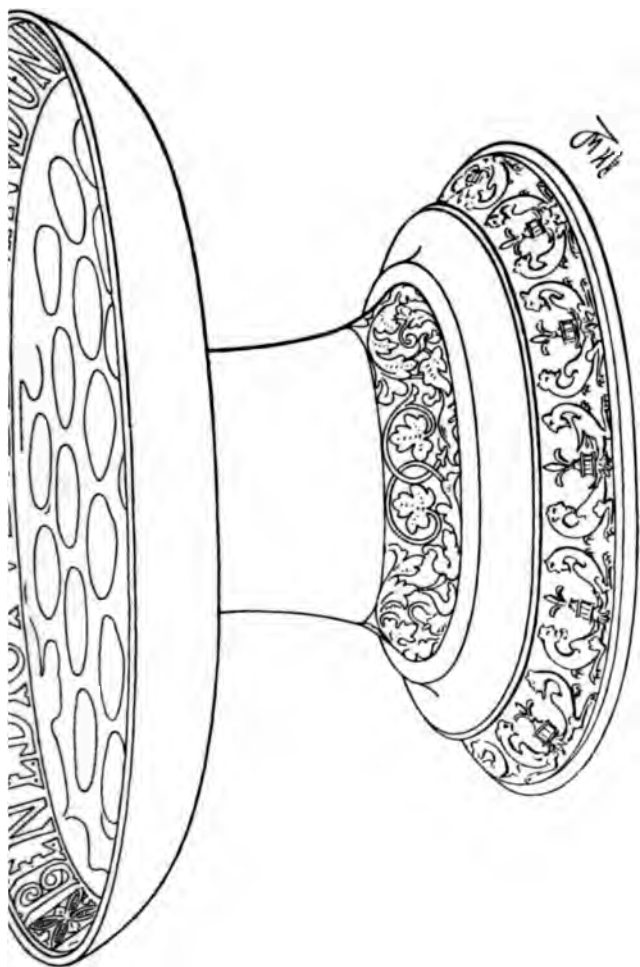
ARLINGTON.
Tazza (temp. Henry VIII) x 4.
(Used as Alma Diab.)

See page 155.

REPORT OF CHURCH PLATE COMMITTEE.—To follow Plate II.



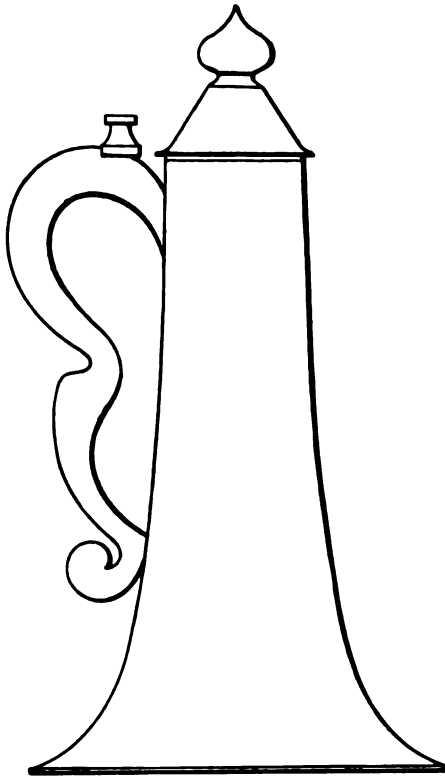
PLATE III.



ARLINGTON
Tazza (temp. Henry VIII) $\times \frac{5}{8}$.
(Used as Alms Dish.)



PLATE IV.



STOKE RIVERS.
Pewter Flagon $\times \frac{1}{4}$.

CHURCH PLATE COMMITTEE

153

Name.	Town or Residence.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.
Trehane, Sampson . . .	Exeter . . .	—	1830
Tripe, Anthony . . .	— . . .	1712	1725
Trowbridge, Francis . . .	— . . .	1730	1756
Trowbridge, George . . .	Exeter . . .	1710	1741
Turner, G.	Exeter . . .	1812	1834
Tythe, Jacob	Launceston . . .	1703	—
Vavasour, Richard . . .	Totnes . . .	1704	—
Webber, John	— . . .	1724	—
Welch, Thomas	Exeter . . .	1830	—
Welch, William	Plymouth . . .	1766	1773
Wentingworth, John . . .	Exeter . . .	1327	—
Wilcocks, Richard . . .	Plymouth . . .	1704	—
Williams, James	— . . .	1857	1869
Williams, James	— . . .	1717	—
Williams, Josiah	— . . .	1869	—
Williams, Zachariah . . .	— . . .	1705	1720
Wilmott, Samuel	— . . .	1723	—
Worth, Andrew	— . . .	1714	1721
Yeds, B.	Exeter . . .	16th cent.	17th cent.

J. FREDERICK CHANTER.

THE CHURCH PLATE OF
THE RURAL DEANERY OF SHERWELL,

ARCHDEACONRY OF BARNSTAPLE.

The rural deanery of Sherwell, of which a detailed account is here given, while perhaps not the most interesting, happens to be the first completed, and will be found to be very representative of that in any part of the county, and indeed throughout England, showing an extremely small portion of pre-Reformation plate, while the rest is mainly of four periods which everywhere are especially rich in the provision of Church plate.

(i.) *The Elizabethan Period, and particularly the years 1570-80.*—The final restoration of the chalice to the laity at this period involved the necessity of a larger chalice than the mediæval ones, in which the bowl had gradually decreased in size. This led to the wholesale destruction of the mediæval chalices, their silver being needed for the new ones. With these there is or was always a cover, which was generally used as a paten. If, later, a larger paten was required, it seems to be often a secular plate altered for the purpose by a stand being fitted to it; this later addition is sometimes of very rough local work.

(ii.) *The Restoration Period*.—The destruction and spoliation of the civil wars, when so much was melted down for minting, left large gaps in the Church plate. This the supporters of the Church in many cases filled by dedicating secular cups and plate—thank-offerings in some cases when the King came to his own again.

(iii.) *Queen Anne Period*, which marks the period of a Church revival and also the incorporation into companies of the provincial goldsmiths and plate-workers, and declined with the loss of many of the most earnest clergy by the non-juror movement and the accession to power of the latitudinarian party in early Georgian days.

(iv.) *The Victorian Age*, when nearly every cathedral and church in England was restored and refitted, marking, alas! the loss of many Elizabethan cups which are mentioned in the Terriers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, new and poor imitations of mediæval work being in many cases substituted for fine examples of Exeter work of the sixteenth century.

Into these four groups almost all the Sherwell deanery plate may be divided, and, as may be expected in the west, a large proportion of it bears Exeter marks, and is the work of Devonshire goldsmiths, though several of these Exeter marks are not recorded in Cripps' standard work on plate.

The description given is the result of a personal examination of every piece in the deanery, as I find returns made are very unreliable.

In the description of the chalices the following expressions are used:—

(i.) *Elizabethan Pattern*.—A cone-shaped chalice with a band of floral ornament running round it; stem with small rounded boss or knop in centre, and around foot ornamented with indented pattern or dotted ornamentation. These all have covers, and date from 1570 to 1600.

(ii.) *Wine-glass Pattern*.—Bowl more the shape of a wine glass, with an inclination to a lip at the top; knop or boss on stem is sometimes wanting on these examples. Date from 1590 to 1640.

(iii.) *Baluster Stem Pattern*.—Conical bowl; stem like a baluster, and plain round foot. Date from 1600 to 1710.

(iv.) *Georgian Pattern*.—Various patterns of the Georgian and early Victorian period.

(v.) *Modern Imitation Mediæval*.—Copied or adapted from mediæval or foreign patterns. These are all of the last fifty years of the nineteenth century.

This classification is to a certain extent based on that of Archdeacon Lea, in his work on "Worcestershire Church Plate" (edition 1884), and the dates, etc., on Cripps' "Old English Plate" (6th edition).

DETAILED LIST OF PLATE.

ARLINGTON.

Chalice.—Wine-glass pattern, bowl straight sides with slight lip, stem plain, circular, with plain boss or knob; height $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. Marks: one only, that of maker—W. M., with mullet under in shield. Similar mark is noted by Cripps on a piece with London mark of 1658. Inscription: "Deo et ecclesiae de Arlington Gascoigne Canham A.M. Rector D.D. 10th Januarii Anno Domini 1661."

Cover.—Very plain and flat; same mark as on chalice; on foot, in a scroll, shield, with arms, a cannon on a carriage. Crest, arm with a cannon ball. Punning heraldry on its donor Canham. Same arms and crest are on a seal attached to the will of Gascoigne Canham, proved 5 August, 1667.

Paten.—Plain plate on a stand which is a later addition. Diameter, 7 in.; on the rim a coat of arms has been erased. Three marks: (i.) maker's, R. S., with heart below in shield (as on Bodmin flagon, 1619); (ii.) leopard's head crowned, (iii.) date-letter, 1628 (London).

Inscription IHS in pricked letters.

Alms Dish.—A very fine piece. A standing mazer or tazza, parcel-gilt bowl is punched all over with bosses in rings; the centre one of these has the arms of Chichester impaled with Palmer (Giles Chichester of Arlington married Catherine Palmer 1699). Round the inside edge of bowl, which is gilt, is the inscription in relief, "Benedictus Deus in donis suis et sanctis in omnibus." The lettering is very similar to that on the Narford mazer, which is of the same date. Round the foot is a mixed ornamentation of grotesque figures, human heads looking at each other with animal fore-quarters, back to back with fleur-de-lis between. The base of stem is repoussé work with conventional foliage. Height, 5 in.; bowl, 9 in. diameter; foot, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter (see illustration).

Marks: (i.) maker's, a cup in shield; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) date-letter, 1532 (London). Similar marks are found on a tazza at Rochester Cathedral.

Flagons.—(i.) plated, (ii.) pewter.

BERRYNARBOR.

Chalice.—A fair example of the Elizabethan style, with usual floral band round centre of bowl. The boss on stem is somewhat unusual shape, being spherical, with perfectly flat top and bottom. Height, 7 in.; bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) a flower or plant in irregular shield; (ii.) T in shield; (iii.) MATHEV, letters interlinked in oblong—the marks of T. Matthew, an Exeter goldsmith, 1570–1600. There are several others by this maker in the deanery; it is of the date probably 1576 *circ.*

Chalice Cover of the same style.

Marks: (i.) lion rampant; (ii.) fleur-de-lis. Both these marks are found in Exeter work of this period, and is probably by same maker as chalice.

Paten.—A plain plate, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Stand a later addition of very rough workmanship.

Marks: (i.) lion rampant; (ii.) I V W, V and W interlinked with crown on top and small fleur-de-lis below, all in shield. This is a hitherto unrecorded mark; most probably an Exeter one, as the V and W interlinked form X's, which with crown is a regular Exeter mark; the lion rampant is also found with other Exeter marks. There are very similar marks on Martinhoe paten. (iii.) Lion rampant repeated as (i.).

It is probably a secular plate, given and adapted for a paten.

BRENDON.

Chalice.—Plain wine-glass style, on slender baluster stem. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

Marks: (i.) maker's, I G, with rosette under in a shield, with cusp in centre of top; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter 1614 (London). A tall, slender, graceful cup for its dimensions.

Chalice Cover.—An older Elizabethan one: diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Usual shape, with dotted ornamentation and quatrefoil on button. No marks.

Paten, plain on stand, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 2 in. high.

Marks: (i.) maker's £1 in black letter with crown over (J. Elston); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) Exeter City Arms; (v.) date-letter, 1717 (Exeter).

BRATTON FLEMING.

This parish has a very representative and good collection—the best in the deanery—though no single piece to vie with Arlington mazer.

Chalices.—1. Wine-glass pattern, curved side with lip; stem has boss in centre, and foot round, with cable-pattern border. Height, 9 in.; bowl, 4 in. diameter; 5 in. deep; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, M.B., linked with ornament below on shield, and similar to that on Chelmorton paten, 1607; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter, 1591 (London).

2. Modern imitation mediæval, with hexagonal foot. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. Stem with jewelled boss.

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. B.; (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1875 (London).

Patens.—1. An early piece, to which a foot has been added at a later date; round top there is a leaf-pattern of Elizabethan pattern, which appears to be a later addition. Under these is an inscription, which is partly hidden by added foot; all that is visible is a heart with marks of a wound on it, and "E . . . itt x F." Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. Inscription on top: "Deo x Dedicatum." Lettering of this is about 1670 style.

Marks: (i.) I. F. in shield, with engrailed top; (ii.) in dotted circle letter X with four pellets in angles (Exeter?); (iii.) same as (ii). The foot has a separate mark, I P in shield, probably I. Peard, Barnstaple, died 1680.

2. Plain, with foot, 5 in. diameter; foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; in centre a monogram or pattern.

(i.) P C, with crown over in shield. D is reversed; (ii.) harp crowned and W in black-letter cap. in same shield. This would probably be Irish, and might possibly have some connexion with the Dillons of Chimwell, an Irish family who by marriage with a Fleming heiress inherited manor of Bratton; or the marks may be date-letter, 1675 (Dublin), and mark of Paul Lowland, Warden of Dublin Guild that year.

3. Modern mediæval pattern, 6 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. B.; (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1875. Inscript-

tion: "To the glory of God and in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Presented to St. Peter's Church of Bratton Fleming in grateful remembrance of the Rev. H. S. Pinder, M.A., thirty-six years' faithful service in the above parish, 1876."

Flagon.—Tankard shape. 10 in. high, 4 in. diameter at lid. Inscription: "Mense dedicata mysticae Brattoniae Flein: Parochia p. John Wauchop, Rector ib." Arms, wheatsheaf between two mullets.

Marks: (i.) date-letter, 1701 (Exeter); (ii.) castle; (iii.) lion's head crowned; (iv.) Britannia; (v.) maker's, El. in black letter with crown over (J. Elston, sen.).

Candlesticks.—Four very handsome ones. Fluted Corinthian columns, rising from high square pediments. Height, 15 in. Have on sides of pediments: (i.) Arms of Caius Coll., Cambridge; (ii.) argent on a bend dexter, between three martlets three escallops, perhaps those of the Rev. Bartholemew Wortley, Rector, who was the donor. They are the property of the rector for the time being, not of the Church, though occasionally used on the altar.

There are no marks whatever, save that the weight is marked on each piece, that of No. iii., 45 oz. 10 dwt., and socket 2 oz. 15 dwt.

Alms Dish.—Pewter, 12½ in. diameter. Inscription: "W C. T C Wardens 1684."

CHALLACOMBE.

All here is modern. The Elizabethan chalice with cover, by Matthew, of Exeter, was got rid of in 1850; it is mentioned in Terrier.

Chalice.—Modern mediæval pattern, with six-lobed foot. Height, 7½ in.; bowl, 4½ in. diameter, 2½ in. deep; foot, 5 in. A good design in silver-gilt.

Marks: (i.) maker's, E. B. W. J. (Edward, John, and W. Barnard); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1850 (London).

Paten.—Modern mediæval silver-gilt, 5½ in. diameter. Marks as on chalice.

Flagon.—Modern mediæval. Height, 8½ in.

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. B. in oblong; (ii.), (iii.), and (iv.) as above; (v.) date-letter, 1872.

Alms Dish.—Plain, 6½ in. diameter. Marks as on flagon.

Cruet.—Silver and glass. Date-letter, 1877.

COMBEMARTIN.

Chalice.—Bowl, straight side with lip, mounted on circular stem with round boss, foot of three decreasing circles. Height, 9 in.; bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; foot, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter. A type somewhat irregular, though bowl is a common Restoration shape; it is silver-gilt. Inscription: "The gift of Thomas Ivatt of Combemartin July 1. Anno Dom. 1634." (T. Ivatt's wife was Judith, daughter of Gabriel Newman, goldsmith, of London, and widow of W. Hancock, lord of manor of Combemartin. She was buried 29 March, 1634, and it was probably given as a memorial of her.) Arms shield mantled; on a cross five fleurs-de-lis. Crest on a helmet: a gauntleted hand holding a fleur-de-lis.

Marks: (i.) maker's, R. C. in heart-shaped shield; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1634 (London).

Paten.—Plain, on stand. Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. On the bottom of the foot are the same arms as on the chalice.

Marks same as on chalice.

Flagon.—A massive tankard-shaped one. Height, 12 in.; diameter at lid, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; at foot, 7 in.

Inscription: "1748. The gift to the church of Combemartyn by Mrs. Elizabeth Horwood. Relict of the Rev. Mr. Richard Horwood, late Rector of the said parish." Arms in mantled shield. Az. a chevron erminois between three bitterns (Horwood of Blakewell, Marwood). Above the arms is a curious figure with nimbus holding two children.

Marks: (i.) date-letter, 1750 (London); (ii.) maker's, I. B., in oblong (as on Llangedwyn flagon, 1753); (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) lion passant.

There are also a pewter flagon and two pewter dishes; one has the mark of J. Webber, Barum.

COUNTISBURY AND LYNMOUTH.

Chalices.—1. (At Countisbury.) Peculiar shape. Conical bowl standing on a vase.

Marks: (i.) maker's, C. F. in oval; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter, 1831 (London); (v.) King's head.

2. Modern mediæval pattern. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) anchor (Birmingham); (ii.) makers', T. T. and Co., in oblong; (iii.) date-letter, 1870; (iv.) lion; (v.) Sovereign's head.

3. Modern mediæval pattern. Hexagonal foot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks: (i.) date-letter, 1882 (London); (ii.) makers', S. & P. F. W., in shield; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) leopard's head.

4. Similar in all respects to 3.

Patens.—1. (At Countisbury.) Plain; 8 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's illegible; (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) date-letter, 1708.

2. Modern mediæval. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

Marks as on chalice 2.

Flagons.—1. Tankard-shaped. Height, 11 in. Inscription: "Presented to Countisbury Church by Rev. James John Scott, A.D. 1836."

Marks: (i.) maker's, C. F., in oval (Charles Fix); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter, 1836 (London); (v.) King's head,

2. Modern mediæval. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. to lid, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. to top of lid. Marks as on chalice 2.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate.

Marks: (i.) maker's illegible; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head; (iv.) date-letter, 1822 (London); (v.) King's head.

Spoon.—A good specimen, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Bowl oval, 3 in. by 2 in. Stem ornamented; top of stem is figure carrying child on arm, and on each side figure of two small children. Probably Dutch manufacture.

Marks: (i.) date-letter, S; (ii.) lion rampant, head crowned; (iii.) xxx with crown on top; (iv.) female draped figure in long oval.

Wine Strainer of Sheffield plate.

EAST DOWNE.

Here is nothing but a chalice and paten of Georgian pattern in Sheffield plate. A silver chalice, 11 oz. 7 dwt., is mentioned in the Terrier of 1726, but there is nothing to account for its disappearance.

GOODLEIGH.

Chalice.—Georgian style. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl and foot, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Plain, with no ornamentation except cable border round bottom of stem. Inscription: "The gift of Henry Bearis, Esq., to the parish of Goodleigh." Arms, with mantling: azure three helmets. Crest, a pheon.

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. S. in oblong, with indent between letters; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter, 1774 (London).

Paten.—Plain, with cable border, on stand. Diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks as on chalice. Crest engraved, a pheon (Bevis).

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped. Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter at lid, 4 in.; at base, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Inscription, arms, and marks as on chalice.

Alms Dish.—This is described in the Terrier of 1727 as a plate for the bread. It is a small shallow bowl or saucer with punched ornamentation and two leaves for handles; is very similar to the Bredgar paten. Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks: (i.) maker's, P. D., with lion passant over and rose in shield; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) (i.) repeated; (iv.) date-letter, 1664 (London); (v.) on the leaves lion passant.

HIGH BRAY.

Chalice.—Wine-glass shape, quite plain. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep. Stem with boss. Foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Inscription: "High Bray Parish Church, 1767."

Marks: (i.) makers', T. W., C. W., in circle (Thomas Whipham and Charles Wright, ent. 1757); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter, 1767 (London).

Chalice Cover.—Plain, paten shape, with foot; 5 in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Same inscription and marks as chalice.

Paten.—Plain, with foot. Diameter, 8 in.; height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks and inscription as on chalice.

Flagon.—Modern mediæval pattern, of glass and electroplate. (Two pewter flagons have disappeared since 1884. H.R.)

Canon Edmonds quotes from the Churchwardens' Accounts for 5 April, 1768:—

	£	s.	d.
Received for the old Communion plate	. 04	0	6
Recd. for to [sic] Har metal flagons	. 00	4	4
Pd. for The New Communion Plate	. 13	17	6
Pd. for New Hard metal Flagons	. 00	16	0

KENTISBURY.

Chalice.—Elizabethan style. By same maker as Berry-narbor, but style somewhat different, as it is more conical. Height, 7 in.; bowl, 4 in. diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and floral band with fleur-de-lis round centre. Stem with round boss. Foot, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) a flower in irregular shield; (ii.) T in shield, MATHEV interlinked in oblong. Date from other examples may be fixed as 1572–6.

Chalice Cover.—Almost spherical shape, with small foot and floral band, and punched ornamentation.

Marks as on chalice.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Inscription: "Ex. dono Eliz. uxoris Michaelis Brighouse Armigeri. Anno Dom. 1685."

Arms mantled, impaled Dexter, on a fess between three lions rampant three crescents (Brighouse). Sinister arg. on a fess five lozenges (Avenel, as used by Richards).

Elizabeth Brighouse died 1685. She was daughter of William Richards and Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Norgate, Windsor Herald. William Richards was eldest son of Rev. Richard Richards, rector 1598–163 $\frac{3}{4}$.

LANDKEY.

Chalice.—Elizabethan pattern. By same maker as Kentisbury and Berrynarbor, but shape somewhat varied; has slight lip. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep. Knop on stem has dotted ornament. Usual floral band round centre of bowl.

Marks: (i.) flower or bud in irregular shield; (ii.) T in shield; (iii.) MATHEV interlinked letters in oblong.

Chalice Cover.—Spherical, with foot. Ornamentation of small circles and floral band; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high.

Marks as on chalice.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. Gadroon border round top and foot. Diameter, 7 in.; height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Marks: (i.) maker's, El. in black letter, with crown on top in shield (J. Elston); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter, 1715 (Exeter).

Flagon.—Tankard-shaped, with ornamental cover. Height, 10 in., 7 in. to lid; diameter at lid, 3 in.; at base, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Inscription: "All come of thee, and thine own have we given thee."

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. or P. Y. S., in black letter, with two small crowns over in shield (perhaps that of Pentecost Symons); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter, 1716 (Exeter).

LOXHORE.

Chalice.—Elizabethan style. The most graceful and elegant example of this style in the deanery. Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, depth, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; tapering in to size of the stem, which had rounded boss in centre. Has double band of ornamentation round bowl, usual floral one in centre, and a smaller one of different style of lines and dots round base of bowl. Foot also ornamented in same manner and the boss on stem.

Marks: Only one, P. Q. in angular-pointed shield (possibly Peter Quick, of Barnstaple, died 1573) (see illustration).

Chalice Cover.—Different style from usual one; more conical, and no distinct foot; has dotted ornamentation.

Marks: None.

Paten.—Plain, with foot. Diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Inscription: "Loxhore, 1739."

Marks: (i.) makers', A. P., R. E., in lozenge; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1721 (London).

LYNTON.

Here there is a quantity of plate, but all eighteenth and nineteenth century; the best piece is the early eighteenth-century flagon.

Chalices.—1. Georgian pattern. Stem, with boss in centre. Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Inscription: "I. K., 1742."

Marks: (i.) leopard's head crowned; (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) castle; (iv.) date-letter, 1724 (Exeter). It has no maker's mark.

2. Modern mediæval pattern. Hexagonal foot, silver-gilt. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, 4 in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) makers', R. M., E. H.; (ii.) crown; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) Queen's head; (v.) date-letter, 1870 (Sheffield).

3. Duplicate of 2.

Patens.—1. Plain, with stem; height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. Inscription: "I. K., 1742."

Marks: (i.) maker's, P. E. in oval (Philip Elston, ent. 1723); (ii.) leopard's head; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter, 1732 (Exeter).

2. Modern mediæval pattern; 6 in. diameter, silver-gilt, with Agnus Dei in centre.

Marks as on chalices 2 and 3.

3. Duplicate of 2, but London mark, 1871. Same maker.

Flagons.—1. Tankard-shaped. Height, $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. Inscription: "Johannes Knight; Ecclesiæ Lyntoniensis D.D.D. 1725."

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. B. with label over (perhaps John Boutell); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter, 1724 (Exeter).

2. Pair large cruets, silver-gilt and glass; modern mediæval shape.

Marks as on chalice 2.

Alms Dish.—Plain plate, with gadroon edge, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Inscription: "Ecclesiæ Lyntoniensis D.D.D. Matthæus Mundy, A.M., 1837. Matthew Mundy, Perpetual curate. Richard Knight, John Crick, Churchwardens."

Marks: (i.) maker's, R. E., E. B., in four-lobed shield (Rebecca Ernest and Edward Barnard); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1818 (London); (v.) King's head.

Box for Breads.—Silver-gilt, plain; $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. square.

Marks as on chalices 2 and 3.

Spoon.—Inscription: "Ecclesiæ Lyntoniensis D.D.D. Matthœi Mundy, 1837."

Marks: (i.) maker's, H. M. N.; (ii.) King's head; (iii.) castle; (iv.) lion passant; (v.) date-letter, 1836 (Exeter).

MARTINHOE.

Chalice.—Plain, wine-glass shape. Stem, with knop in centre. Height, 7 in.; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Inscription pricked: "For the parish of Martyn How, 1640."

Marks: None.

Chalice Cover.—Plain. Inscription pricked: "T. D."

Marks: None.



Paten.—Plain, plate on foot; the latter is a later addition of very rough workmanship. Diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diameter of bottom of foot, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Inscription on base of foot: "Martinshaw; I. H. L. [H. and L. linked.] R. B. 1684."

Marks: (i.) lion rampant (lion is similar to Scotch one) in shield, with angle on top; (ii.) |W with cinquefoil on top and ornament below in shield (the W is two V's interlinked, forming an X in centre); (iii.) lion rampant, as (i.).

Flagon.—Modern mediæval shape. Electro-plated.

PARRACOMBE.

Chalice.—Baluster stem, pattern plain. Height, 6 in.; conical bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep; plain foot. Inscription: "E. G., F. P." pricked very faintly.

Marks: (i.) P. D. in shield, with bar, a bar above, and ornament below; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1661 (London).

Chalice Cover.—Plain, paten shape; $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; foot, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) I P in irregular shield; (ii.) a castle with BAR above, VM below, I one side, P the other, all in shield; (iii.) same as (i.), the marks of John Peard, Barnstaple, died 1680.

Paten.—Plain, on stand. Diameter, 6 in.; height, 2 in.

Marks: (i.) maker's, Mo. in shield (John Mortimer, of Exeter); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter, 1719 (Exeter).

Flagon.—Modern, electro-plated.

SHERWELL.

Chalice.—Georgian style, on high, slender stem, with boss. Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.; bowl, with slight lip, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep; foot, 5 in. diameter.

Inscription: "Given by Anne Boyce."

She was Anne Ward, of Coxleigh. Married first, 16 September, 1708, Amias Chichester; second, 28 February, 1709, Rev. Christopher Boyce, Rector of Sherwell 1698–1744.

Marks: (i.) maker's, J. E., with label of three points over, on shield (John Elston, jun., of Exeter); (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter, 1724 (Exeter).

Paten.—Plain, on stand. Diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.; height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks as on chalice, but date-letter, 1725 (Exeter).

Alms Dish.—Plain plate, 11 in. diameter.

Inscription: "Susanna Davy"; arms, Arg. a chevron between three bulls; crest on helmet, leopard's head crowned and gorged.

Marks: (i.) maker's, W. G., with ornament under in heart; (ii.) leopard's head crowned; (iii.) lion passant; (iv.) date-letter, 1671 (London).

Flagon.—Appears more like a coffee-pot or hot-water jug, with round belly. Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. to lid; 3 in. diameter lid, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. base. Has arms of Chichester with, on a shield of pretence, arg. on a fesse embattled three plates.

Marks: (i.) maker's, T. M., with cross under (Thomas Mason); (ii.) lion passant; (iii.) leopard's head crowned; (iv.) date-letter, 1724 (London).

STOKE RIVERS.

Chalice.—Elizabethan style, but approaching more to the Edwardian style. Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bowl, 4 in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter at bottom. Round it are three bands of dotted ornamentation. Stem swells out in an angular knop in centre. Foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, convex shape.

Marks: (i.) I in shield. This mark is incorrectly noted in Cripps as D; (ii.) CoToN in oblong (see illustration).

Chalice Cover.—Usual Elizabethan type, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, dotted ornamentation, and on foot six-petalled flower.

Paten.—Plain plate on high stand; $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. high; very rough workmanship.

Marks: None.

Flagon.—Pewter, of rather peculiar and good shape. A conical tankard $15\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 7 in. diameter at bottom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at lid (see illustration).

Alms Dish.—Pewter basin (8 in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high).

SWYMBRIDGE.

Chalices.—1. A fine specimen of Elizabethan style. Height, 8 in.; bowl, $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Round centre floral band with leaf pattern and elaborately interlinked bands ending in fleur-de-lis design; also ornamentation round base; stem with bold knop; foot with leaf ornamentation, fillets, and fleur-de-lis.

Marks: (i.) T in square shield; (ii.) MATHEV interlinked in oblong; (iii.) a rose and crown (see illustration).

2. A smaller and plainer chalice by same maker; bowl more conical than 1. Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; bowl, $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. diameter, 3 in. deep. Only ornamentation is a dotted band round bowl and bottom edge of foot.

Marks same as 1.

Chalice Covers.—To 1 chalice, usual shape. Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., with leaf and dotted ornamentation. Inscription: "1576" on bottom of foot.

Marks same as on chalice.

2. To 2 chalice, usual shape, with slight dotted ornamentation.

Marks same as chalices.

Paten.—Plain on foot; $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; foot, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

Marks: (i.) maker's, EL in black letter (J. Elston); (ii.) Britannia; (iii.) lion's head erased; (iv.) castle; (v.) date-letter, 1717 (Exeter). Inscription: "H. Gill, Warden, 1718."

Flagon.—An old pewter tankard, electro-plated.

At Traveller's Rest Chapel.—Set of electro-plated chalice, paten, and alms dish, presented to Rev. J. Russell, F.G.C., by Freemasons of Devon.

TRENTISHOE.

Chalice.—Elizabethan style, rather rough workmanship. Floral band in usual style is round the rim instead of middle of bowl; rim has a band to strengthen it—an addition of late last century. Knop on stem is an angular expansion. Foot has floral band and interlacing as on bowl. Height, 7 in.; bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; foot, 4 in. diameter (see illustration).

Marks: Apparently only one; that, so faint as to be scarcely observable, seems to be a cup in a shield.

Chalice Cover.—Almost cone-shaped, with scarcely any foot. It has two bands of dotted ornamentation.

Alms Dish.—Modern, electro-plated.

J. FREDERICK CHANTER.

THE PACK-HORSE ON DARTMOOR.

BY ROBERT BURNARD, F.S.A., HON. F.S.A. SCOT.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

WAYFARING across Dartmoor was very different in the middle of the eighteenth century from what it is to-day, for the broad macadamized roads which now traverse the moor from east to west were not made until about 1792. This date is recorded on a tablet of stone inserted on the north side of the bridge at Dartmeet.

Although Dartmoor as a district must have been almost an unknown region to most folk, it was crossed by wayfarers bound east or west, for the direct track from Exeter to Truro ran across it, via Chagford and Tavistock.

As far as the moor is concerned, this trackway was but a rough horsepath, which probably followed an even more ancient footpath.

The roads of West Devon in the middle of the eighteenth century are described¹ as mere gullies, worn by torrents in the rocks, similar to steps in staircases, with fragments of rocks lying loose in the hollows. It is stated, with little if any latitude, that this part of the county did not possess a single carriage with wheels, nor, fortunately for the necks of the travellers, any horses but those which were natives of the county.

Donn's Map of Devon (London, 1765), shows the then existing road, passing from Exeter by Dunsford and Upcot to Chagford, and thence across the moor to Tavistock.

In the same Atlas is a map displaying a considerable slice of the Forest of Dartmoor, and giving this road more in detail. We learn from this that the highway was carried over the Teign by Clifford Bridge, and thence by Wooston and Cranbrook Farms to Upcot and Chagford.

Leaving this moorland town, the track went by Way

¹ Marshall's "Rural Economy of the West of England," London, 1796.

across Chagford Common and joined the present road at the western foot of Merripit Hill, leaving Lower Merripit on the left and Higher Merripit on the right. Hartland is indicated on the right, and the road is shown crossing the East Dart, but no bridge is indicated, an omission on the part of the surveyor, for this structure was then in existence. This is also the case with the passage over the Cherrybrook. The road then skirts the foot of Crockern Tor, and proceeds to Twobridges, crossing the West Dart by one bridge and the Cowsic by another. It then climbs the hill and proceeds in a straight line for Merivale Bridge, passing by Moortown, to Tavistock.

Donn also shows a road leading from Moretonhampstead by Wormhill, Beetor Cross, and Barrowmoor Bridge, past Newhouse, and joining the trackway to Chagford near the foot of Merripit Hill.

The horse-paths are still visible in places, and appear as shallow trenches, with low banks on either hand.

When pack-horses were used on the Moreton track, Newhouse, or, as it is now called, the Warren House Inn, was on the right-hand side of the road proceeding from Postbridge towards Moreton, and it is so shown on Donn's map. This old building was burnt down some years ago, and was rebuilt where it now stands in 1845 by J. Wills on the other side of the present road, which here occupies the site of the ancient pack-horse way. Donn locates a potato market at about the site of the "Saracen's Head," Twobridges. Evidently an open-air market, for no building apparently existed on the spot in 1765.

The neighbourhood of Chagford and Moretonhampstead is still noted for the quality of its potatoes, and in the eighteenth century these districts almost monopolized the local production of these tubers. Pack-horses carried them in large quantities to the market at Twobridges, where they were sold to dealers, who came from Plymouth, Tavistock, and districts south and west of Dartmoor. Marshall refers to this monopoly as existing about 1770 to 1775, and states that it was gradually broken down when it was discovered that potatoes could be profitably grown on the west side of Dartmoor as well as on the east.

In many of the southern and western districts the cultivation was severely handicapped, for leases of only a century since forbade the growth of potatoes beyond what was absolutely necessary for the use of the tenant and his family.

Landlords and tenants on the eastern side of the moor were more enlightened, and as a consequence they enjoyed for many years a lucrative monopoly.

"*Britannia Depicted, or Ogilby Improv'd*" (London, 1720), contains a chart of the main road from Exeter to Truro, and the section from Chagford to Tavistock gives details of cross-roads branching from same, mileage, particulars of bridges, prominent stones, hills, and places contiguous to the road.

It also shows what portion of road was in enclosed country, and it is interesting to note the fact that three miles out of Chagford there were no enclosures from that point (excepting a small piece between Higher and Lower Merripits, Postbridge) until the moor is left under Cocks Tor—a distance of nearly thirteen miles. At the nineteenth mile from Exeter and the fourth from Chagford an upright stone, called the Heath Stone, is depicted standing near the track-way, and to the north-west of same.

It can still be recognized—somewhat mutilated—and is interesting, for it formed one of the ancient bondstones of the Forest of Dartmoor.

The headwaters of the Wallabrook, which were passed close to the present Stats Bridge, are described as "a rill," and were forded, for no bridge is mentioned.

At the western foot of Merripit Hill another standing stone is shown, and is labelled, "A stone called Merripit turn about Brook." There is still a block of granite which has evidently been "placed" at the spot indicated, and although it is not of the "pillar" character, it is probably the selfsame stone which is so peculiarly named by the ancient surveyor. The old pack-horse bridge at Postbridge is described as "Post-Stone Bridge—3 arches," and herein we probably have the origin of the name of this moorland hamlet.

Certain writers have seen in this erection an ancient British bridge, but its antiquity does not probably date further back than late mediæval times.

Some of the slabs resting on the piers still show the shallow and wide jumper holes which were made in removing them from their parent blocks of stone, which the writer believes he has located on the summit of Bellaford Tor, for these correspond with the very large, thin slabs which form the roadway of the bridge and possess similar holes.

The bridge imposts are so large (they weigh over six tons each) that they could hardly be obtained except from some tor, and Bellaford is a handy and probable location.

Proceeding west, the Cherrybrook was crossed by a stone bridge, probably a "clapper," and most likely on the site of the present erection, and the track proceeds to the foot of "a Rocky Hill call'd Crockern Tor," and thence to Twobridges.

A stone bridge is mentioned crossing the West Dart, but none over the Cowsic, although, like Donn, Ogilby depicts the track as crossing the two rivers. That there were two bridges at some time is indicated in the name, which is at least as old as 1765.

From this point the track ran straight to Rundle Stone (a menhir now non-existent), crossing the Blackabrook by a ford, and over the Walkham by a stone bridge of two arches, and thence to the enclosed country on the summit of Pork Hill.

The named cross-roads leading from the main trackway between Chagford and Tavistock are numerous, and many of these still exist.

The by-track to Plymouth left the main road a little west of Twobridges, and closely followed the present road to Princetown, crossing the Blackabrook at Okery over a clapper bridge, which is still standing.

There were other roads, not noticed by either Ogilby or Donn, for these dealt with the main routes.

One, leading from Ashburton to Tavistock, passed by Holne and the Forest Inn, Hexworthy, across the moor to where Princetown now stands, and thence to Merivale Bridge. From Yellowmead to Merivale Bridge the site of the trackway is still marked by some stone guide-posts bearing on their faces the letters **A** and **T**, and so placed that the direction of each place is indicated.

Lydford was reached across the moor to Brousentor, and thence by a ford and stepping-stones over the Tavy, just above Coffin Wood.

The Lichway crossed the same river a little above this point at Willsworthy Steps. The name and tradition indicate that this ancient pathway was the route traversed by mourners carrying their dead to the parish church at Lydford prior to 1260, when Bishop Bronescombe transferred certain tenements lying in the neighbourhood of Postbridge to Widecombe.

The Lichway may be traced from a point in Beardown Newtake to the headwaters of the Cowsic, thence by a ford over the Walkham to White Barrow; beyond this point it gets confused with turf tracks, but apparently headed away by Baggator and Brousentor for Willsworthy Steps.

These stepping-stones, eighteen in number, are quite important, one being 10 feet long, and when properly maintained for use must have formed an easy passage over the river when not in flood. In heavy weather a long detour would have to be incurred, for it is very doubtful whether a Hill or a Harford Bridge existed, and if this was the case, Lydford could only be reached much lower down the river.

There were other bridle and foot paths crossing between the more direct roads from east to west, but for the moment we are more interested in the main horse-road leading from Chagford to Tavistock.

Over this the wayfarer could only proceed on foot or on horseback, and the eighteen miles traversed between these points was over a bleak and inhospitable moor. There was no place of public refreshment on the route unless deviations were made, or rest obtained at farmhouses, and these were few and far between. With the exception of Newhouse (now Warren House Inn), the two Merripits, and Hartland, the dreary wastes adjacent to the trackway were devoid of habitations until the neighbourhood of Tavistock was reached, so that a journey undertaken in mid-winter must have been arduous and even dangerous in thick or snowy weather. In deep snow the track was easily lost, and a stranger would run the risk of losing his way and perishing of cold.

It is quite probable that the story "Salting un in" is based on actual experience. The writer has known at least one winter experience where, even with good roads, but snow-covered, a body has been kept for such a length of time that the use of some homely salt would have been advantageous.

The corpse must be carried by hand irrespective of distance or difficulties. On no account would a cart or carriage be used as a hearse, for it "looked like getting rid of the lost one too quickly and easily."

Merchandise and farm produce were moved from place to place on pack-horses, and Youatt, in his book on the horse, states that the Devon variety was bred from the larger kind of Dartmoor and Exmoor animals. Welsh mares and a thoroughbred were also employed.

Writing about 1831, Youatt mentions that there were still some farms in secluded parts of Devon on which wheeled vehicles were unknown. Hay, corn, straw, fuel, stone, dung, and lime were carried on horseback; and in harvest, sledges drawn by oxen and horses were employed. He speaks of the

Dartmoor ponies as being much in request, being sure-footed and hardy, and admirably calculated to scramble over the rough roads and dreary wilds of that mountainous district.

They were existing on the moor, as they do to-day, in a state of nature, and with all the activity appertaining to such a condition. He relates that Captain Cotgrave, a former governor of the prison at Princetown, had a great desire to possess one of them of somewhat superior figure to its fellows, and having several men to assist him, they separated it from the herd and drove it on some rocks by the side of a tor. A man followed on horseback, while the captain stood below watching the chase. The little animal, being driven into a corner, leaped completely over the man and horse and escaped.

Pack-horses were improved by cross-breeding, and were trained to walk, when loaded, with long strides, this gait giving the most ease and ridding the ground the fastest.

The largest and strongest horses carried a burden of about 400 lb. on a journey, but mill-horses are quoted by Lawson, in the "Modern Farrier," as capable of carrying thirteen measures, which at a moderate computation amount to 910 lb. These were doubtless specially bred horses, and presumably such a weight would only be carried for short distances.

A team of pack-horses was six, but a smart man could manage seven.

The height most affected was fifteen hands—long, low, and lusty animals, not taken into work until they were six or seven years old.

The furniture of the pack-horse varied according to the material carried.

Some goods were carried in long narrow bags, two or three of which were thrown across the wooden pack-saddle.

Light articles of burden, such as hay, corn, straw, etc., were loaded between "crooks" formed of willow poles, seven or eight feet long, and bent bow shape, with one end much longer than the other. These were joined in pairs, with slight cross-bars eighteen inches to two feet long. Each horse was furnished with two pairs of these crooks slung together, so that the shorter and stronger ends lay easily and firmly against the pack-saddle; the longer and lighter ends rising some fifteen or more inches above the back of the horse, and standing four or five feet from each other. Within and between these "crooks" the load was piled and bound fast together.

Heavy articles, such as cordwood and large stones, were carried between "short crooks" of wood having four natural bends or knees; both ends being nearly of the same length, and in use the points stood nearly level with the ridge of pack-saddle.

Loose material, such as dung, sand, etc., was carried in "pots" or strong coarse panniers slung together like the "crooks," one on each side. The bottom of these pots had a falling door for discharging the loads.

In 1790 to 1795 a day's work for a grass-fed pack-horse, locally employed, was estimated at sixpence, with a stout lad as attendant receiving a like amount, whilst stable-fed horses were assessed at a value of one shilling per diem, and an adult attendant at the same sum.

When on travel many pack-horses and attendants would journey together, passing in single file through the narrow gullies dignified by the name of roads. These lanes, before the actual moor was reached, were on either hand, and often covered with coppice, and these Vancouver¹ describes as the exploration of a labyrinth rather than that of passing through a much-frequented country.

This first impression was, however, at once removed on the wayfarer meeting with or being overtaken by a string of pack-horses.

The rapidity with which these animals descended the hills when not loaded, and the utter impossibility of passing loaded ones, required that the utmost caution should be used in keeping out of the way of the one, and exertion in keeping ahead of the other.

A cross-way fork in the road or a gateway was eagerly looked for as a retiring spot for the traveller until the pursuing squadron or heavily loaded brigade had safely passed by.

¹ "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Devon," London, 1818.

LYDFORD TOWN.

BY MRS. G. H. RADFORD.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

To write of Lydford town one must go back into the past.

There is a Lydford Church Town now, and the parish of Lydford, in which we are meeting, is said to be the largest in England, containing as it still does 50,681 acres,¹ the greater part moorland, but with houses thirty-five and forty miles apart. Princetown, which, like a gigantic parasite, has drained much of the life from its mother Lydford, Dartmeet and Postbridge with their daughter churches, all are in Lydford parish, and owe allegiance to its ancient Church, which stands beside the old Castle of evil reputation.

But when did Lydford begin—when was the town founded?

Lydford was probably an ancient British town like Exeter. The earliest dry fact to be produced in this connexion is that Lydford Church is dedicated to a *British* saint, St. Petroc, who died in 564. St. Petroc, one of the early missionaries from Ireland, lived mostly in Cornwall, but he and a band of faithful followers journeyed through Devon as far as Exeter; and ten churches in Devon and Cornwall still bear the saint's name, probably marking the line followed in this missionary excursion. They found a settlement at Lydford—perhaps beehive huts—they stayed to preach the Gospel, and found a little church in the name of their leader, and from that day to this the Cross of Christ has been upheld in Lydford. It is a proud thought for us that Christianity in the West goes back so far in unbroken line. There was no need of a St. Augustine in Devonshire; when he landed in heathen Kent, the West was already Christian. When Athelstan, in 962, fixed the Tamar as the boundary of his kingdom and the Saxons reached Lydford, they found this

¹ Census of 1871 gives Lydford 56,331 acres.

church (then probably built of wood) existing and dedicated to St. Petroc.

"The name Petroc is really Peterkin, the Celtic diminutive of Peter, and it is probable that Peter Tavy is another of his foundations, as well as certain other churches now regarded as dedicated to the great apostle.

"The Saxons, who were saturated with Latin ideas, when they obtained supremacy re-dedicated the churches to saints of the Roman calendar, if they were able to obtain from Italy some scraps of bone that it was pretended had belonged to one of the saints of the Latin calendar. But there is no evidence that the British Christians did other than call their churches after the names of the Founders."¹

The position of this Church is to be noted. It was built on high ground to be well seen, but from its position it could be easily defended.

"Lydford stands on a tongue of land, bounded and defended towards the south by the deep, and in ancient days impassable gorge of the Lyd; and on the north by the ravine of a tributary of the Lyd, which falls into that river a little below the celebrated bridge,² and which in its course divides the parishes of Lydford and Bristow. Both to the northward and southward therefore, and on the angle to the west, the natural strength of the position in days of primitive warfare was very great; and all that was needed was to guard the approach from the higher ground to the east. This was done by the construction of a line of earthworks from one valley or ravine to the other. The line of defence is still marked, not merely by the earthworks noted, but by a lane which runs in their rear, and which extends from the northern valley directly to Southgate."³

From here the way can be traced down the hill to the river, where just below the present rectory lies the ford; the stones placed at the edge of the river are still distinctly visible. On the farther bank an old road, a hollow way, now cut through by the railway, led up to the moor at the bottom of Blackdown, and so on to Tavistock.

The next fact with regard to Lydford in chronological order is that Ethelred II, the Unready (978-1016), established

¹ "A Book of Dartmoor," by Rev. S. Baring Gould, p. 129.

² There was a bridge here in 1478, when William of Worcester passed through Lydford, and speaks of its river, "the deepest in all England, under the bridge and narrow. . . . The river of the highest of bridges by the castle of Lydyford."

³ "Lydford and its Castle," by R. N. Worth, F.R.S., "Trans. Devon. Assoc.," Vol. XI.

a mint there, a sure proof of the importance of the place, Exeter, Totnes, and perhaps Barnstaple being the only other Devonshire mints. It is needless to remark that silver pennies were the only coins known at this date, and when we read of the enormous sums paid by this king to the Danes, it is not surprising that he had to establish fresh mints to provide enough of the small silver coins, each one struck separately by hand, to furnish the tax. Enormous numbers of these Anglo-Saxon pennies have been found in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. In the Royal Museum, at Stockholm, there were in 1846, not counting duplicates, 2,254 coins of Ethelred II, as against 144 in the British Museum; all those at Stockholm having been found in Sweden. This makes the Danegeld a very real thing, these pirates having carried so much booty back to their own land.

Of the pennies of Ethelred II, 44 exist at Stockholm that were struck at Lydford, and the variations in the name of the place are very interesting—Lyda, Lydan, Lydanf, Lydafor, Lydfo, Lydaford, Lyoa, Lydanford, Lynefor, Lydanfoi, Lydafo, Lydafori.

The mint masters' names, Goda, Bruna, Godric, Godwine, Elfstan, Ethered, Etheryd, Ethelstan.¹

These names have great local interest, the latest idea among our leading numismatists being, that the mint master was a local man to whom the King entrusted the silver to be coined. He was not the actual workman, but the responsible person who had to answer to the King for the workmanship and weight of the coins. And so we may consider that the men whose names appear on the Lydford pennies actually lived there. In confirmation of this, Bruna, a name that occurs more frequently than any other on Ethelred's Lydford coins, is only found on Exeter pennies, and only *one* such is known; the name does not occur on any other coins of Ethelred.

In England these coins are rare. Three are in the British Museum—Goda, Ethelstan, Ethered; and in private hands nine are known—Goda, Bruna, Ethered, Godric, Bruna, Godric, Bruna, Godwine, Elfstan, the two last formerly in the possession of Mr. Gill, of Tavistock. Of these two are reproduced:

- (1) Obverse: AEDELRED REX ANGLO; small bust in circle.
Reverse: BRUNA ON LYDANFORD; short cross.²

¹ "Anglo-Sachsiska Mynt," 1st edit., 1846; "af. Bror Emil Hildebrand," 2nd edit. 1861.

² Probably struck early in Ethelred's reign.

- (2) Same legend on obverse, but larger bust. Reverse :
ÆLFSTAN M-O LYDA ; long cross voided.

The mint continued at Lydford during the reigns of Cnut (1017-35) and Harold I (1035-40), and one penny has lately been added to the Stockholm Museum of Edward Confessor. But before describing these coins, an event that occurred at Lydford in Ethelred's reign must be mentioned.

In 997, the Danes, who all through this miserable king's reign were increasing in boldness, sailed up the Tamar, having coasted round the Land's End (Penwaeth steort); then (probably following up the Tavy from where it falls into the Tamar) came to Tavistock, destroyed "Ordulf's minster," burning it to the ground, "burning and slaying everything they met."¹ A short land journey brought them to Lydford. Perhaps they had heard a report of its riches, or were familiar with its name on coins. At all events, they arrived there, and went no further, carrying back with them "to their ships incalculable plunder." It even seems possible that the reception they met with at Lydford was not to the robbers' liking, and therefore they went no further.

In the "Saxon Chronicle" the name is spelt Hlidaforda or Hlydanforda, a variation of Lydford which did not last long. All the coins of Ethelred begin with an L, and have variations of Lydanford. But in Cnut's reign some pennies have "Lhyd," and one has "Hlydaf." Very curiously, all the pennies in which the H occurs are produced by *one* mint-master, Saewine. The following is a complete list of Cnut's Lydford pennies at Stockholm (9), according to the latest catalogue, 1881 :—Ælfwine on Lyda ; Bruna on Lyda (perhaps this may be the Bruna who appears under Ethelred); Godric on Lyda (this name occurs on Ethelred's coins); Wilinc on Lyda ; Saewine onn Lydaf ; Saewine o Lyd ; Saewine o Lhyd ; Saewine on Lhyda ; Saewine on Hlydaf. None are known in England. In the Devonshire Association's "Transactions" for 1880, p. 84, is a description of a penny of Cnut's found at Tavistock, ascribed on the authority of Mr. H. S. Gill to Lydford, the moneyer's name being Wynsige on Luden. I am informed by Mr. H. R. Grueber, chief of the Coin Department in the British Museum, that the penny in question was minted at London, not Lydford. Wynsige is found on other London pennies of this reign, and in none of the variations given above of the name Lydford does it occur as Lu.

¹ "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle."

Of Harold I, only two are known—Ælfric on Lydaf, Ælfwine on Lyda, and of Edward Confessor one—Ælfric on Lydafo. In these it will be noticed that the H does not appear; neither does it in "Domesday Book." The Lydford mint lasted for at least seventy years.

The town was not annihilated by the Danes; in fact, it may have been after their raid that the great earthworks were made which, as Mr. Worth so clearly points out, guarded the approach from the higher ground to the east, the one weak spot in its natural defences. The beginning of Lydford was probably a British hill fort to protect the inhabitants, occupying the very place where, long after, the Normans built their castle. The church, too, has but succeeded the tiny mission church built by St. Petroc or his disciples.

Lydford was prosperous in Saxon times, and the town attained such importance as to be taxed equally with Barnstaple and Totnes. We have no records of its prosperity—"the city that has no history is happy"—nothing from early in the Confessor's reign, when, so far as is known, coins ceased to be minted at Lydford, until 1080, when "Domesday Book" was compiled. But it is stated in that bold, bare account made for a cruel king, that Lydford had twenty-eight burgesses within the borough and forty-one without, and that forty houses have been wasted since the King came into England. From the Exeter "Domesday":—

"LIDEFORDA.

"The King has a borough called Lideforda which King Edward held on the day on which he was alive and dead. There the King has twenty-eight burgesses within the borough and forty-one without, and these render yearly three pounds by weight to the King; and forty houses have been laid waste there since King William has had England; and the above-mentioned burgesses have land for two ploughs outside the city. And if an expedition goes by land or sea it (the borough) renders as much service as Totnes or Barnstaple renders."

On this passage Mr. Worth remarks:—

"So far as service therefore, and we may fairly presume also in general capability, Lydford, before the Conquest, was considered equal to either of the other boroughs in the county. Between that event and the compilation of 'Domesday' its fortunes had suffered some reverse. While forty-eight houses had been laid waste in Exeter 'since the King came into England,' Lydford, with its smaller population, had lost forty, against twenty-three only at Barnstaple, while Totnes, the one remaining Devonshire borough of that day, appears to have sustained no loss whatever.

"What is very noticeable here, is that nearly two-thirds of the burgesses of Lydford are extra-mural; and this seems to point to the conclusion that even in these early times Lydford must have possessed something of that wide jurisdiction which clung to it in later days, as the head of the Forest of Dartmoor, then as the prison of the Stannaries, and in virtue of which it still claims to be the moorland 'church town.' Be this as it may, ere the forty houses were laid waste Lydford must have been the most populous town in Devon, Exeter alone excepted; for there appears very good reason for concluding, from the increased geld of Totnes, that unlike its companions, it had become more prosperous since 'the day that King Edward was alive and dead.'

"History is silent as to the cause of the devastation of Lydford, but there seems every reason to believe that it was connected in some way with the Conquest, and probably arose from the resistance which the sturdy little Burgh offered to the Norman arms. Exeter resisted, but gave way in time and was spared. William may have deemed it desirable to make an example of Lydford, though more merciful to it than he was afterwards to the northern counties. The Norman Conquest was not completed at Hastings."¹

The author of the "Saxon Conquest of Devonshire"² suggests "that an employment which the British in the country part of Devon who survived the Saxon conquest may have followed was that of working the mines of tin and other metals. In this art they would probably have inherited much acquired skill. The stories about the Crockern Tor parliaments seem to favour this." It seems very likely that the Lydford men dwelling outside the borough did their best to extract tin and other metals from the moor by "streaming." The moor still bears the scars made by the "old men" in their search for tin. Perhaps it was these very miners who by their fierce resistance to the Normans brought about the destruction of so many of the Lydford houses.

1189-90. In the first year of Richard I, the men of Lydford are returned as owing £5. 15s. 7d. of gift to the King. Needless to remark, this was a very large sum in days when a sheep was worth a halfpenny and other things were in proportion; probably the money had to be raised from tin.

In 1221 a market appears to have been established at Lydford; the sheriff takes credit in his account for that year for £4. 3s. expended at Lydford to make a market there, as *it anciently used to be*. Pipe Roll 6^o Henry III. And a writ, dated 4 May, 1227, commands William Briwere to permit the market to be held at the King's

¹ "Lydford and its Castle," "Trans. Devon. Assoc.," Vol. XI, p. 236.

² J. B. Davidson, "Trans. Devon. Assoc.," Vol. IX, p. 200.

Manor of Lydford, which used anciently to be held there. Close Roll 11° Henry III, m. 7.

King John had on 31 July, 1216, granted to William Briwere the custody of the Castle of Lydford with all its appurtenances (which apparently included Dartmoor; see Close Roll, 3° Hen. III, m. 9). Close Roll 18° John, m. 6. This is the earliest reference to Lydford Castle, the precise date of its erection being unknown.

William Briwere, baron and judge, was a man of note in the reigns of Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III; sheriff of Devon during the latter part of Henry II's reign; he was Justice Itinerant in 1189. A personal friend of Coeur de Lion's, he left England in 1193 to assist the King, then in captivity, at his interview with the Emperor Henry VI. During the reign of John, Briwere held a prominent place among the King's councillors, and according to Roger of Wendover was one of the King's evil advisers; his name appears among the signatures of Magna Carta, "but his heart was not in the work." Perhaps it was in reward for his support that the King, shortly before his death (in October, 1216), granted him Lydford Castle and the Royal Forest of Dartmoor. He received many other grants from the King and from his successor, Henry III, with whom he had great influence, not always for good. For instance, when in January, 1223, Henry was asked by the Archbishop Stephen Langton and the Lords to confirm Magna Carta, Briwere answered for the King: "The liberties you ask for ought not to be observed, for they were extorted by force." The indignant Archbishop rebuked him. "William," he said, "if you loved the King you would not disturb the peace of the Kingdom." The King saw that the Archbishop was angry, and at once yielded to his demand. (Roger of Wendover, IV, 84.) William Briwere died in 1226, and was buried in the Abbey of Dunkeswell that he had founded. (Dict. of Nat. Biog.)

On 12 July, 1237, the King (Henry III) granted to God and the Church of St. Petroc (Sancti Patrochi) at Lydford, and the chaplain ministering in the same church, whosoever for the time being shall be chaplain there, for his maintenance, the tithe of the herbage of moor of Dartmoor. Herbert, the son of Matthew, is ordered to cause the said parson of the said church to have the same tithes. Herbert FitzMatthew held the Manor of Lydford (or Dartmoor, in other words) at this time. "Ad voluntatum Domini Regis." Patent Roll 21° Henry III, m. 6.

The Borough of Lydford sent two members to the Parliament summoned to meet at Lincoln 20 January, 1300-1, 29^o Edward I, Johannes le Porter and Galfridus Pomeray. The other Devonshire towns which sent members were Exeter city, Barnstaple, Honiton, Okehampton, Totnes. This is apparently the only time Lydford sent representatives to Parliament. The names given by Browne Willis and referred to by Lysons really appear under Launceston, Cornwall. Johannes de Lideford and Walterus Goodman.¹

By charter dated 10 October, 1239, the King granted to his brother Richard, Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, "our Manor of Lydford, with the castle of the same place, and all its appurtenances, together with the Forest of Dartmoor and all the appurtenances of the same Forest to hold as freely and quietly as we held it on the day we gave it him, rendering yearly at the exchequer £10 for all service, custom and demand."

"The effect of this grant," says Mr. Stuart Moore, "which severed the Forest of Dartmoor from the Crown, would appear to be to make the Forest a Chase in law . . . and in many important records Dartmoor is called only a Chase, notably as in the grant to the Duke of Cornwall under which it is now held."² The rent of assize of the Borough of Lydford, of which the earliest entry extant occurs in 1313, is still, I believe, paid to the Duchy.

On 18 November, 1267, the King granted to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was then also King of the Romans, a market on Wednesdays at his Manor of Lydford, and a fair of three days on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Petroc, 3, 4, and 5 June.³ This fair was a source of profit to the lord; in 1300 it was worth 5s., money paid in toll apparently. The fair continued to modern times, and rent was paid for it to the Duchy down to the middle of the last century.

It is evident that the Borough of Lydford was prosperous at this period, and it was possibly then that the Borough Seal was made. It has been assigned to the thirteenth century by Mr. St. John Hope, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, who has written on Municipal Seals. This seal was found in part of the ruins of Lydford Castle, presumably when the Duchy Courts were moved to Princetown.

¹ Blue Book: "Parliaments of England, 1212-1702."

² Dartmoor Preservation Association's Publications, Vol. I. There was also a water-mill, which still exists. In 1350-1 the mill was remaining in the lord's hands, the miller being dead of the pestilence. So the Black Death was felt at Lydford.

³ "Kalendar of Tavistock Abbey," quoted by William of Worcester.

Type A.



Type D.



PENNIES OF ÆTHELRED II STRUCK AT LYDFORD.



SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF LYDFORD.

The present whereabouts of the seal is not known, but Mr. Brooking Rowe possesses an impression from it which formerly belonged to the late James Davidson, and has very kindly allowed it to be reproduced. The impression was labelled when it came into Mr. Brooking Rowe's possession: "Impression of a lead seal found in part of the ruins of Lydford Castle Devon. The Seal is in the possession of Albany Savile, Esq., of Oakland, the proprietor of the Manor." Mr. Albany Savile was M.P. for Okehampton, 1807 to 1826; died 1831. Mr. St. John Hope is of opinion that the seal was probably silver, not lead; its workmanship was rough, and when the impression was made the seal was much worn. It needs a trained eye to decipher the inscription, which Mr. Hope reads:—

"Sigillum Comvne Bvrgi de Lideforde."

The Common Seal of the Borough of Lideforde.

This seal was used to some purpose in the 24th and 25th of Queen Elizabeth (1582 and 1583), when it was affixed to a certificate of the Mayor and Burgesses of Lydford, produced in the Court of Chancery in the case of *Gooding v. Spurwell* and others, with the result that the plaintiff escaped payment of costs, which he had been wrongfully ordered to pay. ("Choyce Cases in Chancery," London, 1652.)

The Mayor of Lydford paid the Duchy of Cornwall for the dues of his office £1. 13s. 10d. yearly; this is taken by Sir John Doddridge¹ from the accounts rendered in 1602 (44° Elizabeth). There are not many references to this mayor. The earliest discovered so far is on 22 March, 1344–5, when an elaborate "extent" was taken of the Black Prince's manors, some of which, though granted to him 17 March, 1336–7, when he was created the first Duke of Cornwall, only came into his possession on the death of Margaret, wife of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, in 1342. In the Inquisition² taken after her death, it is stated that she held the Castle and Borough of Lydford with the advowson of the Church of Lydford and the Chase of Dartmoor in the Duchy of Cornwall for life; and the said Castle, Borough, and Chase, etc., are worth yearly in all their issues £45. 12s. 6d. On 21 July, 1342, the King issued

¹ "The Dutchy of Cornwall, collected out of the Records in the Tower of London," etc., by Sir John Doddridge, 1630.

² 16 Edward III, No. 36.

a writ to the Sheriff of Devon, commanding him to give seizin to the Prince of the Castle and Manor of Lydford and the Chase of Dartmoor. The "extent" already mentioned was taken 22 March, 1344-5, and states that a mayor, coroner, bailiffs (or reeves) and sergeants are elected at the Court of the Lord there. When a burgess dies his heirs give to the Lord by name of relief 15d. Rents of the burgesses amount to 33s. 11d.

It will be observed that the Mayor of Lydford was an institution in 1344, and it is quite possible that under the name of Portreeve it dated from Saxon times. The word is used¹ in 1701 (24 March), when James Sleaman deposed that eighteen years since (1683) he was Portreeve of Lydford, and by virtue of the said office collected the King's rents in the Borough of Lydford; he owns to being illiterate, unable to read. At the same time, John Powell, aged seventy, stated that he had been twice Portreeve of Lydford; as such he collected the King's rents, and paid the rector the £3 given by the Duchy (representing the tithe of the herbage of Dartmoor, given by Henry III). None of these people speak of the present Portreeve or Mayor, indeed in 1716 it is stated of Lydford,² "'tis not so much as a Corporation, has no Mayor." William Browne saw the Mayor when he "journeyed" to Lydford from Tavistock in James I's reign, some time between 1612 and 1625.

I kissed the Mayor's hand of the Town,
Who, though he wears no scarlet gown,
Honours the rose and thistle.
A piece of coral to the mace,
Which there I saw to serve in place,
Would make a good child's whistle.

Besides its Mayor, Lydford had a Coroner. This is a most interesting fact, and is another instance of the high importance of Lydford in early days.

"The exact date of the origin of the office of coroner has not been, and probably cannot be ascertained. The development of coroners may have been contemporary with that of the itinerant justices. Both offices perhaps were tentatively employed under Henry I, fell into abeyance under Stephen, and were firmly established under Henry II."³

¹ "Exchequer Depositions," 13th Will. III, Devon, No. 1.

² "Magna Britannia" (1716), vol. "Devon," p. 466.

³ "Select Coroner's Rolls," ed. by Professor Gross, Selden Society's Publications.

It is probable that the Coroner of Lydford was a franchise coroner.

"The jurisdiction of a franchise coroner is confined to the particular precinct over which he is appointed, and depends upon the terms of the grant in each particular liberty. The Crown may claim by prescription the right to appoint a franchise coroner, but no subject can claim it otherwise than by grant from the Crown. The two principal franchise coroners in England are the coroners for the Admiralty of England and the coroner for the Queen's household."

This coroner is mentioned in 1344 as a regular official elected at the court of the lord. He is referred to in an interesting document in the Record Office (Rentals and Surveys, Portfolio 3²), "Forest of Dartmore," etc.: "And if a man dye by misffortune or be slayne within the said Forrest mores and waste, the Crouner of Lydeforde shall crowne and sytte upon hym, for the said Forrest mores and wast is out of every Tything." From internal evidence this document is assigned to 1542, or thereabouts.

This statement as to the coroner of Lydford was copied by Hooker, *alias* Vowell, in his "Synopsis Chorographica" (1599) MS. in the British Museum, and again copied from him by Westcote, in his "View of Devonshire, 1630," and Risdon's "Devon," c. 1640.

In 1689 the coroner appears again in evidence given in an action brought in the Court of Exchequer by the Rector of Lydford, David Birchinch, to recover tithes.¹

Walter Williams, of the parish of Lydford, aged seventy, saith there hath been an ancient custom in the said Forest of Dartmoor and parish of Lydford, that when any strange corpse is found dead upon the said Forest, that then they have been accustomed and used to make choice of six men out of the Borough of Lydford and six others out of the Forest of Dartmoor, the eldest man of the borough being always coroner, to inquire upon oath how such person came to his death, and this deponent was one of such a jury about forty years since, and the body was buried in the churchyard at Lydford at the equal charges of the inhabitants of the Borough and Forest.

Here for the first time we learn that the oldest man of the borough was always coroner.

This is confirmed by the evidence of Roger Cake, taken

¹ Exchequer, Devon, 1^o William and Mary.

with that of others at Lydford from 28 March to 10 April, 13° William III, 1701.¹ Cake, who was seventy years old and upwards, states that:—

Being the eldest man born and living within the parish of Lydford he is by virtue of an ancient custom coroner (*sic*) during life of the Borough Manor and whole p.ish of Lydford. According to the custom of the s'd p.ish of Lydford if any person be found dead in any part of the s'd Dartmoor the Coroner's Inquest from the Borough and P.ish of Lydford must pass upon the persons soe found dead. And that if the Parish or Relacions to whom the persons soe found dead be not known, the person found dead as aforesaid is to be taken care of and buried at the charge of the said parish of Lydford.

The custom of choosing the oldest man to be coroner probably arose from the desire of having the most honourable man to fill the post. In mediæval England the coroner was a far more important official than he is now, and exercised many more functions. The early coroners were always knights: the Warden of the Stannaries was the coroner of the stannaries in Cornwall, and even now the Lord Chief Justice bears the title of Chief Coroner.

In the "Churchwardens' Accounts of Widecombe in the Moor" (edited by Robert Dymond, F.S.A.), under the year 1747, occurs the following:—

The account of our Disbursements concerning John Weeks, a man that was Drowned in West Dart and found to ye charges of our P'ish. Paid four men to watch by him ye first night after he was found Dead 1s. and 6d. each man, 6s. And for three men ye second night 4/6. And for two men two days each, at 1/- per man each day, 4/-. Paid the Coroner (of Lydford) his fee, 13/4. Paid John Elliott for himself and his horse to go to Lidford to acquaint him of how he came to his end, 2/6, John Potter, for carrying out ye Bier and for his grave 2s. Expended at his Buriall, 6s. And to William Norrish the younger, for wood ye watchmen cut down and burnt in ye time of their watching 1s. 6d.

Lysons, in his "Magna Britannia, Devon,"² published in 1822, says that:—

Until about the latter end of the previous century³ a separate coroner had, "from time immemorial been chosen for this parish"

¹ "Exchequer Depositions," 13° Will. III, Devon, No. 1.

² Vol. II, p. 313.

³ Probably when the Stannary Courts were removed to Princetown.

(Lydford) "and it was the invariable and very extraordinary custom to elect the oldest man whatever were his rank and station in life. Confirmed by the testimony of persons living who remember the fact, as communicated by the present curate." The curate referred to is the Rev. Geo. Freeman, of Lamerton, writing 19 Dec., 1820.¹

The coroner of Lydford lasted then much longer than its mayor, and the extinction of such an interesting old office is much to be regretted.

¹ Lysons' MS. Collections in British Museum.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WORK AND TIMES OF A GREAT WEST-COUNTRY PRELATE IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

BY REV. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. & M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Princestown, 19 July, 1905.)

I.

IN recently looking up materials for a history of the third Lateran Council held at Rome in the year 1179, I found that more than five-sevenths of the matter collected by Mansi in his great collection was contained in a document called the Appendix to the Council. This Appendix consists of fifty parts, of which only the first has anything to do with the Council. The other forty-nine contain papal Decretals arranged under various headings, which for the most part correspond with headings in the well-known collection of Decretals made by direction of Pope Gregory IX in 1234. A preface to the Appendix states that it was transcribed by one Bartholomew Laurens, commonly called Poin, with immense labour and trouble from an original document extremely difficult to decipher.

On examining this Appendix more carefully I observed that of the 554 Decretals which it contains, no fewer than 264 were addressed to English prelates, and I also found that with 130 exceptions all of the 554 are included in Gregory IX's collection. Of the 130 excluded Decretals 77 are addressed to English bishops.

Looking to the popes whose Decretals are included, I found an odd one or two of popes Leo III (795-816), Paschal II (1099-1118), Honorius II (1124-30), and Innocent II (1130-43), i.e. of a date anterior to 1144; but the bulk of them belonged to popes Eugenius III (1145-53), Adrian IV, the only English pope (1154-9), Alexander III (1159-81), Lucius III (1181-5), Urban III (1185-7),

Gregory VIII (1187-8), Clement III (1188-91), and Celestine III (1191-8). With Celestine they stopped. Evidently, therefore, the Appendix is some collection supplementary to Gratian's Decretum (A.D. 1144) and antecedent to Gregory IX's collection (A.D. 1234). The limits over which it extends are the years 1144-91, so that its compilation dates approximately from 1194.

Here, then, are two facts, a collection of Decretals nearly one-half of which are addressed to English prelates, and a collection made about the year 1194. To these a third fact must be added. The two last of the fifty parts have no headings, and consist of a very miscellaneous assortment of Decretals. Seemingly they had been added as an afterthought, and the collection was a copy of a previous collection with additions. Working upon these data the inference lies close to hand, that in this Appendix we have one of the collections made to supplement Gratian's Decretum, of which at least four are known. The question then is, which of the four it can be. It cannot be the first compilation made by Bernard, Bishop of Pavia, or Mansi, who states that he had compared it with Bernard's compilation, would have noted the identity. But it seems highly probable that it is the so-called third compilation, the second in point of time, made by two Englishmen, Gilbert and Alan. This will explain the large number of English Decretals it contains, and also the miscellaneous additional matter at the end. But whether it is the original compilation of Gilbert and Alan which the Canonists of Bologna refused to accept as authoritative, or the revision of the same made by John of Wales to which the title of the third compilation is usually accorded, I am not prepared to say.

Going a step further, it should be noted that of the 264 Decretals it contains addressed to English prelates, three prelates stand out prominently from the rest for the large number addressed to them. To the Archbishop of Canterbury, either St. Thomas or his successor Richard, forty-one Decretals are addressed; the same number to the Bishop of Exeter, Bartholomew; and to Roger, Bishop of Worcester, thirty-nine; whereas only twenty-four are addressed to the Archbishop of York, who was himself a papal legate, and only sixteen to the Bishop of Winchester. It is therefore very evident that next to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the Pope's standing legate in this country, Bartholomew of Exeter and Roger of Worcester were the two prelates who enjoyed the highest confidence of Alexander III.

To illustrate the points to which this confidence extended, I propose to refer to some of these Decretals. But, before doing so, it will be as well to remember that Bishop Bartholomew, to whom so many Decretals are addressed, was the son of a poor citizen who owed his exaltation to his own merits, and that he is called Iscanus because he was born at Isca or Exeter. Appointed to the see on the vacancy in 1159, he held it till 1183. His episcopate was therefore contemporary with the pontificate of Alexander III, only he outlived the Pope. The other bishop who is grouped with him, Roger, was Bishop of Worcester from 1164-80. He was therefore also a contemporary of Alexander III, but for a shorter time, and he predeceased the Pope.

In the early days of their episcopates, both the Bishop of Exeter and the Bishop of Worcester had been warm supporters of King Henry II in his struggle with St. Thomas of Canterbury and Pope Alexander III, but both of them entirely came round and became the strongest supporters of the Pope against the King. As both of them were men of ability, and had nothing to gain but everything to lose by the line they took, we may take it that experience had convinced them on which side lay the merits of the struggle. What opinion Alexander III had formed of them may be best gleaned from one of his own Decretals addressed to the Bishop of Chichester (Mansi, XXII, 399; Decretals of Gregory IX, Lib. I, Tit. xx. c. 2):—

On the question of your election and that of others who have been chosen in certain English Churches being discussed before us and our brethren, and various objections being raised to several of you, two objections were raised against yourself that you had a mole in the eye and were the son of a canon. Having regard to your prudence and honesty and being minded that you should enjoy the prerogative of our favour and affection we have given in command to our venerable brother the archbishop of Canterbury, legate of the apostolic see that in respect to your being said to be the son of a canon, he should not hesitate to proceed with your promotion; but in respect of the eye-defect we have commanded the said archbishop to take such steps as he may think best after taking advice with his suffragans and specially with our venerable brethren the bishops of Exeter and Worcester.

It was therefore no doubt because of his great regard for the bishops of Exeter and Worcester that Alexander III addressed to them so large a number of his Decretals. For the effect of a Decretal was to constitute the prelate to

whom it was addressed a special commissioner (*judex*) of the Pope in the cause committed to him; and although the Decretal usually contained a direction as to how the cause was to be dealt with, yet only a prelate of discretion and judgment could be trusted to deal with any important question.

II.

Foremost among the matters with which the Bishop of Exeter was called upon to deal was the difficult question of married people, one of whom wished to enter a monastery, or, as it was called, to enter upon religion, when the other was unwilling to follow his or her example. This was the medieval way of obtaining a divorce. On this subject two Decretals were addressed to Bishop Bartholomew (Mansi, XXII, 283; Decret., Lib. III, Tit. xxxii. c. 4, and Mansi, p. 284), but only one of these appears in the Decretals of Gregory IX.

On the subject of procedure in ordinary cases four Decretals were addressed to him (Mansi, XXII, 308, 309, 311; Decret., Lib. II, Tit. xx. c. 18), only one of which is in the Decretals; and in appeal cases also four (Mansi, p. 303, 312, 316, 319), only two of which are in the Decretals (Lib. II, Tit. xxviii. c. 1 and 27). On questions involving the validity of marriage seven (Mansi, p. 325, 326, 388, 409, 410, 444), only two of which are in the Decretals (Lib. IV, Tit. i. c. 15 and c. 2). One of them (Mansi, p. 311) runs:—

It has come to our ears that Hugo de Kalega [perhaps Kail or Calleway] and M. his wife are so near akin that they can on no account lawfully live together. Wherefore seeing that such a matter requires great discretion, we enjoin upon you good brother that if any have come forward who can and will lawfully impeach their union, you call both parties before you and carefully and searchingly inquire how long they have lived together and ascertain whether at the time they were married the accusers kept silence knowing that they ought [not] to be married. If it is shown that at the time of the marriage they knew of it [the near kinship] and said nothing, it would be a serious matter to allow them afterwards to be heard about it. For it would be better to leave those united who have been united in defiance of human regulations than in defiance of divine regulations to put asunder any who have been lawfully united. If however the marriage has been only recently entered upon and it appears that knowledge of it did not reach the accusers at the time it was contracted, try the cause, taking care to investigate the report of the neighbour-

hood and of those living near and endeavour to settle it in canonical course.

In connexion with the offence of laying violent hands on clergy, five cases were referred to him alone and one to him in conjunction with the Bishop of Bath (Mansi, XXII, 332; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. xxxix. c. 1). In one of them he was commanded not to spare Templars if guilty of the offence (Mansi, XXII, 333; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. xxxix. c. 8); in another he was told how to deal with scholars (Mansi, XXII, 334; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. xii. c. 6); in another how to deal with a great man's guestmaster (Mansi, XXII, 334; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. xxxix. c. 3); in another how to deal with monks (Mansi, XXII, 334; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. xxxix. c. 2); in yet another how to deal with officials (Mansi, XXII, 335; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. xxxix. c. 3) should they respectively be guilty of laying violent hands on clergy.

On the marriage of the clergy the Pope writes (Mansi, XXII, 351) to tell him that "we have been informed that in your diocese certain subdeacons have presumed to enter upon matrimony and live with their wives like laymen." Whereupon he advises him, although "such action is contrary to the regulations of the holy canons," to tolerate it, "provided only that they do not approach to minister at the altar nor hold ecclesiastical benefices."

As to clergy succeeding one another in a benefice by hereditary right, there are two Decretals addressed to Bishop Bartholomew by the same pope. One of them, A.D. 1172-4, runs (Mansi, XXII, 354; Decret., Lib. I, Tit. xvii. c. 6):—

R. the bearer of these presents, has informed us that on being presented to the Church of Salesby¹ by the lord of the estate, you refused to commit to him the cure of souls . . . on the ground that he was the son of a priest. For this, as is meet, we commend your discretion in the Lord and value your precaution as being wise and timely. All the same seeing that we sympathize with the hardship and difficulties which R. has gone thro' in coming to us when in deep mental distress—for it were unseemly that after being ordained subdeacon he should be bound to forego all prospect of an ecclesiastical benefice—we admonish you discreet brother by apostolic writ that within 40 days after

¹ Salesby is in Lincolnshire. From the Decretal on page 196 it seems that the see of Lincoln was at the time vacant, Geoffrey, 1172 to 1182, being only elect, and that Bartholomew was guardian of it during the vacancy of the see of Canterbury after the assassination of St. Thomas. Richard succeeded in 1174.

receiving this letter, ignoring gainsaying and appeal you seek to find some honest presbyter with the assent of the same R. to serve the Church, upon the understanding that the before-named R. by our and your authority shall retain a moiety of all the endowments of the aforesaid Church whilst serving the same in his order of subdeacon. For a presbyter cannot alone perform the solemn service of the mass and other offices without the suffrages of an assistant.

The other, which is very short (Mansi, XXII, 448; Decret., Lib. I, Tit. XVII. c. 10), simply forbids God's property being held by hereditary right.

On the subject of the presumption and selfishness of archdeacons, Alexander III addresses him in another Decretal (Mansi, XXII, 364; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. XXXI. c. 3):—

It has come to our ears that some of your archdeacons make no scruple of their own authority to institute themselves to vacant Churches in their archdeaconries. Now we feeling that such action is monstrous and an excess of presumption, and not being minded to leave it uncorrected enjoin upon you good brother that if there are any archdeacons in your bishopric who in this manner have entered upon churches and hold them, you compel them by ecclesiastical constraint regardless of gainsaying and appeal to give them up, and look to it that you punish the aforesaid archdeacons with due punishment for this so great presumption.

On the subject of lawful or unlawful agreements there are two Decretals of Alexander III addressed to Bishop Bartholomew. The locality of the first one is sufficiently plain, not so that of the second.

The first one (Mansi, XXII, 375; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. IV. c. 4) runs:—

We have received the complaint of master W. setting forth that after he had taken over the Church of Calverleigh [written Ferleia and in Gregory's Decretals Chephalai with variants ('apla, Cepha, Capelai, Fereleia, Ferelegia] from G. the parson of the same Church to hold for a seven years' term by a yearly rent (*census*), the latter had presumed to take it from him before he had held it one year, notwithstanding that the same G. had engaged and pledged his word not to molest or interfere with him till the appointed date. Accordingly we command you by apostolic writ that if the facts are found to be as stated you straightly compel him barring appeal to restore the said Church to the aforesaid W. and to allow him to hold the same peaceably up to the date fixed between them.

The second is addressed to the bishops of Exeter and
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Worcester jointly, and although it mentions the chapel of Linton, it is by no means certain that this is not an error, the variants are so numerous (Mansi, XXII, 375; Decret., Lib. I, Tit. XXXV. c. 4). It runs:—

Some time ago Simon a clerk proctor of the prior and monks of Acra [† Castleacre] and P., a clerk having appeared before us in the matter of a dispute pending between the said monks and the aforesaid P., and his brother about the Church of Ha [Decret., S. *alias* Wet] and the chapel of L. [Decret., L. *alias* Vel], agreed between themselves without our intervention, that the proctor of the prior and monks should pay to P. four marks of silver to cover the expenses he had incurred and that P. should withdraw from the suit altogether. But when they brought this agreement to our knowledge and prayed that it might be confirmed by apostolic authority, we ruled that it was altogether inadmissible, because it seemed to contain a kind of illicit compact. We, however, advised the aforesaid P. that both he and his brother should leave the monks in possession and withdraw from the suit. He fell in with our advice and withdrawing from the suit placed in our hands the authentic instruments which he held concerning the same Church and Chapel. These we handed to the prior and monks admonishing them, inasmuch as the aforesaid P. had fallen in with our advice, to lend an ear to our kindly-meant prayers and to endeavour to provide the same P. and his brother with a benefice more profitable to him than the illicit compact would have been. But now seeing that the aforesaid prior and brethren are as we hear not minded to fall in with our monitions, we sympathizing with paternal affection with the troubles of the said clerks, enjoin upon you by authority of these presents, that you admonish the prior and monks to bestow and assign to P. and his brother a decent and competent benefice. Should they refuse so to do, and it be made out to your satisfaction that the aforesaid clerks have been as they say wrongfully and without judicial process done out of the before named Church of B. [Decret., Sintonia] and chapel of Linton [Decret., Lintona] by the violence of laymen, cause the same to be restored to them, notwithstanding the letters of confirmation which the aforesaid prior and monks are known to have obtained from us.

Dealing with church property there are two Decretals of Alexander III addressed to the Bishop of Exeter. One of these refers to Ufculm (Mansi, XXII, 380; Decret., Lib. III, Tit. XXI. c. 3), and is very interesting. It runs:—

We learn from a communication made by the bearer of these presents that Alexander sometime priest of the Church called Ufculm (Offetolon) [Decret writes it Offitona, Offic, Ossecolés, Opecolon] to meet his necessities pledged a certain silver

cup and half of a breviary belonging to that Church, and being anticipated by death failed to redeem them. Wherefore seeing that it is unseemly that the Church should thus lose its property, we enjoin upon you good brother, that if this statement tallies with the facts you carefully admonish and compel his son Walter who is said to have the right of succession to his patrimony, to recover the property pledged and to restore the same to the Church.

The other (Mansi, XXII, 380; Decret., Lib. III, Tit. XLVII. c. 4) requires those who hold parochial churches to contribute to the repair and upkeep of their churches out of church revenues.

As to the reconciliation of persons excommunicated, the following Decretal (Mansi, XXII, 384) is addressed to him:—

It has been explained to us by a formal communication on your behalf that occasionally men excommunicated for some very good cause repair to the apostolic see and saying nothing about the cause upon making their confession have obtained the benefit of absolution. Whereupon seeing that you were minded to consult us as to whether an absolution holds good when it has been obtained by concealing the excesses for which they were excommunicated or specifying wrong ones we give this as our reply, that if what you say is found to be a fact, you ought to compel them by ecclesiastical censure to come back to the apostolic see bringing a letter from you setting forth the facts of the case; but if it is not proved and you only suspect that they have not told the truth, you ought to compel them to clear themselves upon oath in your presence.

A most interesting Decretal addressed to Bishop Bartholomew by Alexander III is one referring to the murderers of St. Thomas of Canterbury¹ and the treatment they ought to receive in penance (Mansi, XXII, 391; Decret., Lib. V, Tit. XII. c. 6). After a somewhat lengthy preamble it runs:—

Now albeit we doubt not but that you discreet brother have thought over and arrived at an accurate answer to the questions which you have resolved to submit to us for solution, we are nevertheless compelled in the exercise of the task we have undertaken to answer you thereanent as God enables us. Full well you know, being a wise and discreet man with a large experience in such matters, that in dealing with the excesses of individuals, not only the nature of the offence, but the quantity of it, the age, the

¹ Bishop Stubbs's "Life," p. 77: I could not find that St. Thomas was called Becket by any writer of his own age. The subject of surnames at that date is unsettled, as I think for the most part the surnames themselves were, except in the case of families of note.

knowledge, the sex and the condition of the offender must be taken into account. Wherefore penance must in each case be awarded according to circumstances.

He then proceeds to distinguish the degrees of guilt between "those who confess that they came in favour of laying hands with intent to kill on that holy and reverend prelate Thomas sometime archbishop of Canterbury"; "those who came not intending to strike but only to assist the assassins if perchance they were met by violence"; those who "incensed the King against the archbishop whence perchance the murder resulted"; those "who in ignorance of the murderous plot kept guard over the assassins' clothes"; and those who not being parties to the murder "seized the opportunity of his death to enrich themselves by pillage," and to each class he prescribes a separate treatment.

For the unpleasant duty of conveying to the elect of Lincoln that he had exceeded his powers, the Bishop of Exeter was again selected (Mansi, XXII, 399; Decret., Lib. C, Tit. VI. c. 9), as the following Decretal indicates:—

You as a wise and prudent man know that our dear son G[eoffrey] called the elect of Lincoln [A.D. 1172-82. See Massingberd, W. O., "Lincoln Cathedral Charters," p. 29] has no power of granting honours or prebends since his election has not yet been confirmed. For this reason we enjoin upon you good brother straightly to command the said elect not to presume to bestow an archdeaconry on any one, or if he has bestowed it, quash the bestowal by our authority barring cavil and appeal.

III.

From the two or three Decretals which have been quoted in their entirety, it will be seen what was the nature of the duties devolving on a papal delegate when an appeal had been made to the Pope. A Decretal, it will be noticed, consisted of three parts: (1) a general statement of the case as presented by the complainant or plaintiff; (2) a statement of the law of the Church applying to the case as presented; and (3) a direction to the commissioners or judges appointed as papal legates to hold an inquiry into the facts, and to apply the law according to the facts put in evidence.

Although it has been very much the habit to inveigh against appeals to Rome in medieval times, it is very easy to prove to any thoughtful person the great advantage

which such appeals were to suitors in all proper ecclesiastical causes.

The Conqueror, it is well known, commanded by royal authority (Lingard, I, ch. VIII.) "that no bishop nor archdeacon do hereafter hold plea in the Hundred according to the laws episcopal [i.e. the Canon Law] nor bring those causes before the secular courts which concern the government of souls. . . . This also I absolutely forbid that any sheriff, reeve or minister of the King do in any ways concern himself with the laws which belong to the bishop." In accordance with this order an ecclesiastical suit would naturally begin before the archdeacon or the bishop, would be carried on appeal to the archbishop, and from the archbishop on appeal to the pope. The bishops of those days being mostly sportsmen or warriors, and both themselves and their officials being men generally devoid of knowledge or learning,¹ the one thing that secured to the suitor even a semblance of justice was fear of being called to account by the Pope.² The power of appeal was therefore a useful corrective of probable injustice, but at the same time it was a dilatory and expensive proceeding, for before a decision could be reached in the bishop's court on the main issue, a number of preliminary points had to be decided; and the proceedings might be delayed at every step by these preparatory decisions being disputed and appealed from. Thus objection might be taken by the moving party to the defence proposed as being not admissible, even if it were true; to the witnesses as not being competent witnesses, whatever their evidence might be; and if decisions on such points were

¹ As to bishops, Can. 10 of fourth Lateran Council, A.D. 1215 (in Decret., Lib. I, Tit. xxxi. c. 15) runs: "As it frequently happens that bishops because of their manifold occupations, bodily ailments, warlike occupations and other causes, not to mention their defective knowledge, are not capable themselves of ministering to the people the word of God." As to others, Can. 7 of Council of Tours in 1163 (Decret., Lib. V, Tit. iv. c. 2): "Seeing that in many parts certain deans or archpresbyters are wont to be appointed in consideration of an annual sum of money to discharge the duties of bishops or archbishops and to settle ecclesiastical causes, which practice without doubt gives occasion for the oppression of priests and the perversion of justice, we entirely forbid it for the future."

² Alexander III could call to account, witness Decret., Lib. V, Tit. xxxi. c. 1: "It has come to our ears and filled us with amazement and we have reason to feel angry with you, that you levy an annual tallage upon presbyters in your jurisdiction as though they were slaves and mercenaries, forbidding them to say the daily office unless they pay what you like to ask, and treating them with so much contempt and hauteur as to render them objects of derision to laymen. Such conduct if it is correctly reported ought to be visited with severe punishment, since it is your duty to cherish the same presbyters as brothers and sons with the greatest kindness and charity."

taken to the Pope on appeal, enormous expense and delay would be incurred before ever the main issue had come into judgment.

Accordingly this method of appealing to the Pope seems to have been hardly ever practised, and was superseded by a method of direct appeal which incurred the hostility of bishops' officials, but was very beneficial to suitors. In the method of direct appeal a brief statement of the case was either made by word of mouth to the Pope or communicated to him in writing by an agent, together with a petition that certain prelates suggested, or prelates whom the Pope should himself think suitable, might be appointed as papal delegates to hear and decide the case. The advantages of this mode of proceeding were numerous. (1) It ensured the case being heard by a competent judge, or at least by one whom the complainant thought competent, if the prelate suggested in the petition were appointed. (2) At the outset a direction (*forma litterarum*) was given by the Pope, the highest authority as to the law of the Church governing the case, without waiting for the ignorance of the lower officials to be exposed and set right on appeal. (3) Instead of a complaint having to travel to York or Canterbury, or even in the last resort to Rome, with witnesses to prove his facts, papal delegates could and did hold an inquiry and examine witnesses on the spot. (4) The decision was given once and for all and finally, thus doing away with the necessity of further appeal. (5) The decision, when given, could be enforced any- and everywhere.

Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the practice of appealing directly to the Pope met with universal favour from litigants, and with equal disfavour from the officials who thereby lost court fees, and even from bishops, who sustained loss themselves by their officials paying less money to hold office. Accordingly we find Pope Urban III (1185-7) thus addressing the suffragans of Canterbury (Mansi, XXII, 451; Decret., Lib. I, Tit. xxx. c. 1):—

Knowing as ye do that Baldwin our venerable brother, archbishop of Canterbury (1185-93) is over you not only by right as metropolitan, but also as legate of the apostolic see it seems strange that some of you as we hear presume to assert that the same archbishop ought not to hear any cause from your bishoprics either by right of his legateship or as metropolitan, except it comes before him on appeal. For if indeed as metropolitan he ought not to hear a cause from your bishoprics unless it comes

before him on appeal, nevertheless by virtue of his legateship he can and ought to hear all causes which come to his audience either on appeal or on [first] complaint as being the person who in your province is known to represent us. We, therefore, enjoin upon you and command you to leave to his judgment those causes which are brought before the same archbishop from your bishoprics and not to attempt to hinder or let any clerk or layman of your jurisdiction from transferring if he is so minded his cause to the before named archbishop.

At times, no doubt, discontented officials succeeded by means of royal intervention in preventing such appeals; but the barons inserted in the Great Charter, which King John was compelled to sign, the words "Let the English Church be free," whereby, until the legislation of Henry VIII, the privilege of direct appeal to the Pope without hindrance from the King was secured.

Considering the high esteem in which Bishop Bartholomew was held by his contemporaries and the Pope, it may strike us as strange that his signature is not found among those appended to the Acts of the third Lateran Council in 1179. The explanation will be found in a passage of Roger de Hoveden, quoted by Severinus Binius, in Mansi, XXII, 242; and with this passage I will conclude.

After Christmas [A.D. 1178], he says, there came from Ireland to England the archbishops Laurence of Dublin and Catholicus of Tuam and five or six bishops on their way to the Council at Rome. Similarly from the Kingdom of Scotland very many bishops and abbots passed through England, and all of them as well those from Ireland as from Scotland and other islands in passing through England made oath, in return for leave to pass through, that they were not compassing harm either to the King or to his Kingdom. From England, however, only four bishops set out for Rome, viz. Hugo bishop of Durham, John bishop of Norwich, Robert bishop of Hereford and Reginald bishop of Bath, also very many abbots, it having been constantly asserted by the English bishops that not more than four bishops from England need attend a general council of the lord pope at Rome.

Evidently in the twelfth century attendance at a general council was not looked upon as an honour and a privilege, but as a burden to be avoided when possible.

A FEW STORIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF DEVONSHIRE WIT AND HUMOUR.

BY J. D. PRICKMAN.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

IN continuation of a former paper on this subject¹ I venture to chronicle the following stories, most of which are founded on facts. The first one shall be the story told me about five years ago by a very old man, who told it, as near as I could put it down afterwards, as follows:—

“Ees, zir, ees, I be gitten old, nigh eighty year old, and bin varming all me live. I ha’ seed strange things varming. I mind when I waz a gurt larripin’ boy, Mr. S——, ov——, fayther to he auver there; now he zold a thouzand bushel of whayt vor 19s. a bushel. Fayther, you knaw, he wazent a very beg varmer, but he ’ad zold ’ees little lot ov 20 bushel for £16, an’ I mind it az ef ’twas yesday. Fayther an’ me, us meet Mr. S—— ridin’ home vram T—— market—he’d a thrashed 2000 bushels of whayt just afore—and wen he waz cumin’ alung he seed fayther an’ me, an’ ’e waz purty jovial like, an’ ’e zingest out to fayther, ‘Varmer, I ha’ zold a 1000 au’m vor 19s. a bushel,’ an’ fayther an’ me zeed un shake the bag he had got the munny een. Fayther said tu’n, ‘Why didn’ ’e zell tuther 1000 then, Mr. S——?’ an’ the ol’ man loked zo cunnin’ down auver hees nawse—I sem I zee’n now—an’ then ’e titched the tap au’n way ’ees vingur an’ ’e zed, ‘I smull guineas vor they, varmer.’ Wull then, ’e always, when ’e waz axed why ’e didn’ zell tother bushels, wid zay, ‘I smull guineas vor they,’ an’ zo it got a zort ov a zayin that the ol’ genelmin always smulled guineas. Ees, an’ a smulled um a lung way off, vor the price of whayt insted of gwain up contineed to drap-drapitee-drap-drap, an’ then voks zort ov drawed it out tu’n, an’ zum ov ’em zed tu’n, to pule ’ees leg like, ‘Du ’ee smull guineas now, Mr. S——?’ But whayt kept drappin’ an’ drappin’, an’ at las’ ’e had tu zell they 1000

¹ “Trans.,” Vol. XXX, 1898, Honiton Meeting, p. 316.

bushels vor 7s. a bushel, an' there waz a brave jaulk ov it aul up an' down the parish. Fayther an' 'e wadden the best au vriends at the best au times. Fayther liked a beet ov shooten, and 'e liked a beet ov shooten, an' tu ov a trade kin niver agree. It made it wiss tu wen 'e zold 'ees vust 1000 bushels for 19s., an' then zort ov crawled auver fayther; so wen fayther yerd tull au 'ees ha'ing tu zell tuther 1000 bushels for 7s. 'e up an' tuld me. I waz a gurt larripin' boy then, and 'e up an' told me tu go auver an' see'n, an' tu tull'n 'fayther waz crule zorry tu yer 'e 'ad 'ad tu zell 'ees whayt vor 7s. a bushel.' Now fayther 'e always 'ad a gude zort au zetter dug an' liked shutein—but, law, shutein in they days waz not like tiz now. Fayther, tho' 'e waz onny a smal rentin' varmer, had a bravish rin, an' 'e always keeped a gude zort o' dug, zo wen fayther zend me auver, az I hev zed, tu tull Mr. S—— 'ow zorry 'e waz about the bushels of whayt, 'e zed tu me, 'Now boy, wen yu ha' told'n that, you tell'n—but git pritty far out au the raych au'n wen yu git tu this pairt—that fayther zed 'e shuden brayd eny zettters from 'e, vor,' he says, 'thee nauze coulden be zo gude arter all.' Law, I knawed twaz a beet ov a May game, zo I went auver an' stood 'xactly as fayther told me. I tould'n 'ow zorry fayther waz about the bushels ov whayt, an' 'e got crule tedyus; but wen I told'n about the zettters, law, 'e waz zo maggity that what 'e zed I widden like vor 'e tu put down, but law bless 'e, 'e drawed vore tu me way 'ees stick tu knack me down, an' eef 'e had a 'at me 'e wid a knacked me down sure 'nough, dayd as a dore nayl. I waz a larripin' boy, an' I knawed fayther told me tu du it vor a beet ov a May game, zo I got out ov 'ees way—but law, I mind it az if 'twaz yesday. 'Twaz diff'rent times varming then tu wat 'tiz now; way whayt down to 3s. an' wool tu 5d., varmers ken hardly live."

Then a good story illustrative of the old-world places:

It was in the parish of W——, when an old woman who kept a grocer's shop was called upon by a traveller, who opened conversation with her by saying, "Good news from the front, isn't it, madam?" The old woman, startled, looked down over and said, "What d'e mean?" On the traveller saying, "Good news from the seat of war," the old woman was still more confused, and again queried, "What do 'ee mean?" "Oh!" said he, "don't you know we are at war with the Boers?" The old woman's reply was, "Aw, be us? Butiful day vor't, idden it?"

What price currants!!!

An old gardener, too, from I—— said to a lady of the parish, "Law bless me, ma'am, idden it queer about the sawjers nowadays? Squire's son 'as been tellin' me that in Afrikay they niver went out without a 'teddy scoop,' but wat they wanted to do way that I dawn't know. Now a shovel might be some good. But law, 'e zed, it made volks luke the closer. I cudden make eny sense out au't, an' cudden tell what it all ment. 'Tis bravish times us live in—Lor bless us."

The British reverse at Tugela was graphically described by an old countryman :

"Lord a massy, zur, they marched mun down, and when they was there—the place was all full of Boers—they send for some hossees to get back the guns and they shet mun all."

Then it was at an inquest at L——, when the doctor's groom, who was a somewhat pompous individual, was asked by one of the inquiring villagers how the death had occurred, was heard to say, "Well, you see, my Guv'nor an' the Crownder they do say as 'ow 'e broke the main artillery of 'is 'art!"

Then there is a doctor's story :

An old countryman was suffering severely from gout in his feet, and he was explaining to his companion what a trouble he had had, how he had used lotions and taken medicine, and done all sorts of things, when the old man friend, in pure innocence, said, "Have 'ee tried washing 'em?"

Then two old men were discussing the death of a mutual friend :

"Wat did a die of?" says one.

"Aw, 'e died on a Tuesday, 'e did," was the reply.

"Naw, I mayne wat did a die aw?"

"Aw! Wull, naw, I can't 'xactly tell 'e, but 'twaz nithing sayryus!!!"

Then there was the good hunting story told of old L—— the Dartmoor hunting man and huntsman to the celebrated Mr. Trelawney. A fox had been run to ground, and old L—— was down on his knees trying to draw him, and in his efforts kept sitting back on his spurs. Then ensued the following conversation :

"Who is that drawin' earth 'pon me head?"

"There's nobody drawing earth on your head, Mr. L——."

L—— again speaks: "Who's that prickin' me with a fuz bush?"

"There's nobody pricking you with a furze bush, Mr. L——."

Mr. L——: "There *is* somebody prickin' me with a fuz bush," then putting his hand back, he discovered the facts, and exclaimed, "Law bless me, if I ha'nt a been sittin' 'pon me spurs!"

Then the man who carried through business rather rapidly was described as follows by a countryman: "Law bless me 'art, 'e du zit the job all tu a blaze to wance!"

"Ah!" said an old woman, "matrimony and long winters 'ull tame men and blackburds!"

Yet another:

"Quiet pigs often eat up the noisy pig's meat," said by an old lady of Petrockstow.

And another:

"Old chicken make very good broth."

Then there was another rather good story illustrative of quaint humour:

Question.—Is So-and-so a pretty good sort of man?

Answer.—Law, I dawn't knaw; pritty middlin' like. He's churchwarden, yu knaw.

Question.—A pretty generous man?

Answer.—Well, ees, pritty ginrous, vor evry Mundy mornin' 'e 'ath three eggs boiled an' 'e geeth the brawth tu the poor.

Yet another:

Question.—How far does he live from you?

Answer.—Aw, middlin' close, middlin' close.

Question.—Well, how close?

Answer.—Law, law bless 'e, 'e's zo close that if yu waz tu cum out tu the dorestep an' vall down twice you'd be there.

An old man's explanation, given at a petty sessional meeting, of how lying, stealing, and swearing were justified:

"'Tis right to be lying in bed when you'm tired. 'Tis right to steal away from bad company; and 'tis right to swear to speak the truth."

Then old S——, a Dartmoor celebrity, describes a Dartmoor mist as "A brave searching rain."

The story of the groom who suggested the christening of a terrier pup is possibly worth recording :

"Sir, ain't it time our little pup was a christened?" "Well, have you thought of a name for her?" "I have, as you may say, and I ha'nt, as you may say." "Well, what is it?" "Well, you see, sir, us have a got one called 'Gin'; if us was to call this one 'Ger,' us could make one word, 'Ginger,' to call 'em both." Could carefulness and economy be carried further?

Yet another story of a Convalescent Home :

"J——, take those flowers up to the Nursing Home in the morning." "Yes, sur, up in —— Road?" "Yes, yes!" "Up to the 'Conversation' Home, sir?" "Ah, well, yes, yes!"

The old man at O—— meant all right, too, who, speaking of some dreadful things that had happened in the district, said, "Why, sur, us do seem to have—have a kind of a sort of—eh-demi—epic of 'em."

Distinctly humorous, too, is the church dignitary's remark, when a bachelor vicar is being rather chaffed at a luncheon on his celibate state, and on "not having a little duck of his own," and on being asked his opinion, "Not altogether a quack remedy."

A curious story is told of old Bishop P—— when he was at B—— as a guest of the rector, who was one of the old school. The Bishop was taken to look over the town, and, intending to impress the clergyman with the responsibility of his position, said, as he looked out over the bay, "A great number of souls here." The old clergyman replied, "Oh, no, my lord, *soles* cannot cross the bar, nothing but dabs come in over."

The Bishop thought he couldn't carry the case any further.

Yet another at the parish of S—— :

"Do you have 'Matins' here?" asked the church dignitary of old Mrs. —— the caretaker. "Oh, no, sur, no call for that, sur; there'm some butiful new tiles laid three years ago come Christmas! !"

And yet another :

In a great dispute as to whether a trustee house in a village should be had by the Church or Dissenting Body, "My lord," said an excited rector, "we must take the bull by the horns." "Yes," is the witty reply, "indeed it may come to that, for I've already got the cottage by the 'ear!'"

And another :

The reply of the old man at S—— (though he says 'tis a libel), who was asked by a High Church dignitary if he was "one of the officials," said, "Lord, I can't tell what I be. First parson I had called me Sextant; the next he called me Beetle; the next he called me Virgin; and now you call me 'Fishall.' Lord a massy, I don't know what I be!"

Possibly worth recording is the following :

Application to a churchman was made for a subscription to an organ. A list of subscribers was asked for, and where the organ was to be put. The list of subscribers was sent, and a letter saying the organ was to be placed in a Bible Christian Chapel, "But, honoured sir, please remember in heaven there are no sexes !!!"

An old washerwoman of S—— married a daffy old man, and on being reproached by the vicar of the parish, was heard to say, "Wull, I ha' got a lot of washin' tu du, an' got tu take it round, an' if I hadden married 'e I should ha' 'ad tu keep a dunkey."

The story of a half-witted man who called in at the door of a lawyer's office "What do 'ee sell here?" "Fools, d—— fools!" is the angry reply, and as the man is being kicked out he says, "Perty good sale, I should think, only one left!" which would seem to indicate he was more "R" than "F."

Then the gardener's little story :

They had been growing sweet-peas in the garden, Tom Thumbs and Sweet Marguerites, and there was a discussion as to which was the better sort. The gardener said, "Aw, I likes they there Tom Thumbs for flavour, but they Margarites be the best, they're zo much more profligate!!"

There had been much buttering of all the officials of a public body at one of the annual meetings. One of the replies by one who understood the value was, "There have been many compliments, but compliments are like Devonshire cream—the more 'tis spread, the thinner it gets."

Then, too, the town councillor who said, after talking a considerable time, that he should soon conclude his remarks with a few preliminary observations, is distinctly comic.

THE LADY OF THE ISLE.

ISABELLA DE FORTIBUS,
COUNTESS OF ALBEMARLE AND DEVON.

BY MRS. ROSE-TROUP.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

LOOKING back to the turbulent times of the Plantagenets we catch occasional glimpses, amid the mists of wars and tumults, either through the cold pages of history or the more attractive ones of legends, of a figure of great beauty, of enormous wealth, strong of character, of unbending will, whose existence was anything but placid. Born of a noble family, married at an early age to a man of great estate but much her senior, obtaining on his death control of vast properties in the north, and on the failure of the male line of her own house inheriting enormous estates in the southern counties, she became one of the greatest heiresses of an age when the possessions of a single person were immense.

Isabella de Redvers, better known by her name after marriage, Isabella de Fortibus, was Countess of Albemarle, Countess of Devon, and Lady of the Isle of Wight—this last title sounds more resonant in its Latin form, *Domina Insulæ*—and lived in the thirteenth century. In order to appreciate her position and possessions it is necessary to glance back at the history of her ancestors, concerning whom a vast amount of misconception has arisen among early writers, which has not been wholly dispelled by the correcting statements of more accurate modern students.

Among the companions of William the Conqueror at Hastings was a "Sire de Riviers," who has been identified by some with Richard de Redvers, Rivers, or de Ripariis, as he is variously styled, the first of the family known in England. It is suggested that he was the son of a William de Redvers, who held land in Montebourg, in Normandy, at

which place our first Richard founded an abbey, wherein he was buried.¹

In the time of Domesday we find that Mosterton, in Dorset, was held by Richard de Redvers. Our Richard de Redvers (styled I to distinguish him from two descendants of the same Christian name) was one of the five barons who upheld Henry I in his claim to the throne against his elder brother Robert, Duke of Normandy. For his faithfulness he was rewarded with great possessions. Pole² says King Henry "gave hym Tiverton, & then Plymton, & made hym Erle of Devonshire, givinge unto hym the third penny of y^e county, amountinge unto xvij li. yeerly.³ He alsoe gave unto hym thile of Weight."

His wife was Adeliza, daughter of William Peverel, of Nottingham, as appears from a letter of hers, written between 1142 and 1155,⁴ in which she refers to her gift of Ouelaium (Wooley, in Chaddleworth, Co. Berks; not Walley, Co. Somerset, as stated by Planché) to her husband's foundation of Montebourg. She survived him many years, he dying in 1107, and she at some time between 1142 and 1165. They had three sons and one daughter—Baldwin de Redvers (I of that name), William de Vernon the elder, Robert de Sancte Marie Ecclesiæ, and Hadwisia, the wife of William de Roumara, Earl of Lincoln.

Baldwin de Redvers I, the eldest son, inherited his father's chief possessions, becoming second Earl of Devon. He espoused the cause of the Empress Maud, and fortified the Castle of Exeter against King Stephen in June, 1136, placing in it a garrison of valiant youths, the flower of all England, "who, when the King invested the castle, mounted the walls in shining armour and treated him and his army with scorn and defiance."⁵ Baldwin is described by the writer of the "*Gesta Stephani*"⁶ as "*virum et dignitate et genere magnificum*." His wife was with him in the castle,

¹ Planché, in "*Earls of Devon*," *Collectanea Archæologica*, Vol. I, p. 265, brings forward evidence in support of the theory that this Richard de Redvers married a daughter, Albreda? of Osmund de Centville (i.e. Coten-ville), Viscount de Vernon, by a niece of Gunnora, wife of Richard I, Duke of Normandy.

² "*Collections*," p. 6.

³ Baldwin de Insula, Earl of Devon, received £9. 10s. out of the issues of the County of Devon, "for his annual fee as his father and predecessors, Earls of Devon, have been accustomed to receive." 20 May, 1261, *Close Rolls*.

⁴ *Calendar of Documents, France*, p. 314.

⁵ Jenkins, p. 25.

⁶ p. 22.

and when the garrison was reduced to great straits she appealed to the King. "Not suffering this hard repulse of her people, with her feet bare, her locks flowing over her shoulders, weeping plentiful floods of tears, she went to the King to supplicate for her people. But though he received her humbly and kindly both for the pity he had for her miserable and afflicted sex as well as for the kindred and friends of a noble woman who laboured with her there in the siege, having heard what she tearfully in her misery besought about delivering up the castle, inflexibly steeling himself even so far at length, without effect, sent her back to her people."¹

Her entreaties proving unavailing, the defence continued with unusual brilliance until the end of three months, when the garrison was compelled to surrender for lack of water. Baldwin fled to the Isle of Wight, where he was again besieged in Carisbrooke Castle, which was captured by the King. Baldwin was exiled and took up his residence at the Court of Anjou, where he intrigued for the cause of the Empress, until 1139, when he landed at Wareham and fortified Corfe Castle, again withstanding a siege, but on the approach of the Empress with her forces Stephen withdrew. He was also at the siege of Winchester. On the accession of Henry II, in 1154, he was restored to his honours and possessions, which he did not long enjoy, as he died on 4 June in the same year. He was buried beside his wife Adeliza, at his own foundation—the Abbey of Quarre, in the Isle of Wight.

His children were Richard de Redvers (II), Henry de Redvers, who died young and was buried at Quarre, William de Vernon the younger, Hadewisia, and perhaps Matilda, married to Ralph Avenell.²

Richard de Redvers II, third Earl of Devon, married Hawisia or Dyonissa, daughter of Richard, Earl of Corn-

¹ "Gesta Stephani," p. 27.

² In connexion with the Avenells it may not be amiss to note that in 1248-9 Amicia, Countess of Devon, had the custody of the heir of Ralph de Avenell (Close Roll, 33 Hen. III), and that Baldwin de Redvers V in 1257 had the lands of the late William Avenell, in Honiton, they being an escheat of the King, as lands of the Normans (Close Roll, 42 Hen. III); and also we learn from the Inq. p.m. on William Avenel (37 Hen. III) that Esselegh, Southampton, was the King's escheat as Norman's lands, because "William de Vernon, lord of the Isle . . . gave it to one Hawisia in free marriage with William Avenel and she gave it to her son Nicholas Avenel, a Norman"; and elsewhere it is stated that this Nicholas had a brother living in Normandy. See Planché's "Earls of Devon," 279, where he doubts the connexion between the two families of Avenell.

*in m. Roger
munt
as R. m. f.
f 129 j.*

wall.¹ He died at Mantes, in France, in 1162, his widow surviving until 1175, if not later. He left two sons, who both succeeded to the earldom—Baldwin and Richard.

Baldwin de Redvers II, fourth Earl of Devon, was a minor at the time of his father's death, and is said to have married Avicia, daughter of Raoul de Dol, in Berri,² and died without issue in 1175. His widow married in 1189, at Salisbury Cathedral, Andrew de Chevanni. Richard de Redvers III succeeded his brother, becoming fifth Earl of Devon, and married Emma, daughter of Robert de Ponte Arche, and died without issue in 1184.³

On the death of this last representative of the elder branch of the family, the title and estates passed to his uncle, William de Redvers, known as William de Vernon, from an estate of that name in France belonging to the family. He became the sixth Earl of Devon. As the direct ancestor of our heroine and of the present Earls of Devon, he deserves more than a passing notice.

At the second coronation of Richard Cœur de Lion at Winchester, in 1194, after his return from captivity in Germany, William de Vernon was one of the four nobles who supported a silken canopy over the King. But under King John he was in disgrace, being accused of favouring the pretensions of the Dauphin. About this period, it is said, he was forced to yield up his castles to the King and to give up his infant grandson as a hostage. We are also told that William de Vernon was obliged to pay a fine of 500 marks to be reinstated in his castle of Plympton and other estates, and to obtain permission to govern his tenants in the Isle of Wight.⁴ There is reason to believe that this fine was due because of the following circumstances: Despairing

¹ Planché quotes Baldwin II's charter to Twynham as containing reference to "*Dionissia comitissa matre mea*" ("Lords of the Isle of Wight," p. 218), and Richard de Redvers II's charter to St. James's Priory, Exeter, where reference is made to "*uxoris mei Dyonissie*." Oliver gives in the latter place *Dionisie*, but I cannot find any reference to her in Dugdale's "*Mon. Ang.*" under Twynham. It looks as if Richard, at all events, left a widow *Hawisia*, since *Hawisia de Redvers* occurs on the Pipe Rolls, *temp. Hen. II.*, as holding lands formerly held by Richard and afterwards held by Baldwin, and we find William de Vernon exchanging Honiton for Edbrighton, with *Hawisia de Redvers* for the *term of her life*, in 1211, as if she had a right of dower therein (Fines, John, 69).

² "Peerage," G. E. C.

³ To him has been assigned as wife Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Biset, by his wife Alice, daughter of Thomas Basset; but as Lord Biset was Chief Forester of England as late as 1250, she must have married another Richard de Ripariis, as the name Redvers and Rivers have both been so latinized.

⁴ Worsley's "Isle of Wight."

of having heirs male he made a convention, copied in a charter on the Charter Roll, 1 John (1200),¹ with Hubert de Burgh, the King's chamberlain and Earl of Kent, on the marriage of the latter with William's younger daughter. By this, it appears, he had assigned to his elder daughter "the caput of his honour in Devonshire, with the Castle of Plympton, as hers by right of primogeniture, and with a reasonable portion belonging to her of his inheritance." This was Mary, who married Sir Robert Courtenay; and we find, from the Inq. p.m. on her son John de Courtenay, 2 Edw. I, that Cruk', in Somerset, was one of the estates so assigned to her.² To Joanna, his younger daughter, he assigned "the entire Island of Wight and Christchurch, com. Hants," with a reasonable portion belonging to her of his inheritance, but with this proviso, "*Si vero contingat ipsum comitem heredem masculum de uxore sua, tunc remanebit eidem Huberto lx libratas terre,*" etc. This contingency actually occurred, his son Baldwin being born after the date of the convention,³ and upon obtaining re-entry to his estates he would undoubtedly be obliged to pay a fine.

In support of the theory that his fidelity to King John was called in question, we may mention that in 1204 Plympton Castle was in the custody of Richard Peverell.⁴

We are told that William de Vernon, like most of his family, resided chiefly at Carisbrooke Castle, and that he caused to be erected at Quarre a monument to his father and himself at the cost of £300. He married Mabel, daughter of Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Mellent and Worcester, and sister of Peter, who succeeded to those titles. From the latter she received as dowry, or as some say, by favour of Henry II, inherited on his death without issue, all his lands in England.

William de Vernon died at an advanced age, having had by Mabel, his wife, a son and two daughters. The elder daughter, Mary, married Sir Robert Courtenay, knight, through whom eventually most of the de Redvers estates and titles passed to the Courtenay family; the younger, Joanna,

¹ Stapleton's "*Liber de Antiquis Legibus,*" p. lv.

² Cal. Gen., 212.

³ Stapleton assumes that the convention was made in 1200, but from his own account it would seem that the convention was made at some period prior to the charter reciting it.

⁴ Close Roll, 6 John. This fact has kindly been brought to my notice by Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe.

as we have seen, married the great Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, but dying without issue, her inheritance reverted to her father.

Baldwin de Redvers III, dying in his father's lifetime, never held the title of Earl of Devon. He was evidently much younger than his two sisters, to judge from the above-quoted convention, and he died at an early age on 1 September, 1216, leaving one son by his wife Margaret, daughter of Warin FitzGerold. Through this heiress came further honours and estates to the de Redvers family.

Warin FitzGerold was hereditary chamberlain to the King and his wife Alice de Courcy, daughter of William de Courcy by Gundreda de Warren, was one of the heiresses of the de Courcy estates. She was living as late as 2 September, 1216, while her husband, who was at the conference at Runnymede on 15 June, 1215, on the side of the King, but whose name is among those barons who swore to obey the mandate of the twenty-five barons chosen as conservators of *Magna Charta*,¹ survived her.

But their heiress, Margaret, was not allowed long to mourn for her husband, Baldwin de Redvers, for between the date of his death, 1 September, 1216, and 19 October following, a period of about seven weeks, she was given in marriage by King John to his favourite Falcasius, or Faulk de Breauté, according to her own statement afterwards, "as in the time of warfare she had been made captive and espoused without consent."²

Matthew Paris, writing of her death, says she was :—

Quondam uxor Falcasii cruentissimi proditoris, copulabantur tamen eidem ignobili nobilis, pia impio, turpi speciosa, invita et coacta, tradente eam Johanne tiranus, qui nullum genus abhorruit facinoris perpetrandi. De qua copula quidam ait satis eleganter.

Lex connectit eos, Amor, et Concordia Lecti.

Sed qualis Lex ? Amor qualis ? Concordia qualis ?

Lex exlex ; Amor exosus ; Concordia discors.

Which verses Westcote (p. 227) translates for us :—

Join'd by law, by love, by concord in bed ;

What law ? what love ? or concord may be said ?

Lawless law ; hateful love ;

Concord discord did prove.

This Faulk de Breauté, a mercenary leader of Norman origin but spurious birth, was in high favour, as has been

¹ Stapleton, liii.

² See Stapleton, liv. and lix.

said, with King John, and at the battle of Lincoln, 20 June, 1217, having forced his way into the besieged castle, was amply rewarded by Henry II, and obtained not only all that his reluctant wife brought in dower, but the custody of the castles and the person of her infant son, and held as of her right the estates that came to her on the death of her parents.

During the turbulence of the barons he took an active part and committed extraordinary excesses. He beheaded a deacon who apostatized, plundered the town of St. Albans, murdered a servant of the abbey, extorted money from the Abbot, burnt the houses and destroyed the parks of many noblemen, destroyed St. Paul's Church in Bedford, and did other outrageous things; such crimes they were that they haunted his dreams, for we are told in detail by Matthew Paris of a vision of the night which he repeated to his wife Margaret, concerning a large stone from the abbey of St. Albans falling upon him, which terrified him so much that she induced him to seek pardon from that blessed martyr and to undergo penance for his many misdeeds against him. When all this was over he told the astonished Abbot, "This my wife made me do because of a certain dream, but if you demand restitution of what I have taken from you, I will not listen to you."

But his reformation was also short-lived, for a fresh breach of law and order in 1224 caused his banishment. "Eventually, his outrageous conduct in ordering his knights, lodged in the castle of Bedford, to seize upon the King's Justices in Eyre, who in their session at Dunstaple had amerced him for divers spoliation (sixteen actions of novel disseisin were then given against him, it is said), which resulted in the capture and imprisonment of Henry de Braybroc in the castle of Bedford, which the garrison refused to surrender to the King unless they had an order to that effect from their lord, caused such indignation in that monarch's breast that not only was the castle besieged, but the Archbishop and all the Bishops with lighted candles excommunicated the said Falcasius and all who were in the castle."¹ The castle withstood the siege from 20 June to 14 August, but meanwhile, leaving his brother William in charge of the place, Faulk fled to Wales. Hearing of the fall of Bedford Castle² he, under the conduct

¹ Stapleton, lvii.

² Cleaveland in his "Courtenay Family" translates thus some contemporary verses on this event:—

"This furious Fulk within one month has lost,
By omen ill, what an whole age hath cost."

of Alexander, Bishop of Coventry, returned immediately to Bedford and besought the King's mercy because of his former great services. He was delivered into the custody of Eustace, Bishop of London, and having signed "letters patent" on the morrow of St. Bartholomew (25 August) relinquishing to the King all his estates, silver, etc., he was sentenced to abjure England for ever. In the same month William, Earl Warren, was instructed by the King's command to take the said Faulk to the seashore and there putting him on board ship to leave him to the wind and sails. Thus with only five attendants having crossed to Normandy, as soon as he landed he was captured by the servants of the King of France and brought before him, who by reason of his having taken the Cross, dismissed him, when he straightway set out on a journey to Rome in company with Robert Passelewe, his clerk. In England the Legate Otho had in vain interceded for his restoration to royal favour, wherefore having dispatched his affairs at the Court of Rome, he hastened to return to England, but falling sick on his journey, he ended his flagitious life at St. Ciriac, in Languedoc, in the course of the following year.¹ Meanwhile, according to Matthew Paris,² Margaret de Redvers, his wife, on the very day he abjured the realm, presented herself before the King and Archbishop and "said that she had never given consent in that degree that she should be joined in matrimony with him; wherefore, as in the time of warfare she had been made captive and espoused without consent, she demanded a divorce to be made. Day was given to her by the Archbishop in order to have further time for deliberation as to what he ought to do; whilst the King granted to her all her lands and possessions throughout England and placed her under the custody of William, Earl Warren."

We find her before the death of her husband styled "Margaret, who was the wife of Faulk de Breauté," which confirms this story. It would seem that de Breauté brought some action against her in some foreign court, but could not proceed with it in England, as we gather from the Patent Rolls³ and the Papal Correspondence, because he possessed no property in this country that could be given as security in an English court.

As late as 1232, according to the Patent Rolls,⁴ Margaret

¹ Stapleton, lix.

² "Chron. Maj.," Vol. III, p. 87.

³ 16 Hen. III, m. 6 d.

⁴ 16 Hen. III, m. 9.

de Redvers with others was held responsible for a certain debt of Faulk de Breauté.

The history of Faulk de Breauté is not altogether unconnected with our story, for among the estates granted in dower to Margaret by her first husband Baldwin de Redvers was South Lambeth, in which place it seems her second husband erected a residence which was styled "le Sale Faukes," which corrupted through Foxhall to Vauxhall is a familiar name to-day, especially to those Devonians travelling to London by the South Western Railway.

Margaret de Redvers, as she continued to be called, survived her unworthy husband many years, dying on 28 September, 1252, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, in London.¹ She left other children, presumably by Faulk de Breauté, though beyond reference to them in the charter of Clerkenwell Abbey² we know nothing of them. Her uncle's grandson, Robert de Insula, or de Lisle, and Rugement, claimed the FitzGerold estates, and his grandson Robert, son of Warin de Insula, after the death of Isabella de Fortibus, was successful in establishing his title to them. Warin de Insula had been made custodian of certain of her lands immediately after her decease.³

After this digression let us return to the de Redvers pedigree and Isabella's immediate ancestors.

Baldwin de Redvers IV, on the death of his grandfather, William de Vernon, in 1217, inherited the estates and titles, becoming seventh Earl of Devon. At this time he was a minor, but by 1239 he was evidently of age (*Fines*, 23 Hen. III, m. 6).

At first he was in the wardship of his stepfather, Faulk de Breauté, but on the latter's disgrace in 1224 he was obliged to relinquish, with everything else he possessed, the custody of Baldwin and his estates. It is said that the wardship was then given to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who sold his marriage to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. On the Patent Roll and among the *Fines* for 1226 it is recorded that Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, paid a fine of 2000 marks for the marriage of his eldest daughter to Baldwin, son of Baldwin de Riveres, son of William de

¹ Matthew Paris gives 2 October for the date of her death, but from the *Fines* we learn that orders were given on 29 September to take over her lands, as she was then already dead.

² See Stapleton, p. lxviii.

³ *Abbrev. Plac.*, 311. There was a Thomas de Breauté who held some of the Oxfordshire lands who must have been the brother of Faulk.

Riveres, Earl of Devon, and for having 200 librates of land in his custody; while in 1227¹ the lands of the same Baldwin were granted to Savarico de Malo Leone, with the exception of those already granted to the Earl of Gloucester.²

Gilbert de Clare's eldest daughter was Amicia, and her mother was Isabella, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who after the death of her first husband, the Earl of Gloucester, married Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Henry. The marriage of Baldwin and Amicia, according to the Annals of Tewkesbury (f. 176), took place in January, 1226.

At Christmas time, 1240, Baldwin IV was knighted and invested with the earldom at Winchester. We find but few and insignificant references to this Baldwin, for his career was a short one.³ Matthew Paris, writing of his death on 15 February, 1244–5, describes him as "*juvenis et elegantissimus*," and under his reversed shield in the margin is "*Die Sancti Valentini obiit Baldewinus comes Devonie miles juvenis et elegans*," while elsewhere he says "in annis sue juventutis adhuc pubescentibus, cujus mors etiam inimicus, si quod habueret, extitit lamentabilis."⁴

He left three children, Baldwin, Isabella, and Margaret, the latter becoming a nun at Laycock Abbey. His wife Amicia survived for a long time, dying at a ripe age, just before 21 January, 1284.⁵ But we will refer more particularly to her life further on.

Baldwin de Redvers V, who succeeded to his father's honours and estates, becoming eighth Earl of Devon, had even a briefer career than his father. Born on the Eve of the Circumcision, 1235, he was but ten years old at the time of his father's death. In 1248 it appears that he was in his mother's custody,⁶ and in the following year the King committed to her the lands of the late Earl, during the

¹ Pat. Roll, 12 Hen. III, m. 5.

² The grant to Gilbert de Clare contained the clause "*Et si contigit predictam filiam ipsius comiti mori infra quinquenium a festo Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno regni nostri undecimo [i.e. five years from the date of the grant, 1226] concessimus ei quod teneat predictas ducentas libratas terre per predictum finem usque ad predictum terminum.*"

³ On the Liberate Rolls are instructions for the payment of 100 l. "to be taken to the Earl of Devon for the livery of his knights, soldiers and sailors from Poitou, for the keeping of our peace," 23 June, 1242 (F. Devon, *Issues of Exchequer*, p. 28).

⁴ f. 406.

⁵ G. E. C. in his "*Peerage*" says she married Robert Gynes in 1248, but gives no authority therefor, and my search for him has so far been unavailing.

⁶ Close Rolls, 33 Hen. III.

minority of the heir.¹ As late as 1255 he is mentioned as the King's ward.²

On 29 July, 1257, he received seisin of his inheritance, and it is stated that on the same day he was married. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Comte of Savoy, and widow of Hermann, Comte de Ribourg. If it is true, as Stapleton states,³ she was married to her first husband in 1218, she must have been just about old enough to be the grandmother of Baldwin de Redvers; indeed, his grandfather could have been but a child at the date of her first marriage.

Concerning this marriage Matthew Paris writes to the effect that the Queen obtained it for her kinswoman (for she was aunt of Eleanor of Provence, Henry III's queen), and thereby the enormous possessions and inheritances of this Englishman passed to a foreigner, a Savoyard, the English people supinely sitting by and permitting it.⁴

On 13 October, 1260, Baldwin was knighted at the wedding of the Princess Beatrix and John, Duke of Brittany. In 1262, about the middle of July,⁵ he accompanied the King to France, and there died at Paris,⁶ not without suspicion of poison administered at a great feast given by Baldwin's own brother-in-law, Peter of Savoy.⁷

The writ de Diem Clausit Extremum to the Sheriff of Devon is dated 13 September, 1262, while the King was still in France. By his wife, Margaret of Savoy, Baldwin had one son, John, who died in France, an infant, before his father;⁸ thereupon all the vast possessions and titles, failing heirs male, passed to Baldwin's sister, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle.

Baldwin's widow, Margaret, survived him many years, and married, prior to 12 June, 1269, Robert Aguillon, a

¹ Originalia Rolls, 34 Hen. III.

² Inq. p.m., Hen. III.

³ xxxii, note.

⁴ f. 196.

⁵ Fines, 46 Hen. III, m. 7.

⁶ Close Roll, 46-7 Hen. III.

⁷ "Annales de Dunstaple," f. 50. "Existente rege in partibus transmarinis, mortui sunt ibidem Baldwinus comes de Insula, Ingelaramus de Perci et alii de familia regis, usque ad sexaginta. Rex vero febro quartana laborabat fere usque ad mortem, et tunc mortuus est Ricardu de Clara comes de Gloverniæ, per maleficium, ad mensam Petri de Sabaudia, avuncule reginæ, et W. de Bellocampo similiter mortuus est." Writing from St. Germain's, 30 September, 1262, to his brother, King Henry says that he is "so depressed and broken down by fever that he could scarcely get out of his bed" (Seely's "Greatest of the Plantagenets," p. 52).

⁸ Dugdale asserts that this child was ten years old, which would make him born, at least, in 1252, five years prior to his father's marriage.

member of the Privy Council.¹ She had several disputes with her sister-in-law, Isabella, in connexion with certain of the various estates which she had in dower from Baldwin de Redvers. She had dower rights in the following: Manors of Newnham, Oxon; Pysgoo, in Sawbridgeworth, Herts; Faukeshall, *alias* South Lambeth, Surrey; Christchurch, Hants (including Freshwater and Wroxhall, in the Isle of Wight); and to these Stapleton (p. xxxiii) adds "knight's fees in the counties of Oxford, Berkshire, Northampton, Bedford, Hertford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Essex; and the advowsons of the churches of Honiton, Buckland, and Walkhampton, in Devonshire." There must be some mistake here, as at all events the advowsons mentioned were held by Isabella de Fortibus and Amicia, Countess of Devon, nor are they mentioned in the Inq. p.m. on Margaret de Redvers, which also gives us the information that she was dead on 13 May, 1292.²

The inheritance of Baldwin V was enormous, including knight's fees, castles, and manors in eight different counties from Yorkshire to Devonshire. In the latter county he held at least twelve manors; in Southampton, including the Isle of Wight, ten; in Wiltshire, seven. His castles were Christchurch and Carisbrooke, in Hampshire, and Plympton, in Devon. Beside all these vast possessions Isabella de Fortibus had right of dower in her husband's great property; no wonder that she was looked upon as one of the greatest heiresses of the age.

Isabella de Fortibus, using the name by which she was best known, was, according to the Chronicler of Tewkesbury,³ born in 1236, about 3 July (the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr), though in the inquisitions taken early in 1263, after her brother's death, her age is given as twenty-four and more, and six months later (after her birthday) as twenty-five and more, indicating 1238 as the year of her birth, which is confirmed by her age mentioned in the inquisition on her sister-in-law's death in 1292, where it is given as fifty-four.⁴ Let us assume that the earlier date is correct, and that twenty-four or twenty-five was then looked upon as

¹ We find a curious entry in the Abbrev. Rolls, p. 173, that a charter of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, son of Richard de Redvers, granting land to Christchurch Twynam, had been in the custody of the bailiff of Robert de Aguylon, Robert de Bocking, who "casually broke the seal."

² Stapleton, p. lxxvi.

³ f. 33 b.

⁴ In the inquisition on her mother's death in 1284 she is said to be "triginta annos et amplius."

the limit of a young lady's age, as until recently no lady was supposed to be more than twenty-eight.

Her early years were presumably passed with her mother, who must have been much at Court; for Amicia, Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle, was not only stepdaughter of Richard, King of the Romans, brother of Henry III, but her uncle, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had married Eleanor, the King's sister, and this lady had for her second husband Simon de Montfort, the great Earl of Leicester. That Amicia was on friendly terms in later years with her royal aunt by marriage is evident from the entries in the Countess of Leicester's Household Roll of Expenses.¹ We find Amicia spending Easter, 1265, with the Lady Eleanor, evidently accompanied by a suite, *familia sua*, requiring as many as eighteen horses, and the details of the materials supplied for the Easter feast are given.

A further evidence of her favour at Court is found some years later (1282), when an order is sent to the Constable of Winchester Castle to permit Amicia, Countess of Devon, "to have lodgings (*receptaculum*) with her free household in the Queen's great chamber adjoining the chapel towards the hall and in the adjoining houses, provided that the castle be not less safely kept by reason of this."² Throughout the different rolls we find entries of gifts to her of oaks, wood for firing, bucks, does, etc., from the royal forests.

She had obtained the custody of her son and his lands, for which she gave £300 yearly. This was paid into the Queen's wardrobe, as the King had granted this annuity to his consort.

In these circumstances, there can be little doubt that Isabella was brought up amid the gaieties of Court life, and was a playmate of the little prince, Edward, who was but a few years her junior. It is probable that the intimacy of their early years was used to influence her when he afterwards desired her to make him her heir.

Among the other festivities of a lavish Court she would have been present as a child at the marriage of her step-grandfather, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to Cinchia, the Queen's sister, when at the wedding feast thirty thousand dishes were used, and also she would have been a prominent figure at the festivities given in honour of the marriage of Edward and Eleanor of Castile, even at the grand entertainment of the Secretary of State, John Mansel, when his

¹ "Manners and Household Expenses," Roxburghe Club, Vol. LVII.

² Close Rolls, 10 Ed. I, m. 6.

house at Tothill could not hold half the company, so that they were accommodated in tents and green booths set up round the mansion, and on which occasion seven hundred dishes of meat were served up at dinner.¹ And, though occurring much later, reference may be made to it here, she must have been highly placed at the coronation of Edward I, when her son-in-law, Edward, Earl of Lancaster, her cousins, the Earls of Gloucester and of Pembroke, with Earl Warren, took part in the picturesque but expensive ceremony, with one hundred of their knights, who each rode up to the King, and "when they were lighted off their horses they let them go wherever they would, and they that could take them had them still at their liking."² Isabella would also have followed in that solemn and impressive procession of the funeral of the *chère reine* of famous memory.

But to return to Isabella's own history. About the year 1248,³ when at the most she was but fifteen years old, she was married to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, who must have been many years her senior. His wife Christian, daughter of Allan, Earl of Galloway, had died in 1246, leaving him childless.⁴

Isabella's second son was born in 1253, and presumably her eldest son, named John, was born in the previous year. Her children must have arrived in rapid succession if it is correct that she had seven altogether. The names of but five have come down to us, the youngest being born January, 1259.

In 1260 the Earl of Albemarle, called to France by a "sute of law,"⁵ perhaps in connexion with his estate at Fors, in Poitou, from whence he derived his name of de Forz or de Fortibus, was taken ill and died at Amiens, sometime prior to 12 June, that being the date of the writ which men-

¹ From Piers Langtoft, quoted by Strickland, "Queens of England," II, 149. Her sister-in-law, Margaret, with *aliis feminis transmarinis*, accompanied the same John Mansel when he left the Tower for Witsand in 1268 ("Annals of Dunstaple," f. 50 b.)

² From Cotton. MS., quoted by Strickland.

³ Matth. Paris says the year after the death of his first wife, which was before 10 September, 1246, he married again, while the Chronicler of Tewkesbury says 1248 about 31 December.

⁴ One is puzzled to find mention in the Fines (30 Hen. III, m. 5) of Devorgoyl, formerly the wife of William de Fortibus, apparently recently dead on 29 July, 1246, as it seems incredible that she should be identical with Christian. G. E. C., in his "Peerage," gives it as an alternative name for Christian, but its occurrence here is evidently an error of the scribe. Christian, wife of William de Fortibus and Devorgoyl, who afterwards married John de Balliol, were sisters and coheirresses. See Plac. Quo. War., p. 545, and Cal. Gen., p. 414.

⁵ Dugdale.

tions that "*viam universe carnis est ingressus*," leaving three surviving children, Thomas, William, and Avelina, and perhaps another daughter, Amicia,¹ though she, like her brother John, may have predeceased him, for it appears from the Chronicles of Meaux Abbey that the heart of the Earl of Albemarle was buried in the choir of that church, "*juxta filiam suam*."

Isabella de Fortibus was granted the personal custody of her little ones, as we learn from a letter of hers, dated 11 August, 1260, wherein, as regards her sons Thomas and William, she promises on her corporal oath, on penalty of the loss of all property given her in dower, to faithfully keep them and bring them up, and not to alienate anything by marriage or otherwise, but "to restore them unless they shall have been prevented by death meanwhile, at his (the King's) pleasure and command."² For their maintenance "*Kenyngton extra Lambeth*" was assigned to her,³ and Pocklington, in Yorkshire.⁴

As she was granted a life interest in many estates as of dower, she was doubtless in a position to maintain them according to their rank.

Paris, in his "*Flores Historiæ*,"⁵ states that Richard, Earl of Gloucester, was granted the custody of the heir of William de Fortibus during the fifteen years of his minority, but that this wardship was taken from him and given to Edmund, the King's son.

On 13 November, 1262,⁶ the Sheriff of York was instructed to give to Edward, the King's son, the custody of the lands and heir of William, late Earl of Albemarle, of the castle and honour of Skipton, in Craven, which had been granted to Alexander, Seneschal of Scotland, for £1500, to be paid at terms which he had not kept.

¹ Some writers assert that this Amicia married Ingelram de Percy; but no good authority is given for this. Ingram de Percy, with others, had the custody and marriage of the three daughters of *another* William de Fortibus, who died in the same year with our Earl of Albemarle, and who had married Matilda de Kyme. Ingram de Percy died in 1261-2, leaving a son aged twenty-six and a widow, whose marriage as "the eldest daughter and one of the heirs of William de Fortibus, who was the wife of Ingram de Percy," was granted to Queen Eleanor on 10 October, 1262 (Pat. Rolls, 46 Hen. III, p. 2, m. 2). In the Memoranda Rolls and elsewhere mention is made, in the claims to the Cokermouth estates, of a daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, named Amicia, as well as the son John, but no reference is made to her marriage, nor is she, moreover, mentioned as one of the heirs to be sustained out of the income of the estate of Pocklington (Plac. Quo. War., 220).

² Close Roll, 44 Hen. III, m. 8 d.

⁴ Plac. Quo. War., p. 220.

⁶ Close Rolls, 47 Hen. III.

³ Close Roll, *ut supra*.

⁵ II, 450.

It is probable that Thomas and William did not long survive their father and that Avelina very soon became the heiress of all his estates. She was born at Brustwyk, Yorks, on the Feast of St. Fabian and St. Sebastian, a year and a half before her father's death, viz. on 1 January, 1258-9, and was, according to the Prior, nursed at the Priory of Tweyt, but most of her early years were spent at Carisbrooke Castle with her grandmother and mother, as we learn from her "proof of age." "The high honours which she possessed, her distinguished beauty and immense wealth, together with her future great expectations as presumptive heiress of her mother's family, induced Henry III to consider her a fit match for his second son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster."¹

This Edmund was styled "Crouchback," it is suggested not because of any deformity, but because as a crusader he wore a cross upon his coat between his shoulders; but no reason is given why this nickname was bestowed upon him rather than upon his brother Edward or any other crusader.

According to the Patent Rolls,² on 20 November, 1268, the King granted the marriage of Isabella de Fortibus to this son Edmund. One wonders whether the scribe accidentally inserted Isabella for Avelina. The Prince was nearly ten years the junior of our heroine, and certainly the child Avelina was a more suitable bride for himself. We have not discovered any evidence that he availed himself of the right to dispose of Isabella's marriage.

Shortly after this date was executed a document which strikes us of the present day as most extraordinary. From this we gather that Isabella de Fortibus had purchased of Edward, the King's son, the moiety of the marriage of her daughter Avelina; the other moiety, we learn from the Patent Rolls,³ was in the possession of the child's grandmother, Amicia, Countess of Devon. Both moieties were purchased, for £1000 each, by the Queen for her son Edmund. The document in the Charter Rolls (an abstract of which is given in the appendix) states that Edward, the King's son, William de Valence, who was half-brother of the King, and others, bound themselves not only for the payment of the Queen's debt, but for its other provisos, viz. that if the Queen resold the marriage at a higher price Isabella should share the profits, that Edmund should marry the heiress between Easter and Pentecost, 1269, and "Moreover we undertake for the said Edmund that if it should happen

¹ Brayley's "Westminster Abbey," p. 273.

² 53 Hen. III, m. 27.

³ 53 Hen. III, m. 72.

(which God forbid) that his courage shall fail so that he should abandon her and take another wife, he will truly pay to the said Countess £4000 sterling within the year when he shall have left her."

But from other evidence we discover that Edmund did not fail to perform his portion of the contract, and the great event of little Avelina's life, the solemnization of her nuptials, took place in Westminster Abbey on 8 April, 1269, when she was scarcely more than ten years of age.

On the occasion of his son's marriage the Abbey must have been particularly resplendent, for the King would have made all arrangements on his usual lavish scale, as the guests included not only the King, Queen, and Royal Family, but most of the great people of the realm. The bride would have been sumptuously arrayed, as befitted her state and the occasion; a flowing robe, stiff with embroidery, powdered with her father's arms, a cross patonnée vaire (as on her monument), with rich jewels, would have weighed down her childish form when, with great pomp and circumstance, she passed up the aisle, and was led to the altar by the King's son. The brilliancy of the scene would have been enhanced by the rich ornaments of the sanctuary and the gorgeous robes of the wedding guests.

Not long after the ceremony she was parted from her bridegroom, for the heir to the throne, with his wife Eleanor, sailed from Portsmouth in May, 1270, for Bordeaux, on his way to the Holy Land, and it is said Edmund accompanied his brother. But two years later the Earl of Lancaster returned home shortly before his father's death.

During his absence his bride may have formed one of the royal household, or may have had an establishment of her own in his palace of the Savoy,¹ but in either event Isabella was no doubt constantly with her child.

The little lady's life was not of long duration. On the Vigil of St. Martin—10 November, 1274—died "that most noble lady, the wife of the Lord Edmund."²

As befitted the wife of a King's son, her funeral would be another occasion of pomp and display, and we can readily fancy the mournful scene as the Countess, noted for her beauty and wealth, cut off in her early youth, was borne through the spacious aisles of the Abbey to her last resting-

¹ Queen Eleanor purchased this palace from Peter of Savoy for her son Edmund.

² The writ de Diem Clausi Extremum is entered under 7 November, and states that she died on the Vigil of St. Martin last past, but it is evident that the scribe wrote "ut supra" without having put in a later date.

place in the Islip Chapel, not far distant from the high altar, where some twenty years later her husband was laid by her side.¹

Above her silent form was erected a glorious monument, which, still bearing evidence of its former splendour, at this day marks the spot where she lies. We can scarcely picture the elaborate brilliance of it when it was in its pristine beauty, a mass of images and of delicate tracery, resplendent with gold and colours. To-day even in its wreck we can but marvel at its graceful design. The Countess's figure, with hands clasped in prayer, is displayed at full length upon a raised tomb. "Her head rests upon two small cushions, supported on each side by an angel, draped. She wears a long hood, reaching to the shoulders, and a close coif; the latter is joined near the temples to a barbe or wimple, which covers the lower part of her chin, and extends over her neck. Her garments consist of a loose robe and a flowing mantle, which reach to her feet," and these rest upon two talbot whelps couchant.² But for a detailed description of the elaborate carvings, shields, decorations, etc., we must refer those interested to Brayley's description in his "Westminster Abbey" and Stodhart's marvellous drawings.

And so was laid to rest the last of the children of the widowed Countess of Albemarle. The pageantry of the funeral procession and the superb monument could have been but little consolation to the bereaved lady, who was herself scarce forty years of age. It strikes one, remembering the tendencies of the age, that it was passing strange that Isabella de Fortibus remained "in pure widowhood" from the age of twenty-five to the end of her life, though one of the wealthiest women of her day.

About this period, while still overwhelmed with sorrow at her loss, and not contemplating remarriage and other heirs, Edward, the King, brought all his influence to bear upon her to yield to him the lordship of the Isle of Wight, which he coveted, as will be seen when we touch upon the final scenes of her life. It is asserted that the King attempted to obtain this lordship from Avelina, but she possessed no right to it during her mother's lifetime.

¹ Wykes in his Chronicle, commenting upon the death of the Countess, remarks, "Whose death and also the deprivation of so many lordships did not a little grieve the soul of her husband, because one does not lose without sorrow what one possesses with love." But Edmund was speedily consoled, marrying Blanche of Navarre in the following year. Through their children the Lancastrians traced their claim to the throne.

² Brayley's "Westminster Abbey."

We may fairly assume that under these sad circumstances Isabella, always generous with her alms, was more than ever profuse in her gifts to religious foundations. All her family were famous for their establishment and endowment of religious houses. Montebourg, in Normandy, Quarre, Carisbrooke, Christchurch Twynham, Braemore, Laycock, Clerkenwell, Bolton, Buckland, and St. James's, Exeter, were among the abbeys and priories that owed either their foundation or some of their largest benefactions to the de Redvers family.

Yet, with all her devoutness, Isabella did not hesitate to assert her rights even against abbots and monks, sometimes *vi et armis*. The Abbot and Convent of Quarre accused her of withholding lands of theirs, and during the dispute Adam de Stretton was proved, in 1279, to have mutilated the seal of one of her charters to them; and later, 1282-3, although the King had granted them his protection, Isabella continued to persecute them. They accused her of wounding and maltreating their men and taking away their horses and goods.¹

On another occasion, in 1268-9, she had a serious dispute with the Prior of Braemore, who claimed that the manor of Lymington had been given, with his body, to the priory by Baldwin de Redvers, her brother, and that Isabella de Fortibus had herself confirmed the grant. From the evidence it appears that the Countess maintained that she gave her charter after the battle of Lewes and before that of Evesham (between 14 May, 1264, and 4 August, 1265), when she was in a state of great uncertainty and distress of mind; and it was therefore the gift of a person under duress. The Prior alleged in answer that, notwithstanding the civil war, the country was tolerably quiet; the courts were open, and justice held its course; the exchequer business went on as usual, and altogether the civil administration of the kingdom was not much disturbed. So far from there being any duress in the matter, the Countess came of her own free will and accord, and with her own hand put the charter upon the altar of St. Michael as her offering to the blessed Archangel. As for attachment to the royal cause, neither she nor the Prior had sided with the disturbers of the kingdom's peace. The Countess replied that so far from all being quiet when the charter was given, the King was actually at that time in the hands of Simon de Montfort and Edward

¹ Pat. Roll, 11 Ed. I, m. 5 d.

his son was in the barons' prison, while the depredators and disturbers of the King's peace rode through all England with horse and arms. She denied that the Prior was loyal to the King, asserting that he was an adherent of the Earl of Leicester, whilst she, refusing to join the barons, was sold to Simon de Montfort the younger for five hundred marks, and he followed her from place to place, desiring to take her and to abduct her seditiously. Out of her great fear she had fled out of England even into Wales, and there remained continuously until after the battle of Evesham and until peace was proclaimed throughout the kingdom of England.¹ She obtained judgment in her favour, but afterwards we find that, on the petition of the Prior, the King desired the Bishop of Winchester to grant to the priory of Braemore the advowson of Breeding, in the Isle of Wight, because of the great losses they had sustained through the Lady Isabella de Fortibus.²

Again, when a vacancy occurred by the death of the Prior of Christchurch Twynham, she took over certain lands pertaining to that establishment, and when a prior was elected without her approbation, she summoned him to her court.³

Her firmness in upholding her rights brought her into frequent contact with the law. She had a serious dispute with her mother in 1268 as to the custody of Holderness, which place belonged to the Albemarles. The case required a double panel of jurors and a warning to the men of both countesses before it was decided, evidently in Isabella's favour.⁴ On another occasion she had a difficulty with her royal son-in-law concerning a certain wood at Swyndon, of which we find frequent mention; and here, too, affairs waxed so warm in the turbulent north that certain persons placed themselves in the roads and passes of the wood to impede the jurors of the inquisition that was being made, "and wounded the bailiffs and men of the said countess, so that they could not appear at the day fixed."⁵ She claimed Navesby, Northampton, successfully against her cousin's widow, Matilda, Countess of Gloucester, it having been granted to William de Fortibus in free marriage with Isabella by Richard, Earl of Gloucester.⁶

¹ Abbrev. Plac., p. 172; Curia Regis R., 182. See also Wilk's "History of Hampshire," II, p. 205.

² Worsley.

⁴ Close Roll, 52-4 Hen. III.

⁵ Pat. Roll, 12 Ed. I, m. 12 d.

³ Worsley.

⁶ Inq. p.m. Isabella de Fortibus.

Her sister-in-law, Margaret, widow of Baldwin de Redvers, complained in 1266 that Isabella had deforced her of several knight's fees and advowsons, and also that during the late commotions she had carried off goods and chattels from Margaret's manors to the value of more than 1000 marks.¹

Beside this, we have complaints on her part that her park at Brustwyk had been broken and deer taken, while the over-zealousness of her servants also brought her name before the justices; they would take possession of ships driven into her harbours, and on one occasion attached a vessel because they had found on board "a german with swords and armour."²

In 1279 we find her called upon to prove her rights to the "suit of the hundred of Lambeth and view of frankpledge in the Courts of Mitcham and free-warren in her lands of Adington," all of which places had been granted in dower to her brother's widow. In the following year she shows warrant for claiming wreck of sea, return of the King's briefs, plea of wrongful distress and free gallows, as well as fines for breach of assize of bread and beer in the manor of Christchurch, Hants, which was also of the dower of the same Margaret.³

We stumble across her name under curious circumstances on the Memoranda Rolls⁴ in 1273, when it appears that her groom of the chambers, passing through West Cheap, lost the great seal of the Countess. So on the Eve of St. James (24 July), about the third hour, this Robert Ragolf appeared before the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, and told them of his misfortune. Thereupon they caused a proclamation to be made in the Exchequer, in the Great Hall and in the Chancery, that if any Christian or Jew had found it and had made any writing thereof, it shall be of no moment or value.

Isabella de Fortibus had more than one seal, but presumably this one would have been the one of which there is an illustration in Worsley's "Isle of Wight," as attached to her charter to Richard de Affeton. On it were engraved the arms used by some of the de Redverses—a lion rampant, quartering her husband's, a cross patonnée vaire, and on the reverse an armed crusader charging.⁵

¹ Stapleton.

² Close Rolls, 49 Hen. III.

³ Stapleton.

⁴ Q. R. Mem. Roll, Trin. 1 Ed. I.

⁵ For particulars concerning seals of the de Redvers family reference should be made to the Journals of the Archaeological Society, Vol. XI, p. 219 *et seq.*, Vol. XL, p. 170; Planché's "Earls of Devon"; and Worsley's "Isle of Wight."

As her ancestor, Warin FitzGerold, was hereditary King's chamberlain, the title had passed to his daughter Margaret, wife of Baldwin de Redvers III, who exercised it by deputy. On her death in 1252 the office passed to her grandson, Baldwin V, and on his death to Isabella. As a rule, she appointed a deputy to act for her, but on 19 April, 1292—perhaps because it was the first occasion after the accession of Edward I—she appeared *in propria persona* at the Exchequer and presented "William de Cocton to do her office in the Great Exchequer for her as long as the Countess shall please, and Adam de Stratton, clerk, to do her office at the Exchequer of Receipt."¹

As King's chamberlain she held certain fees, and because she was an official of the Exchequer, leave was refused to her mother to transfer a suit brought in that court to the Common Bench.²

But the dispute of greatest interest to Devonians relates to the erection of Countess Weir. From the evidences collected by Hoker in his history of "The Haven of Exe," extracts from which, with comments, were published by Mr. de la Garde,³ we learn that about 1284 Isabella, "whether jealous of the rising independence of the commonalty of Exeter, or . . . in revenge for some affront, or to secure to her town of Topsham the monopoly of the commerce, is not ascertained," caused to be erected in "aqua de Exe" a certain "*gurges* [weir] *voc. uno heddge de stakes et spinis*" opposite her manor of Exminster, thus preventing boats, as well as salmon and other fish, from ascending to the city, even to the bridge, as heretofore, to the detriment of the citizens and of the surrounding country. From later evidence it would appear that she had left, or perhaps made in deference to this protest of the citizens, an aperture thirty feet wide to enable boats to ascend, but in after years her heir, Hugh de Courtenay, caused this to be filled up with "*maeremus lapidibus et alijs stuffum*," effectually preventing all navigation. But it is worthy of note that Isabella was not the first of her race to have a dispute about a weir near Exeter, for we find in the Close Roll of 44 Hen. III (1259-60) that Adam de Stratton was attorney for Baldwin, Earl of Devon, in a plaint against the King, concerning a weir in Exeter, and also concerning a fair set up to the detriment of the city of Exeter.

Here, as we have touched Devon soil, we may digress to

¹ L. T. R. Mem. Roll, 1 & 2 Ed. I, roll 7 d.

² "Mon. Vest."

³ "Archæologia," XXVIII.

notice the legends that have come down to us associated with the name of our heroine. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould, under "Tiverton,"¹ writes:—

At Hensleigh, a hamlet to the west of the town, is a spot called "The Seven Crosses." The origin of this name is, according to the accepted tradition, as follows: One day the Countess of Devon was taking her walk abroad in the direction of Hensleigh, when she met a tailor descending the hill, laden with a large maund or basket. As she passed she heard a cry from the hamper. She stayed her steps and inquired what he was carrying. "Only seven puppies that I be going to drown in the Exe," was the reply. "I want a dog," said the Countess, "open the hamper." The tailor tried to excuse himself, but in vain. The Countess insisted, and on the lid being raised, seven little babies were revealed. "Alas, my lady!" said the tailor. "My wife gave birth to all seven at once, and I am poor, poor as a church mouse. What other could I do than rid myself of them? They are all boys." The Countess saw that they were lovely and vigorous babes, and she made the tailor take them back to his wife, and charged herself with the cost of their bringing up and education. When they were sufficiently old she had them all sent to Buckfast Abbey, to be reared for the priesthood, and in due time they were ordained and became—that is, four of them—rectors of Tiverton (for Tiverton had four together), and the three others their curates. As they were all of a birth, they loved each other, and never disagreed, and that was—so it is averred—the only instance within a historic period that the rectors of the four portions of Tiverton have agreed, and have got on smoothly with each other and with their curates. As the seven hung together in life, in death they were not parted. All died in one day, and were buried on the spot where the Countess of Devon saved their lives, and there above their heads seven crosses were reared, but not one of them remains to the present day.

Another legend asserts that a dispute arose concerning the boundaries of the parishes of Honiton, Gittisham, and Sidbury, which was referred to their lady, the Countess of Devon. Riding forth on her white ambling palfrey, surrounded by her retinue, and accompanied by the official representatives of each parish and a crowd of ordinary people, she ascended the steep hill to the wide, wild common, upon which all agreed that the boundaries met. Landmarks were pointed out by the trembling fingers of the oldest inhabitant, the matter was thoroughly discussed, and then advancing towards a marshy spot, and rising in her saddle, the Countess took a signet ring from her finger, and throwing it into the water, exclaimed, "Let the bounds meet where

¹ "Book of Devon," p. 101.

this falls." To this day the spot is called "Ring-in-the-Mire," and marks the meeting-point of the three parishes.¹

A curious document containing the details of the revenue and expenses of her manor of Honiton is still preserved in the Public Record Office. It is for the year from Michaelmas, 1286; in it her steward accounts for the sale of honey, wax, bark, grain, fleeces, beasts (some of which died of the murrain), sheep, horses, seven geese, thirty-five hens, cheeses, etc. For expenses are repairs of mills, tenements, etc., and he gives a list of the stock remaining on the manor. The receipts were £78. 15s. 6d., and expenses £64. 14s. 2½d., "so there remains to the Countess £14. 1s. 3½d." While from the borough of Honiton she received 3s. 6½d. out of £11. 14s. 8½d. Among the items are the expenses of Robert de Dymok and John de Kirkeby from the Island to Honiton, with their expenses in viewing the accounts of the said manors (Honiton and Hemiok), "this year 10s. 4½d." This indicates that the Countess's head-quarters were in the Isle of Wight, where she chiefly resided, we are told, in Carisbrooke Castle. From thence she evidently sent out her officers to superintend the management of her distant estates.

She is described as residing in the castle in great state and entertaining profusely. In the early years of her tenure, about 1266, she was unfortunate in her guests, as she was commanded in that year to give up her castle to John de Insula "because she had received the King's enemies there." In all probability these enemies were some of her relatives, the de Montforts or their followers, as the Earl of Leicester's rebellion ended in his death at the battle of Evesham on 4 August, 1265, and the flight of his adherents. As we have already seen, Isabella's mother, through her kinship with the Countess of Leicester's first husband, was on intimate terms with that lady; not long before the above-mentioned date (14-16 May, 1265), on the Household Roll occurs the name of Humphry, servant of the Countess of the Isle,² as at Odiham Castle, bringing letters from his mistress and awaiting their reply.

¹ The present owner of this spot, Richard Marker, Esq., now lord of the manor of Honiton, kindly took me to Ring-in-the-Mire, and pointed out the boundary lines of the parishes in this vicinity and the supposed route of the ancient pack-horse trackway.

² Presumably this was Amicia, though it may have been Isabella; there were then three ladies who took titles from the Isle of Wight; both Amicia and Isabella are styled "Domina Insulæ," while both Amicia and her daughter-in-law, Margaret, were called "Comitissa Insulæ." (On 30 May following, letters were also sent to the Countess of the Isle and to the Countess of Lincoln; the latter was the wife of Eleanor's brother-in-law, Walter Marshall.)

It is possible that an entry on the Close Rolls (50 Hen. III, 12 June, 1265) may refer to a suspicion that Isabella was actively assisting de Montfort, for therein she is promised that she shall not be annoyed for not doing service in the King's army at Kenilworth. However, it is probable, judging from her statements in her action against the Prior of Breamore (see *ante*, p. 224), that she was able to prove her innocence of the charge of harbouring the King's enemies. Although we have been unable to discover any reference to the restitution of Carisbrooke to Isabella, yet we may presume it was not long out of her possession.

We have still to deal with a very important episode in the life of Isabella de Fortibus, the last scene of all, that upon her death-bed. But in order to understand this clearly we must refer to an earlier event closely connected therewith.

For many years, it is evident, King Edward coveted the rich and powerful lordship she possessed in the Isle of Wight, and tried, we may be permitted to say in devious ways, to wrest it from her. Numerous documents connected with these attempts are scattered through the rolls and records, so numerous that their very multiplicity lends some colour to the charges made by early writers that the transaction was carried out by dishonest means.

The earlier of these attempts was made in 1276, not long after the death of her last surviving child, and when there can be little doubt that she was overwhelmed with grief, perhaps enfeebled or even seriously ill, and unable to maintain her usual strenuous interest in her estates. If we may be allowed to draw an inference from the events described below, we would suggest that under some such condition of mind and body her protégé, Adam de Stratton, her deputy at this period in the chamberlainship, in order to please his royal master, concocted a certain form of agreement; two drafts of this, in a more or less mutilated state, remain in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, where he was an official, while two others filed with a copy of certain letters patent, which is probably genuine, are attached to the Close Roll of the same period.

A suspicion that a certain de Stratton forged the documents by which the King obtained the Isle of Wight was held by so early a writer as he who compiled the "Book of Ford Abbey."

Let us see what was the position of affairs.

Adam de Stratton, who may have taken his very name

from one of the manors of Isabella de Fortibus, probably that in Wiltshire, which she afterwards transferred to him, owed his rise to power to his generous mistress. As early as 1259 he acted as attorney for Baldwin, eighth Earl of Devon; in 1266 he was Isabella's deputy in the Exchequer; in 1272 she personally presented him to act for her as chamberlain, and four years later, the memorable year 1276, she granted to him for life the chamberlainship of the Exchequer,¹ an office he held for years, with the exception of a period when, having been charged with malpractices, it was taken from him but speedily restored (1278-9).² The career of this man is a story in itself, his rise to power and his fall therefrom being due to his unjust extortions and adept forgeries; for before his final disgrace, in 1291-2, it was proved that he had been most ingenious in his counterfeiting of documents, a fact that must be borne in mind.

On 1 May, 1276, Isabella de Fortibus granted to Adam de Stratton her lands and tenements at Stratton, Wilts,³ and in the November following, having received them from the King as part of her inheritance in the previous August, she transferred to him her manor of Sevenhampton, with the hamlets of Worth and Crickdale.⁴

Among the documents of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer are still preserved two drafts of an agreement, bearing date 14 January, 1276 (the same year as the above transactions), which appear to be the originals from which were enlarged a series of documents now found attached to the Close Roll and bearing the same date. The latter documents consist of the following, to which I have attached Roman numerals to distinguish the different membranes:—

I Acknowledgment by the Countess.

{ Enrolment of Agreement between the King and Isabella, Countess of Albemarle, relating to the transfer of all her estates, dated the Morrow of St. Hilary, 4 Ed. I.

II { Enrolment of Letters Patent of the King granting to Amicia de Redveris, Countess of Devon, the manor of Buckland, etc. Date omitted.

{ Enrolment of Letters Patent of the King concerning treaty of Isabella, Countess of Albemarle, to make him her heir. Date omitted.

¹ Q. R. Mem. Roll Mich. Com., 4 & 5 Ed. I, m. 2 d.

² Q. R. Mem. Roll Com., 7 Ed. I, roll 2.

³ Cal. Anc. Deeds, A. 4813, Treas. Rec. of Exc.

⁴ *Ibid.*, A. 4830-4820, etc. These estates had been granted to Warin FitzGerold in connexion with the chamberlainship.

- III { Draft of preceding agreement, with alterations and additions.
- IV Enrolment of Agreement between the King and Isabella, Countess of Albemarle, giving him all her inheritance.

(All these as given in the Calendar of the Close Rolls, with the drafts from the Calendar of Ancient Deeds, are printed in the appendix to this paper *in extenso*.)

It is of interest to compare the writings of the different schedules. I and III are in the same hand, II in another hand, and IV in a third, while II is endorsed in the same writing as that of the body of the Roll.

Apparently among these there is one genuine document, i.e. the letters patent granting Buckland, etc., to Amicia, Countess of Devon, which she gave to her foundation there, the grant being confirmed by Isabella.¹ The editor of the Calendar of the Close Rolls remarks: "It is not clear from the position of the schedules which agreement this refers to. The schedule containing the record of the acknowledgment is at present sewed in front of the other three."² This circumstance suggests the theory that Isabella came into the Chancery when at Odiham and acknowledged the agreement *made with her mother*, and that this grant and its acknowledgment were filed with the (presumed) forged documents to give them the appearance of genuineness.³

These agreements with the King are worth careful examination, bearing in mind that at this period Isabella de Fortibus was one of the richest women of her day. They purport to make the King her heir, or to give him her entire inheritance, beginning with the Isle of Wight, and including all that she then held, what she might inherit (her mother and sister-in-law held rights of dower, and certain lands were in dispute in lawsuits), and even what she might purchase, with the sole exception of Sevenhampton, Harewood, Whytechurch (or Whitlechurch), and Craft (or its substitute, Tiverton), and the services of two knight's fees held respectively by Henry Trenchard and Richard de Affeton.⁵

¹ It may be mentioned in passing that in the foundation charter and elsewhere Columpton, Walkhampton, and Bickleigh are all styled manors, not hamlets. This latter would have been an incorrect description of them at that period.

² p. 348, note.

³ It may be worth mentioning that the King was at Odiham on the following dates: 30 August, 2 September, 1274; 6-10 August, 1275; 5 May, 1280; 15 September, 1281; and 10-12 August, 1293.

⁵ Richard de Affinton, Tho. Biseyt, and Henricus Tranchard were adherents of Simon de Montfort, whose lands were forfeited in the reign of Henry III.

In exchange the King was to give her manors of equal value to hers and 20,000 marks, and she was to have a thousand pounds' worth of land until the exchange was effected. It is expressly stated that "the dowers, escheats, and knight's fees were not to be extended, or exchange made for them." So that about £14,000 or less covered these, her castles, her advowsons, and all her other possessions, excluding four manors and two knight's fees, except manors exchanged.

A few months later she granted this very Sevenhampton to Adam de Stratton, and the manor of Tiverton was hers by right of inheritance from her brother, and was at this time held in dower by her mother.

It must be noted that among the documents calendared by Bishop Stapleton as existing in his day (1324) was a "writing" of this date by which Isabella de Fortibus remitted 8000 marks of a debt of 20,000 marks due to her from the King,¹ which may be connected with this very transaction.

However, the agreement reputed to have been made in 1276 was never carried into effect, perhaps because the King could not raise the necessary funds, or because of some flaw, as we find Isabella in full enjoyment of her heritage, including the much-coveted lordship of the Isle of Wight, until the day of her death.

But this was not the only occasion upon which she was solicited to give up her rights and possessions. If we are to believe the story contained in the Rolls of Parliament and in the Red Book of the Exchequer, she discussed the disposal of the Isle of Wight with the King about the year 1283, for according to Richard de Aston, in 1293 she had already spoken of it "*per decem annos et amplius*," while Gilbert de Knoville asserts that it was first mooted between them at the marriage of the Countess of Bar at Bristol; this would be sometime between 20 and 30 August, 1293. It is also said that she talked over the sale of these lands with her cousin, the Earl Marshal. On more than one occasion, so it was averred, she had called attention to the fact that her heir was so remote in blood that she could have married him had she so wished, and had he been of age.

But the picture given us in the depositions of certain witnesses, even if we doubt their accuracy upon some points, is at least graphic. According to them, events happened on this wise:—

Sometime late in the autumn of 1293, probably shortly after 20 October, when the King arrived at Westminster

¹ Palgrave's "*Kalendars, etc.*," p. 45.

from Caversham, Isabella de Fortibus passed through London on her way to Canterbury, and spoke with King Edward about matters of business. Whatever this business may have been, the King assured her there was no haste; it could wait until her return from her journey. Whereupon she set forth upon her last Canterbury pilgrimage.

She may have had some particular veneration for the blessed martyr, or the fact that her birthday fell, it is said, on the anniversary of the translation of St. Thomas may have influenced her. Perhaps she was already in ill-health, and sought miraculous restoration at that shrine, or else had a vow to perform in consequence of some blessed interposition of the saint; but, at all events, we may surmise that there was some excellent reason why she undertook a pilgrimage at this season of the year. We see her, a woman past her prime, prematurely bowed down with sorrow and the cares of this world, setting out from Lambeth, pursuing her journey along the ancient pilgrims' way, not then so well trodden as it soon would be, via Rochester and Ospringe, through the undulating fields of Kent, now dripping and sodden under the grey November skies, cheerless and melancholy, unlike the gay brilliance of the summer months, when such pilgrimages were most popular. She stopped frequently at a Guesten House, or Maison Dieu, or at the residence of some friend among the county magnates, for the days were short and the roads heavy and dangerous, so her progress would have been slow. At last we picture her before the glorious shrine of the martyr in Canterbury Cathedral, which had been completed some seventy years before, and which was already adorned with priceless gems, gifts of princely pilgrims, perhaps among them some jewel of her own worthy of such a shrine.

But having paid her vows and done her devotions, she soon set out upon her return journey. She had advanced as far as "Sutton without Dartford," where perhaps she had stopped at one of her husband's estates—"Derteford town" being one of his possessions—when she was taken seriously ill. So grave was her condition that her confessor, Friar William de Gaynesburgho, was summoned hastily to her bedside, and continued with her when, soon after, she journeyed by slow stages to her mansion at Stockwell, by Lambeth, some dozen miles distant. Here she evidently had a relapse, and was "sick even unto death," a fact that was speedily notified to the King, who sent off post-haste the actors in the last dramatic scene.

On Monday, 9 November, being two days before the Feast of St. Martin, a concourse of great men arrived at her house. There was Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and, above all, be it remembered, the King's Secretary; Walter de Langton, then the Treasurer of the Wardrobe, afterwards Bishop of Coventry, who had risen from a clerkship in the King's Chancery, and who in later years was in disgrace, especially during the reign of Edward II, and whose "private character was not beyond reproach";¹ and Gilbert de Knoville, justice itinerant, afterwards one of the justices trailbaston for ten counties, Devon being one; each of these accompanied by his suite of attendants.

Meanwhile the dying Countess, lying upon her bed sore stricken, was interviewed by the Bishop of Durham.

"You remember, my lady, your conversation with the King about the Isle of Wight? Do you still hold to your purpose of giving it to him?" asked Bek. To which she feebly assented.

"I suppose you are quite ready to sign a charter conveying it to him?" he urged. She indicated her willingness to do so.

Whereupon the Bishop hastened out into the garden where Walter de Langton was seated awaiting his pleasure.

"Sit down quickly and write out a charter," hurriedly exclaimed the Bishop; "put into formal language, clerk that you are, that the Countess concedes to the King all the Isle of Wight, with the manors of Christchurch and Vauxhall."

The King's treasurer quickly accomplished his task; his was indeed the pen of a ready writer, for the document which now fills one and a half closely printed pages was engrossed and many of the ensuing events took place between his arrival at the first hour and the beginning of the third hour following.

Armed with the charter the Bishop hastened back to the death-chamber, where, under his instructions, had hurriedly assembled many people: Friar William, her confessor, Geoffry de Heccham, her chaplain, Gilbert de Knoville, Roger de Gardino, Richard de Aston, her steward, Agnes de Monceals, a young lady of her household, and Joanna de Marroys; while clustering around the door were Richard de Waldegrave, Jordan de Kyngeston, Robert de Glamorgan, John de Heynou, John de Grymestede, Philip de Tangele, and many others; surely a multitude to swarm

¹ Tout's "Edward the First," p. 83.

into her chamber. According to Walter de Langton's own story, he remained in the garden until the Bishop brought back the duly executed charter; but his signature is attached to it with the others.

"Is your ladyship ready to sign the charter now?" demanded Bek.

"Yes," said the Countess, rousing herself. "Run, Agnes, and fetch my great seal," she added to Agnes de Monceals, who quickly returned with a duplicate, we presume, of the one the careless Ragolf had lost years ago. Laboriously the feeble lady signed and sealed the document, and then, as was the custom, handing it with the Bishop's own gloves to Anthony Bek she gave him seisin of the estates on behalf of the King, saying as she did so that it was of her own act and deed.

Faint and exhausted she lay back among her pillows, while the company gradually melted away from her presence. But soon Friar William returned and reminded her that she ought to make her will, a duty one would have thought she would have long since performed.

"Ah, no," she murmured weakly; "I am suffering far too much pain and am too weary for that just now."

So the hours wore on until again Friar William urged her to make her will, probably bringing with him a document ready engrossed in due form leaving legacies to religious establishments. Now she assented, signed the will, and with her trembling fingers indicated that the executors should be the Abbot of Quarre, the Prior of Braemore, the Prior of Christchurch Twynham, and Gilbert de Knoville. Exhausted by this exertion, she slept until the watchers, noticing a change come over her pallid features, hastily summoned her confessor, who, fully vested for the purpose, communicated her and administered the viaticum, as with a peaceful sigh she breathed her last. Between the hours of midnight and dawn, *medium noctem et auroram*, she fell asleep, thus ending her troubled life on the anniversary of the death of her daughter, Avelina.

Such then is the picture presented to us by witnesses giving evidence twenty-two years after the event.

Within the course of the next few days her body was borne, with due pomp and ceremony, to her beloved Braemore, and there laid to rest. At this day we can find no trace of her grave among the scant ruins of the monastic buildings. Solemn requiems would have been said in the other foundations of the de Redvers family, and we know

that at Quarre, at all events, she was kept in remembrance, for on the anniversary of her death one hundred poor persons received a loaf of bread, a bottle of beer, and a dish from the kitchen.¹

But to return to the course of events after Isabella had closed her eyes for the last time during the night of 9-10 November. The King's servants hastened to inform him of her death, and he took prompt steps to secure the portion of her inheritance which he had obtained. By 15 November he had already appointed the officers to take over the Isle of Wight, Christchurch, and Honiton, "quitclaimed to the King by Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle,"² and his messengers hastened off to notify the sheriffs ere her body was interred.

And now certain of our witnesses appear on the rolls as recipients of favours. To Gilbert de Knoville is granted on 28 December following the fee-simple of Honiton at the instance of the Bishop of Durham and Walter de Langton, while the advowson of the church there was added when de Knoville was about to go beyond seas on the King's affairs in August, 1297.

Agnes de Monceals, daughter of Robert de Monceals,³ had obtained from her mistress in 1282 a life interest in the manors of Craft and Cruk,⁴ but this, through her having taken possession without the King's licence, was taken from her on 9 September, just before the Countess's death. These were now, on 27 November, restored to her.⁵

On 6 December Roger de Gardino⁶ rendered homage for lands he had received from the Countess,⁷ and if we looked further we should surely find other witnesses rewarded for their services, whatever they may have been.⁸

¹ Cot. MS. Tib. D. VI, quoted in "Vict. Hist. Hampshire."

² Pat. Rolls, 1 Ed. I, 1292-1301, p. 41.

³ Walerand de Monceau, or Monceals, was an adherent of the Earl of Leicester, and Isabella was in some way related to the Monceau family, I believe. This Agnes de Monceals was probably a lady of good family who was brought up in the household of the Countess.

⁴ It is strange to find that the manor of Cruk was in the hands of the Courtenays in 1274 as part of their inheritance from Mary, daughter of William de Vernon (Inq. p.m. J. de Courtenay, Cal. Gen., p. 212).

⁵ Pat. Roll, Ed. I, 1293.

⁶ Roger de Gardino had also from Isabella the bedelry of the hundred of Christchurch Twynham, which on his death was granted to Matthew de Grymsted in 1300. Perhaps he was of the family of the witness John de Grymsted.

⁷ Close Roll, 1293.

⁸ A curious entry on the Patent Rolls, 11 June, 1294, is of interest in connexion with our heroine. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, then had granted to

But at an early date some suspicion arose that the transactions of 9 November, 1293, did not bear the stamp of authenticity. Even Walter de Langton later on repudiated the charge that he had told the Archbishop a different story from that of his deposition. Reviewing the circumstances and documents, we are not surprised that some suspicion arose.

Gilbert de Knoville, in his deposition, asserts that the 6000 marks due from the King under the charter was paid on the Feast of St. Martin following Isabella's death to the "Mercatorii de Spina,"¹ for the use of her executors, of which he was one.

Among the documents is an acquittance for this amount, purporting to be signed by Isabella de Fortibus on "the Wednesday before the feast of St. Martin." As St. Martin's Day in that year fell upon a Wednesday, this, if taken literally, would mean 4 November—that is, the Countess would have received the money five days before the charter was executed, a most unusual proceeding. If, on the other hand, St. Martin's Day itself was intended, then we are confronted by the fact that the Countess had been dead at least twenty-four hours, and therefore could not have signed it on that day. But it has been suggested that she signed the formal receipt with the other documents just before her death, handing it to the executor present, who filled in the date when the money was actually paid over on St. Martin's Day. At all events, Hugh de Courtenay's lawyers, keenly as they must have scrutinized it, did not discover any flaw in the document, or they would have urged it as invalidating the claim.

But what strikes us as most suspicious about the whole transaction is the very small sum paid for the vast property transferred. In this connexion attention should be called to the fact that among the documents preserved is a charter quit-claiming to the King, in much briefer form, Isabella's manor of Honiton, bearing date that same Monday before St. Martin's Day, and witnessed by many of the same company, and although no sum is mentioned as paid for this estate, the £4000 would be a much more suitable amount

him "John Bundy, a bondman, with the lands and tenements which he holds in villeinage with the manor of Brumore, his goods and issue (*sequela*). This bondman came to the King's hands by the death of Isabella de Fortibus, sometime Countess of Albemarle, tenant in chief." This was granted by the information of W. de Langton.

¹ The merchants of Speen, near Newbury, large woollen manufacturers, who acted as bankers.

for this transfer. A theory advanced, which has its upholders, is that what the Countess believed she was signing, and even what the witnesses saw her sign, was this quit-claim for Honiton, and that the other document relating to the Isle of Wight was either concocted afterwards or that her signature to it was obtained through misrepresentation.

Years passed, and the King remained in undisputed possession of these estates until Hugh de Courtenay, the Countess of Devon's heir, who had been the King's ward, attained his majority. Finding himself deprived of so vast a portion of his heritage, and hearing rumours concerning the way in which it had been obtained, he made several fruitless efforts to regain these manors. At length he succeeded in bringing his claims before Parliament in 1315, during the reign of Edward II. The matter was thoroughly thrashed out, and the charters and acquittance, supported by the evidence of surviving witnesses, as we have it preserved to us on the Rolls of Parliament, in the Red Book, and in Chapter House Liber A,¹ were brought forward. Astounded by this carefully prepared case, Courtenay demanded a postponement that he might seek further evidence in support of his claims, and he was granted until the next Parliament. But, as far as we can judge, he failed to find anything fresh, for the case did not come on again during his lifetime. Seven years after his death his son, another Hugh de Courtenay, revived the claim, but was also unsuccessful.²

So the vast estates transferred to the King under such dramatic circumstances remained (and some even still remain to this day) the property of the Crown. Of them all, Honiton alone returned to the heir of the Countess, when and how we have not been able to discover. Perhaps, lying remote, it was granted as a sop to the persistent claimant, or it may have been purchased by him. As early as 1314-15 "Sir Hugh de Courtenay, knt.," presented to the living,³ and from the fact that it passed to the younger branch of the Courtenays it is evident it was not among the entailed estates.

Well has it been said by Mr. Round that the house of

¹ Chapter House Liber A, f. 237, contains the Countess's acquittance for the 6000 m., her charter and the quit-claim of Honiton agreeing with those documents in the Red Book.

² It was with some difficulty that the elder Hugh established his right to the earldom of Devon; it was not until 1335 that he was called to Parliament by that title.

³ Epis. Reg. Exon.

Courtenay has had reason at more than one period to adopt its strange, pathetic motto, "Ubi lapsus? quid feci?"¹

I do not claim that the foregoing paper contains a vast amount of hitherto unpublished information, but I have collected the story of Isabella de Fortibus from many sources. Where my statements differ from those of Planché, Stapleton, Hall, and Round—and to each of these writers I am greatly indebted—I have based my assertions on original documents, of which I have carefully studied an immense number.

To the Rev. T. B. Panther I owe much for his suggestion that I should take up this subject, as well as for his help and sympathetic interest in my work. To Miss E. M. Walford I owe another debt of gratitude for her indefatigable assistance. To Mr. E. Salisbury, of the Public Record Office, I am indebted for his ever-ready help and suggestions. To Mr. Brooking-Rowe, the Rev. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph, and others who have aided me, I also tender my thanks.

APPENDIX.

Copy of the Agreements of 1276 as contained in the Calendar of Close Rolls.

(4 Edw. I., m. 7 d.—Schedules.)

Enrolment of agreement between the King and Isabella, Countess of Albemarle, that the Countess shall give to the King as securely as may be done, all the lands that she has of her inheritance, as well the Isle of Wight as all other lands and rents, with advowsons of churches and religious houses, knight's fees, dowers when they happen, and all other appurtenances falling to her by right of inheritance, or whatsoever tenements she held in fee on the day when this agreement was made; except the manors of Sevenhampton, Wytlecherch, Harewode and Craft, so that the lands shall be extended by two men on her behalf and two on the king's, and that lands of the king to the same value shall

¹ It is perhaps worth noting that the acquittance given by John de Estone, quoted in the Red Book, is in no way connected with the story of the transfer of the Isle of Wight, nor does it appear filed in sequence with the above-quoted documents. It relates to his claims as one of the heirs of Avelina de Fortibus to certain of the Albemarle estates. The various claims to her inheritance form a story by themselves. There are several letters in Norman-French written by Isabella de Fortibus, and others concerning her, in the Ancient Correspondence, as well as petitions from her in Ancient Petitions preserved at the Public Record Office, but they do not seem to be of sufficient interest to quote here.

be extended by the same men. If the said men do not agree in making the extents then a third shall be elected by the king and by her, who shall determine the matter in dispute. When the lands have been thus extended, the Countess shall enfeof the king of all her lands aforesaid, except the four manors above named. All lands that shall fall to the Countess hereafter, as well those that Thomas de Breauté holds as others, shall remain to the king. The king shall enfeof the countess of his lands thus extended to the value of her lands and advowsons held on the day when this agreement was made, to hold for her life. He shall also give to her 20,000 marks, for the gift and confirmation of the lands aforesaid. The dowers, escheats, and fees ought not to be extended, nor exchange made with her for them. The king shall warrant to her the lands thus extended to the value of her lands which shall be committed to her in exchange and he shall not permit her to be disseised thereof until exchange have been made to her to the value. The king grants this for himself and his heirs. Done at Winchester, on the morrow of St. Hilary, in the 4th year of the king's reign.

Enrolment of letters patent of the king granting to Amicia de Redveris, countess of Devon, the manor of Boklaund, with the hamlets of Columtun, Walamton, and Bykele, to have and to hold according to the tenor of the charters that she has of the gift of Isabella de Fortibus, countess of Albemarle, her daughter, with provisional confirmation of any grant thereof to men of religion that she may make for the construction of a new house of religious on condition that such house shall after her death be held of the king in chief, and he promises to confirm the house when constructed or ordained in frank almain. (Date omitted.)

Enrolment of other letters of the king witnessing that whereas treaty had been made between the king and Isabella Countess of Albemarle, to make the king her heir, the king granted to her the manors of Sevenhampton, Harewood, Whitlechurch, and Craft or Tyberton, which are of the said inheritance, with power to give sell or assign them whenever or to whomsoever she wish, provided that the services due to the king therefrom shall remain to him fully, and the King promises to grant and confer the gifts of the said manors to be made by her. (Date omitted.)

Draught of the preceding agreement, with alterations and additions.

Enrolment of agreement between the king and Isabella Countess of Albemarle and Devon, whereby she agrees to give the king all her inheritance, as well the Isle of Wight as other lands and rents with the advowsons of churches and religious houses, knight's fees &c. falling to her in inheritance or whatever tene-

ments she held in fee on the day (when the agreement was made), whether of her inheritance or of her purchase, by whatsoever name they may be called; to have and to hold to him and his heirs, except the manors of Sevehampton, Whytechyrch, Harewode and Tyverton, and the service of Henry Trenchard of one knight's fee, and the service of Richard de Affeton of one knight's fee, which shall remain to the Countess to hold of the king and his heirs by the services therefor due and accustomed and in form following, that is to say, that the countess shall make good seisin of the aforesaid lands to the king as she now holds them except the four manors and two knight's fees aforesaid and the king shall hold the inheritance as his own until some reasonable time be provided between them, and afterwards he shall demise them to the countess, excepting the knight's fees for her life by final concord to be made between them in court. It is provided that all tenements that are held in dower shall remain to the king when they fall in, and in like manner there shall remain to the king by the fine aforesaid the said knight's fees, with the homages, services &c. Moreover the king may make his commodity whenever he wish by sale or otherwise of the crop (*vestura*) of all the woods that were in the countess's hands of the inheritance aforesaid. The countess shall have power to do her will of the said four manors, giving or assigning them to whomsoever she will, saving to the king his services. If the countess recover the manor of Navesby, which she claims as her right, then she shall give it to the king, to hold to him and his heirs in exchange and for the value of the manor of Tyverton and unless it be worth as much as the manor of Tiverton the Countess shall make up the value to the King from her other lands. If she do not recover the manor of Navesby and she recover the manor of Craft which she claims, then she shall give the latter manor to the King for the manor of Tyverton, in form aforesaid. If she do not recover either of the said manors, or be remiss in suing for them or die, then she or her assigns or heirs shall make the King reasonable exchange therefor from her other lands remaining to her into whose hands soever they may have come for the manor of Tyverton. All her lands that may hereafter fall to the Countess, as well those that Thomas de Bryante holds as others whencesoever coming, shall remain to the King by the fine aforesaid. The King shall assign to her 1000 l. of land, to have until the fine shall be made and levied, and this assignment shall be made before she shall put the King in seisin of her inheritance. The King shall give to her for her inheritance 20,000 marks, whereof he shall pay her a moiety when he receives seisin of her inheritance and the other moiety when the fine shall be made and levied. After the levying of the fine and after she shall have her seisin of the said inheritance the King shall have again the

said 1000 l. yearly of land and the King and countess grant that they and their heirs shall fulfil, hold and observe all and singular the premises in any case whatever arising.

NOTE.—Let it be transcribed and a transcript given to Henry Trenchard.

The Countess came into Chancery at Oldham, and acknowledged the agreement aforesaid and for faithful observance thereof she bound all her lands under pain of forfeiture of the same.¹

The dowers, escheats and knight's fees aforesaid ought not to be extended or exchange made for them.

CALENDAR OF ANCIENT DEEDS. IV.

Deeds from the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

- A. 6273. Wilts. Indenture between the king and Isabella, Countess of Albemarle, relative apparently to certain lands and tenements granted by the said countess to the king in exchange, except four manors, viz. Sevehampton, Whitle . . . & . . . Winchester, the morrow of. . . (Much injured.)
- A. 7122. Isle of Wight, &c. Memorandum of an agreement between the king and Isabella, countess of Albemarle; viz. the said countess to give to the king all her lands of inheritance, as well the Isle of Wight, as all her other lands, rents, tenements, with the advowsons of churches and religious houses, knight's fees, &c. except the manor of Sevehampton, Whitlechirch, Harewode, and Craft; which lands &c. are to be extended by four suitable men, two to be chosen by each of the said parties, who are also to extend certain of the king's lands and tenements equal in value to the said lands &c. of the said countess &c. after which the said countess is to enfeoff the king of all her said lands &c. except the said manors; and all the lands &c. which may from this time come to the said countess, as well those which Thomas de Breauté holds as others, are to remain to the king in fee, who is to enfeoff the said countess for her life of his lands and tenements extended as above and to give to her 20,000 marks for the grant of the said lands, to be paid in the manner specified &c. Winchester, the morrow of St. Hilary, 4 Edw. (I.).

Copy or draft.

¹ It is not clear from the position of the schedules which agreement this refers to. The schedule containing the record of the acknowledgment is at present sewed in front of the other three.

Charter Roll.

(53 Hen. III, m, 10. n. 5.)

Isabella The King, to all, &c. We have inspected the
 de Fortibus letters patent of Edward our firstborn son, William
 Countess of de Valence, &c. &c., which they made to Isabella
 Albemarle. de Fortibus Countess of Albemarle, as follows
 (here given in Norman-French); Edward, eldest
 son of the King of England, William de Valence, &c. Know ye
 that we have undertaken for Eleanor Queen of England that she
 will loyally pay to the said Isabella £1000 sterling for the lease
 which she made to the said Queen for the moiety of the marriage
 of Avelina her daughter, heir of William de Fortibus, formerly
 Earl of Albemarle; the which moiety she bought of us, at the
 two terms underwritten, to wit, in one month from Easter, 1269,
 at the new Temple of London £500, and on the morrow of All
 Saints next coming in the same place £500.

Moreover we have undertaken for the said Queen that if Sir
 Edmund her son should die before the said Avelina be of the age
 to hold lands, the said Avelina ought to be married by the friends
 of the said Edmund and by the advice and consent of the said
 Countess and her friends. And if the said Queen shall cause her
 to be married otherwise, we will be bound to the said Countess in
 £1000 sterling. And in case the said marriage shall be sold for
 more than £2000 the said Queen shall pay the third part of the
 moiety of the surplus to the said Countess within the year that
 the said sale shall be made. On the other hand if the said Sir
 Edmund should leave the said Avelina at any time after that
 he shall have married her, let the said Avelina be married
 in the form above-written and not otherwise. And if the said
 money (£1000) shall not be paid at the said terms or if the Queen
 shall make default in the covenants, we will be severally bound to
 pay the said debt, and to do this we bind ourselves, our goods,
 lands, rents and possessions, wheresoever they may be to be dis-
 trained by the King's sheriffs and by the bailiffs of the said
 Countess, &c. &c. (Undated.)

We have inspected also the letters patent which the said
 Edward, William, &c. &c., made to the said Isabella in these
 words (also in Norman-French):—

Edward, eldest son of the King of England, William de Valence,
 &c. &c. Know ye that whereas Queen Eleanor has bought of the
 Lady Isabella de Fortibus the moiety of the marriage of Avelina
 her daughter, to the use of Edmund her son so that he marry her
 between Easter and Pentecost, 1269; we undertake for the said
 Sir Edmund that he will marry the said Avelina, and will do and
 perform the said espousals well and loyally according to the

statutes of Holy Church. Moreover, we undertake for the said Edmund that if it should happen (which God forbid) that his courage shall fail so that after the marriage he shall abandon her and take another wife, he will truly pay to the said Countess £4000 sterling within the year when he shall have left her in manner aforesaid, and if he shall not do it, we bind ourselves severally according to our portions underwritten to pay the said sum to the said Countess within the three months next following the year aforesaid, viz. we, the said Edward, 2000 marks, Wm. de Valence, 1000 marks, Philippe Basset, 1000 m., Alan la Susche, 500 m., Robt. Aguilon, 500 m., John de Curtena, 500 m., Matthew de Columbers, 300 m. and Rauf de Gorges, 200 m.

Given at London 6 April, 1269.

We, willing to ratify and confirm the said covenants and obligations, do grant and confirm them as the letters aforesaid reasonable witness.

Witness the King at Windlesham 7 May.

HISTORY OF THE EXON "DOMESDAY."

BY REV. T. W. WHALE, M.A.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

WHEN the Commissioners for Public Records applied to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter for permission to print the Exon "Domesday," they obtained a gracious reply. The Chapter Clerk, Ralph Barnes, Esq., as he tells us in a fly-leaf to the present book, "made a transcript of it for their use, and corrected the proof impressions by the original." On 20 September, 1811, J. Caley, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for Public Records, inspected the book in Mr. Barnes' presence. It was then bound in two volumes; and fortunately Mr. Barnes has inserted the following note, enabling me to reproduce these volumes as they then existed.

Domesday Second Volume.

This book belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. It contains from folio 246 to folio 520—being 274 leaves.

The first volume contains 12 folios, and 246 folios.

Total (of the two books) 582 leaves. Leaf 221 in the first volume has been cut out, the rest is perfect—dated 1810.

One leaf cut out, and no doubt stolen. R. Barnes, 1810.

There are also the following notes:—

This book was taken forth, May 1669, of the lybrary of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and by them lent unto the Lord Bishop of Sarum. J. Wright.

Jan. 22, 1756. This book was exhibited at the Antiquary Society in London, and afterwards perused by Philip Lord Hardwick, Chancellor of Great Britain.

This book was bound (in one volume) 29 May, 1816.

At the end of the book is an account signed "C. Lyttleton, Dean, 1750." *Inter alia* we find "the numeral letters are of the fourteenth or fifteenth century." "A transcript from Domesday for the Counties of . . . from these rotuli, and not from the Domesday volume."



Adverting to the two volumes at the date A.D. 1810, and anticipating a reference to the subjoined tables, the books are supposed to have been bound in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The first volume was numbered in the upper right-hand corner of each folio consecutively (there are a few errors of detail hereafter noted) with quaint figures, 4 being specially so: first from 1 to 12, and then, starting afresh, from 1 to 246.

The second volume was similarly numbered from 247 to 520.

The general plan was to include in the first volume all that had reference to Somerset, beginning with its geld list; then, Alured de Hispania's holdings in Devon and Somerset; Goscelm de Essicestra's (13) in a doubtful county.

The lands of the Frank *knights* in Devon and Somerset, called Frank *thegns* in the latter (17-24); the lands of Nicholas, the chief crossbow bearer, in Devon, and of Godebald in Somerset; of Earl Hugh in the two counties; and so of Odo, son of Gamelin; so of Torstin, son of Rof; so of William de Faleise, in these and in Cornwall. The King's demesne of the two counties, and of Cornwall. The third part of the Bishop of Coutances' Devon lands. All the terræ occupatæ lands, except the first part of Devon, which seems strangely inconsistent.

The lands of the King's serjeants, and of Anglo-thegns for Devon and Somerset; some late inserted entries, 204-6; Walscin de Duaco's lands in the two counties; stray lists of hundreds, 237-9; and the first geld list for Wiltshire, 240-5, written on smaller parchment sheets with very small close writing, and without a heading to explain its contents.

At the feet of 10, 37, 43, 61, 66, 94, 123, 190, 196, 219, old numbers, is a mysterious mark , which the Exchequer printed copy takes for , seemingly intended

to call attention to the portions of the *first* volume which affected Devon and Cornwall; the ink is not that of the original survey: probably sixteenth-century insertions.

A remarkable recovery has been made of the lost folio 221 (see page 139, "Cathedral Libraries," by Beriah Botfield):—


Mr. Barnes had the mortification of observing that at folio 221 a single leaf had been abstracted, which he recorded in 1810. Subsequently to this period Mr. Trevelyan called to see the Domesday, and upon the book being opened produced from his pocket a leaf which exactly supplied the hiatus in the record.

This leaf, it appears, came into the possession of Mr. Trevelyan by descent from his ancestor Dean Willoughby, who, in the time of Henry VII, was Dean of Exeter; and doubtless he it was who abstracted this identical leaf, either from curiosity, or a less venial motive.

The Rev. E. T. Foweraker kindly referred me to this extract. Dean Willoughby died 23 November, 1508.

At the foot of folio 398, 4.e., old number 13, land of Goscelm of Exeter, is an entry in small writing and pale ink: "Eduuardus tenet 3 hidas terræ."

At the foot of folio 456, old number 17, in a small hand, is "Osbernus, Giraldus, R. Paganellus, Guillielmus de Ou, and Ansger de monteacuto, in deuenescira."

Opposite Sanforta, folio 142 (probably a mistake for Sauforta), is a , the meaning of which I have failed to discover. The word Summerseta was no doubt spelt with two m's, but the mark of contraction over one was sometimes overlooked. In two cases we find "Summersetæ-syra." We also find "Cornu-galliæ."

The second volume commences with entries referring to Dorset, Wilts, and Cornwall, and contains a second and a third geld list for Wilts, without headings, and differing somewhat from that in the first volume. Then it contains entries exclusively relating to Devon and Cornwall: with the strange exception that the holdings of the Abbot of Glastonbury, who had only one manor (Uplyme) in Devon, are entered here:¹ also the few holdings of Baldwin the Sheriff, and of Ralph Pomeroy, in Somerset, with their Devon entries.

Earl Hugh's Devon part, folio 286, has been stitched on to the Somerset part, folio 287, and placed in Vol. I. At folio 316 we find "huc scripsit Ricardus," and at folio 317 in the margin, "probatio." And again, in the margin of folio 414, "usque huc scripsit R."

At the foot of 512b is a mark to show that 5.d. ought to have been entered here, and not as it is, after 4.z.

Through all the folios of the Earl of Mortain in Devon and Cornwall, folio 210b-folio 264b, there is a marginal mark .F. against each manor, which needs explanation, and is not found in the Somerset part.

Great difficulties have been raised, because the three geld lists for Wilts differ somewhat from each other. But in the

¹ Except the part in book 2.m. containing also the Bishop of Winchester's Taunton.

first place they hardly formed part of the original book. Next there were distinct geld inquests in the reign of William the First, and these may represent different ones. Lastly, it should be noted that we find *three* lists of hundreds of Devon, which also differ from each other as belonging to different years.

The first step which Mr. Caley and Mr. Barnes took was to release the books from their bindings. The next, to rearrange the folios with the help of the Exchequer "Domesday." Then, to number afresh the folios consecutively from the beginning, at the middle of the top of each folio, placing near it in pencil a number greater by twelve than the old number, so as to reckon the first twelve; and then not to begin again with 1, but with 13, and so onwards.

At the foot of certain folios are letters evidently inserted in 1811, which excited curiosity. Jotting them down in their order, the next remark was that they followed alphabetically; taking up the clue I had the satisfaction to discover that they were placed at the foot of the first folio of the several little parchment books which constitute the divisions of the great book. A glance at Table III will explain my meaning; folios 1-6, in olden numbers 240-5, contain the first book *a.* made up of three sheets of parchment, and forming the first geld list for Wiltshire—and so on in order. Thus, then, the original MS. was made up of 103 of these little books. In case of the larger honours the maximum extent of each book was four sheets. But in several books there is an odd half-sheet, wide enough to turn back against other sheets, and, of course, peculiarly liable to be displaced or lost. There are backs of these half-sheets at the modern folios, 116, 182, 196, 202, 245, 246, 262, 356, 367, 371, 481. The back of the half-sheet at 367 has writing on it.

A further glance at Table I will show that for the most part the old numbers *in each book* are consecutive; but 92 is wanting in the book 3.g., and had been falsely placed at the *back* of 512, which already bore its proper number 158. But surely 92 ought to have been on folio 532; and 512b is a mistake for 532b. This half-sheet gives a list of chief holders, the king, the queen, the earls, the bishops, the abbots, the churches in alms; and the geld inquest for the four counties, significantly omitting Wiltshire. Again, in the book 3.r. 472 was omitted, and had got into the book 4.h. In the book 4.d. 499 is out of order. In the book 4.e. 13 seems seriously wrong, but requires careful investigation. In Table III, folio 397, Goscelm holds in Devon, Wolestanecota;

then it passes to Cornwall, 397b, with a separate heading as usual. Next, 398, is under another separate heading, "Terra Goscelmi de Essicestra," Herstanahaia, a single entry. Either this Goscelm is a different man from the preceding, or this holding is in another county. In this way the Exchequer "Domesday," on entering Baldwin's lands in Somerset, gives as a heading (xx), "Balduinus de Execestre," folio 1, Somerset. Referring next to Table I, Herstanahaia is found (old number 13) among the entries not in the county of Devon. Very likely from the earliest times the little parchment books were kept in two separate lots, i. and ii.; but at any rate, when they were separately bound, if Herstanahaia had been in Broad Clist, as is supposed, within ten miles of Exeter, it could hardly have been put among the out-county manors.

Let us now see how the Exchequer book enters this manor. Under the heading .xxv. "Terra Goscelmi" it is entered at the end, "Goscelmus de Execestre tenet *de rege* herstanhaia"; thus differing from the Exon, and from itself. The Exon enters it under a separate holding, after one in Cornwall. The Exchequer uses "*tenet de rege*" only for the first manor in each honour.

Lastly, the name Herstanahaia is not to be found in Devon but it is found as Hurstenehay in the parish of Broad Windsor, Dorset, three messuages and lands in the hamlet of Childhay (Hutchins, "Dorset," I, 366) (Oliver, "Monasticon," 355) belonging to Ford Abbey. May we not claim in this case the greater accuracy of the Exon book, from local knowledge? I suspect the geld allowance to Gosselin the Canon was for Clist St. Mary, folio 309. In the Exchequer a discrepancy arises in the numbers attached to the lands of Walter and Goscelm. At page 1 we have for xxv Walterius; at page xxvi this is "Terra Goscelmi," and no rubricated heading "Walterius." There is no rubricated heading xl at folio xxxiii; perhaps the discrepancy should be traced to the land of Goscelm de Execestre, which ought to have been rubricated. At any rate the accuracy of the Exchequer is impugned.

In 4.h. Tetbald's entries are much displaced.

In 4.z. the English thegn lands are displaced.

So in 5.e. the blank 246 has got wrong.

In 2.n. the old number 341 has *two* modern numbers, 176, 177; but in 2.r. the old number 102 has *no* modern one.

These displacements did not escape the notice of the sixteenth-century scribe, who entered numerous identifications

in the margin. For example, in 4.d., at the foot of 484b, he writes, "go on to 499."

The blank leaves at the beginning or end of books deserve special attention, and lead to a suspicion that the number of separate books was even greater than was allowed in 1811. For example, folio 10, blank, makes me think that the second geld list for Wiltshire was distinct from the notice of St. Edward (Shaftesbury), in Dorset, though perhaps the numbering of the three sheets of .b. forbids this. On the other hand, it seems strange that the Bishop of Winchester's Taunton, 2.m., should have been in the same book with part of the Abbot of Glastonbury's land in Vol. I.

Again, there is an odd half-sheet and *two* blanks to .f.; an odd half-sheet and *no* blank to .g. Why should not one of the blanks have belonged to .g., and then there would have been no half-sheet? Without seeing the book in the unbound state it is difficult to decide such questions.

The history of the "*mansiones de comitatu*" of .x. can easily be traced in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II.

It should be noted that Devonshire is spelt *Deuenee-scira*, i.e. *Deuena-scira*; thus writing *Deuena* for Devon.

I think we may safely assume that the Exon *Domesday*, before being bound up in the fourteenth century, existed only as a number of separate parchment books. At the end of the present volume is a *thick* parchment sheet. On the inside, in the large sixteenth-century writing, is a reference to the possessions of the Dean and Chapter in Devon and Cornwall. It has the appearance of having been used to enclose all, or a part of, the parchment sheets.

A half-sheet of 4.i. is certainly lost, for the survey of Dochorda is cut short in the middle of a sentence. Happily the lands of William Hostiarius 4.x. are not lost, as Mr. Caley supposed (preface, xii): but the lands of Robert the Bastard: Richard, son of Torulf: Hervie de Helion: and Alured de Brito are hopelessly gone: all these must have been lost before the binding in the two volumes. On the other hand, they must have formed part of the Rolls of 1080-3, for there are references to them all in the *terræ occupatæ*, and in the geld list of 1084.

We next notice the vexed question of the defacement of certain lines and folios. In 2.d., *Morceta*, three lines are defaced by a broad band of a reddish ink-like substance of oak galls and vitriol, seemingly deliberately laid on with a paint-brush. In 3.f., *legea*, a word is defaced before "*animalia*." In 4.n., folio 430, is a large smear of the same substance, apparently

from carelessness. In 4.g., 403b and 404, are wide bands of the same material extending only a little distance from the inside of the folio; from Harescoma to In Oteri, and from Madescama to Alforda. And again in 404b, 405, 405b. This seems wilfully done, but hardly meant for obliteration. The material used, I should think, penetrated through other folios on either side. In 4.y., 487b, Bolehorda, there are five thick black lines across the page; 488, Wirlbesliga, 6½ thick black lines; 488b, Torra, four thick black lines; and others. These seem to have been wilfully done for obliteration, by some person who regarded the entries as duplicates, probably the writer of names in the margin. It is remarkable that there are still great difficulties about the identification of some of these manors. In many of the obliterations Mr. Barnes seemingly has overlined letters, etc., to assist in deciphering.

The scribes of the Exon "Domesday," contrary to the practice of the Pipe Roll writers, did not hesitate to erase mistakes. Thus, folio 267, between the words "comes receptit tantundem"—"de hac," two and a half lines are erased. At folio 286, Estaforða, one line; next to it, Landeshers, one line. At folio 297, Chent, one line. At 298b, Hagintona, one line. At folio 310, after Mauessart, two lines. There are noteworthy corresponding erasures of half a line at folio 331b, Waleforða, and 334, Ho, between the words "Alebric" and "eâ die" in each case. At folio 331b, after Houelanda, two lines. At 336b, after Bolewis, two lines. At Oteri, 338b, Oteri—word erased—then change of writing. At 340 "quæ vocatur"—word erased—"heppasteba" "saisuit"—word erased—"cum." At folio 345b, Baentona, "1 hida terræ quam"—half a line erased—"tenuerunt." At folio 372, Strengestuna, "dim virga terræ"—half a line erased—"quam tenuit." At folio 419, Odetreu—after "pro iii virgis" "has possunt arare" repeated, one in pale ink. At folio 459b, "villani dim. virgam"—erasure—"Ibi." At folio 460, Ainechesdona, "quæ vocatur"—erasure—"Anechesdona." At folio 469, Colum, "Ibi habet F"—erasure—"4 villanos." Boleham, folio 476, is in pale ink. At folio 505b, two lines erased after "Wera V." At folio 508, Machert, "ab ecclesia" erased after "non poterat."

The *Saxon* scribes of the Exon often omit the amount of hidage paid by the villeins. In these cases we may perhaps assume that it is the difference between the whole hidage and that in demesne.

In the oft-repeated words "hanc (or has) possunt arare" "hanc" and "has" refer to the hidage in the singular or plural. In one case, folio 367, Bradeforda, we find "hanc

fertinum." So in folio 346b, Chenuestan, "has" (3 fertinos). So in Nieutona, folio 389b, "hanc." In Oplomia, folio 394, "has." In Lidefort, folio 335, "eam," etc. These are mistakes of the Association copy, making fertinus feminine.

In Poteforda, folio 399, we find "*hanc terram possunt arare.*" On the other hand, in Bradeforda, folio 367, is "*hunc fertinum et dimidium potest 1 carruca arare.*"

It is not easy to explain the use of "inde" in the Exon. If it means "out of this manor," then additions to the manor since T.R.E. may be included. But if it means "out of this hidage," as it does in the geld list, how can the items of hidage be greater than the T.R.E. total, as in some cases they are? However, some changes had been already made in hidage. Carmes and Mogescome were quit of the King's geld T.R.E. for one virgate; in 1086 they had to pay for two virgates, folio 299.

In the book 4.f., William Capra's, folios 399-402, old numbers 495-8, the scribe began with folio 399, 495; passed over folio 400, 496; went on to folios 401, 402; and then went back and filled in folio 400, 496.

In Heuetreua, folio 343b, is the expression "*ii carrucata terræ*"; and in Citremetona, folio 484, "*v carrucatas in dominio*": "*carrucata terra*" seems an equivalent for land divided into plough lands for geld, hides of geld, 120 acres of geld, *hidata terra*.

FIRST VOLUME. A.D. 1810.

TABLE I.

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
(Geld List) Isti sunt hundreti de Sumerseta	75-82	1-8	.r.
Terra Edwardi Vicecomitis in Sumerseta	437	} 9-12	4.o.
Blank	437b		
Terra Willelmi de Ou in Sumerseta	438-9		
Blank	439b-440b		
Terra Rogerii de Corcella in Sumerseta		} 1-6	4.r.
(2nd part)	430-5		
Blank	436		
Terra Rotberti filii Geroldi in Sumerseta	436b	} 7	3.z.
Terra Alueredi Ispaniensis in Deunæssira	371		
Terra Alueredi de Hispania in Summerseta	371b-375	} 9-12	part of 4.e.
Blank	375b		
Terra Goscelmi de Essicestra	398	} 13	
Blank	398b		

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Terræ quæ datæ sunt sanctis in elemosina in Summerseta	196-8	14-6	2.w.
Terra Francorum militum in Deuenesira	456-462b	} 17-24	4.t.
Terra Francorum tignorum in Sumerseta (1st part)	462b-3		
Terra Osmundi Episcopi in Summerseta	154	25	2.i.
Terra quæ fuit Uluuardi Witæ in Sum- merseta	116	26	2.a.
Blank	116b	27	2.t.
Blank	193		
Terra Abbatissæ sancti Edwardi in Somer- seta.	193b		
Terra Nicolai Arbalestarii in Deuenesira	468-473	} 28-34	4.w.
Terra Godebaldi in Sumerseta	473b		
Consummatum est (blank)	474, 474b	} 35-6	3.i.
Terra Comitis Hugonis in Deuenescira	286		
Terra Comitis Hugonis in Summerseta	286b, 287	} 37-40	3.h.
Blank	287b		
Terra Comitis Eustachii in Summerseta	282-3	} 37-40	3.h.
Blank	283, 284, 285		
Terra Sancti Petri Adeliniensis æcclesiæ in Sumerseta.	191	} 41-2	2.s.
Blank	192, 192b		
Terra Odonis filii Gamelini in Deuenesira	376-9	} 43-8	4.a.
Terra Odonis filii Gamelini in Sumerseta	380		
Blank	380b-381b	} 49-51	2.g.
Terra Sancti Petri de Bada in Sumerseta	185-7		
Blank	187b		
Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Sumer- seta (4th part)	151-2	} 52-4	2.h.
Blank	152b, 153		
Episcopus Baiocensis in Sumerseta	153b	} 55-60	4.b.
Terra Torstini filii Rofi in Deuenesira	382		
Terra Turstini filii Rofi in Sumerseta	382b-4	} 61-5	3.y.
Blank	385, 385b		
Terra Willelmi filii Widonis in Sumerseta	386	} 61-5	3.y.
Consummatum est (blank)	386b, 387		
Terra Willelmi de Falesia in Deuensira	366-8	} 61-5	3.y.
Terra Willelmi de Faleisia in Sumerseta	369-9b		
Consummatum est (blank)	370, 370b		
Terra Comitis de Moritonio in Cornu- gallie	255-65	66-76	3.f.
Terra Comitis de Moritonio in Sumerseta	265-74	76-85	3.g.
	275-81	86-91	
(See 532b for 92)	281b	93	
Terra Rogerii de Corcella in Sumerseta (1st part)	422-9	94-101	4.m.
Blank	—	102	2.r.
Terra Sancti Petri Michiliniensis æcclesiæ	188-9	103-5	
Blank	190		

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Terra Abbatis Glastingheberiensis in Sumerseta (2nd part)	169-73	} 106-12	2.n.
Terra Episcopi Wintoniensis in Sumerseta	173b-74		
Blank	175, 175b		
Dominicatus regis ad regnum pertinens in Deuenescira	83-8	} 113-20	.s.
Dominicatus regis in Sumerseta	88b-90		
Blank	91	} 121-2	.t.
Blank	92		
Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Sumer seta (2nd part)	139-46	123-30	2.f.
(3rd part)	147-50	131-4	2.g.
Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Deuene- sira	133-6	} 135-40	2.e.
Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Sum- mersetæ-syra	136b-7		
Blank	137b-8		
Terræ regis dominicæ in Cornugallie	99-102	} 141-8	.w.
Terræ regis quas tenuit Godwin Comes. Et filii ejus in Sumerseta	103-6		
Terræ occupatæ in Deuenascira (2nd part)	503-6	} 149-56	5.b.
Terræ occupatæ in Cornugallie	507-8		
Terræ occupatæ in Sumerseta	508-10		
	511-8	157-64	5.c.
	519-25	} 165-71	5.d.
Blank	525b		
Terra Rogerii Arundelli in Sumerseta	441-5	} 172-6	4.p.
Blank	445b		
Terra Gisleberti filii Turaldi in Sumerseta	446	} 177-80	4.g.
Blank	446b		
Terra Osborni Gifardi in Summerseta	447		
Terra Walterii Gifardi in Summerseta	447		
Terra Alveredi de Merleberga in Sumerset	447b		
Terra Radulfi de Mortuomari in Sumerseta	447b		
Blank	448		
Terra Arnulfi de Hesding in Sumerseta	448b, 449		
Blank	449b	} 181-2	4.r.
Terra Mathei de Moritonio in Summerseta	450		
Blank	451	} 183	.x.
Mansiones de Comitatu	107		
Terra Walscini de Duaco in Sumerseta (2nd part)	353-5	184-6	3.u.
Terra Editdæ Reginæ in Summerseta	113-15	} 187-9	.z.
Blank	115b		
Terræ servientium Regis in Deuenesira	475-6	} 190-5	4.x.
Terræ servi(en)tium Regis in Sumerseta	477-80		
Terræ Willelmi de Moione in Deuenescira	356	} 196-203	3.w.
Terræ Willelmi de Moione in Sumerseta (1st part)	356-63		

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Terra Walterii de Clayilla in Dorseta	62	204	.n.
Blank	530	} 205	5.f.
Radulf de mortus mari, Milo Crispin, Rotbert filius Giroldi—mansiones in Wiltesira, Dorseta, and Summerseta	530b		
Durandus de Cloestra, Gislebert, Comes de Moritonio—mansiones in Wiltesira, Dorseta, Deuenesira, and Cornubia	531			206
List of King's demesne, etc.	532	} 92	5.fb.
List of Abbey lands	532b		
Terra Anglorum Tegnorum in Deuenesira (2nd part)	489-90	208, 207	
Terra Anglorum Tegnorum in Summer- setæ-syra	491	} 209	4.z.
Blank	492-3		
Blank	494-4b		
Terra Serlonis de Burceio in Sumerseta	452-4	} 213-6	4.a.
Blank	454b-5b		
Terra Willelmi de Moione in Sumerseta (2nd part)	364-5	} 217-8	3.x.
Blank	365b		
Terra Valscini de Duaco in Deuenesira	345-9	} 219-26	3.t.
Terra Valscini de Duaco in Sumerseta (1st part)	350-2		
Terra francorum militum in Sumerseta (2nd part)	464-7	} 227-30	4.u.
Consummatum est (blank)	467b		
Blank	155	} 231-6	2.k.
Terra Gisonis Episcopi in Summerseta	156-60		
Blank	160b	} 237-39	5.e.
Isti sunt hundreti de Sumerseta	526-527b		
Church of Glastonbury manors in Wilt- scira, and Dorseta	527b		
Church of Glastonbury manors in Deuene- sira	527b	} 246	
Church of Glastonbury manors in Somer- seta	528		
Mansiones de St. Petroco in Cornugallie	528b	} 240-5	.a.
Blank	529		
(No heading, 1st geld list of Wiltshire)	1-3		
Blank	4-6		

TABLE II.
SECOND VOLUME. A.D. 1810.

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Dominicatus Regis in Dorseta . . .	25-8	247-50	.e.
Terræ Reginæ Mathildis in Dorseta . .	29-30	} 251-7	.f.
Terræ quas tenebant Milites de Regina in Dorseta	31-2		
Blank	32b		
Terræ Boloniensis Comitissæ in Dorseta .	33		
Blank	33b-35b		
Terra Sancti Petri Cerneliensis æcclesiæ in Dorseta	36-8	258-60	.g.
Terra Sancti Petri Abbodesberiensis æcclesiæ in Dorseta	39-40	} 261-8	.h.
Terræ Abbatis Adiliniensis in Dorseta . .	41		
Blank	41b		
Terra Abbatis Tauestochensis, Gaufridi nomine, in Dorseta	42		
Blank	42b		
Terra Sancti Petri Mideltonensis in Dorseta	43-5	} 269-71	.i.
Blank	45b-46b		
Terra Willelmi de Moione in Wiltesira . .	47		
Terra Willelmi de Moione in Dorseta . .	47-9		
Terra Rogerii Arundelli de Dorseta . . .	50-2	} 272-5	.k.
Blank	52b		
Terra Serlonis de Burceo de Dorseta . . .	53		
Blank	53b		
[3rd geld list of Wiltshire]	13-16	276-9	.l.
Terra uxoris filii Gripi in Dorseta . . .	54-7	280-3	.l.
	58-61	284-7	.m.
[2nd geld list of Wiltshire]	7-9	} 288-93	.b.
Blank	10		
(Partly erased.) In Sancto Edwardo : in King's demesne, 66 houses stand- ing, 38 destroyed ; in Abbess' part, 111 houses standing, 42 destroyed.			
Dorseta	11 12		
(Geld list), Dorseta	17-24	294-301	.d.
Isti sunt illi hundreti qui habentur in Deuenescira	63	} 302-3	part of .o.
Isti sunt hundreti de Cornu-galliæ . . .	63b		
Ist Somerseta	63b, 64		
(after 64,303 comes 83,306 blank)			
Isti sunt illi hundreti qui habentur in Cornugallia	72-3	304-5	.q.
Blank	73b-74b	305b-6	part of .o.
[74 is 83 in Mr. Barnes' heading]			
Terra Sancti Petri Essecestrensis æcclesiæ in Deuenescira	117-20	307-10	2.b.

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Isti sunt hundreti de Deuenesir . . .	65-70	311-17	} .p.
Blank . . .	71	317b	
Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Deuenescira (1st part) . . .	121-4	318-21	2.c.
	125-32	322-9	2.d.
Terra Abbatis Glastingheberiensis in Deuenesira . . .	161	} 330-7	2.l.
Terra Abbatis Glastingheberiensis in Sumerseta (1st part) . . .	161-8		
Terra Abbatis Horthonensis in Deuenescira . . .	184	338	2.p.
Terræ æcclesiarum quæ datæ sunt sanctis in elemosina . . .	194-5	339-40	2.u.
Terræ Abbatis Tauestochensis æcclesiæ in Deuenesira (176, 177 for only one folio) . . .	176, 177	} 341-5	2.n.
Terræ Abbatis Tauestochensis æcclesiæ in Cornugallia . . .	178-80		
Terræ Abbatis Bulfestrensis æcclesiæ in Deuenescira . . .	180b, 181	} 346-7	2.o.
	182, 183		
Terra Comitis de Moritonio in Deuenescira . . .	210-17	348-55	2.z.
Terra Comitis de Moritonio in Cornu-galliæ (1st part) . . .	224-33	356-65	3.b.
(2nd part) . . .	234-41	366-73	3.c.
Terra Comitis de Moritonio in Deuenescira . . .	220-3	371-7	} 3.a.
	218-19	378-9	
Blank . . .	223b	—	
Terra Comitis de Moritonio in Cornugallia (4th part) . . .	247-54	380-7	3.e.
(3rd part) . . .	242-5	} 388-92	3.d.
Blank . . .	246		
Terra Episcopi Exoniensis in Cornu-galliæ . . .	199	393	2.x.
Terra Balduini Vicecomitis in Deuenesira . . .	288-95	394-401	3.k.
	296-303	402-9	3.l.
	304-11	410-17	3.m.
	312-15	} 418-21	3.r.
Terra Balduini in Summerseta . . .	315-15b		
Dominicatus Regis in Deuenesira . . .	93-8	} 422-7	.u.
Blank . . .	98b		
Terra Episcopi Exoniensis in Cornu-galliæ (2nd part) . . .	200-1	428-9	part of 2.x.
Terra Sancti Petrochi de Cornugallia . . .	202-5	} 430-7	2.y.
Sancti Achebranni . . .	205b		
Terra Sancti Probi de Cornugallia . . .	206		
Terra Sancti Carentochi . . .	206		
Terra Sancti Stephani in Cornugallia . . .	206b		
Terra Sancti Pierani in Cornugallia . . .	206b		
Terra Sanctæ Berrionæ Virginis . . .	207		
Sancti Nietis terra . . .	207		
Blank . . .	207b-8	} 209, 209b	
Terra Sancti Michaelis in Cornugallia . . .	208b		
Consummatum est (blank). . .	209, 209b		

	Folios.		Books.	
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.		
Terra Mahillis Reginae in Deuenesira	108-11	} 438-42	.y.	
Blank	111b			
Terra Mahillis Reginae in Cornugallia	112			
Terræ Occupatæ in Deuenescira (1st part)	495-502	443-50	5.a.	
Terra Iuhelli in Deuenesira (1st part)	316-23	451-8	3.o.	
Terra Iuhelli in Deuenesira (3rd part)	332-4	} 459-61	3.g.	
Terra Iuhelli in Cornubia	334b			
Terra Iuhelli in Deuenesira (2nd part)	324-31	462-9	3.p.	
Terra Ranulfi de Pomaria in Deuenesira	335-42	} 470, 471	} 3.r.	
(1st part)		} 473-8		
Terra Tetbaldi filii Bernerii in Deuenesira	408	472	part of 4.h.	
(2nd part)				
Terra Ranulfi de Pomaria in Deuenesira	343	} 479-80	3.s.	
(2nd part)				
Terra Radulfi de Pomeria in Summerseta	344			
Blank	344b			
Terra Radulfi de Pomeria in Deuenesira	388-91	481-4	4.c.	
(1st part)	392	485	} 4.d.	
Terra Goscelmi et Walterii in Deuenesira	393	499		
Terra Walterii in Deuenesira	394-7	} 486-9	part of 4.e.	
	397b			
Terra Goscelmi in Cornugallia	419-21	490-2	4.l.	
Terra Rotberti de Albamarla in Deuenesira	409-10	493-4	part of 4.h.	
Terra Tetbaldi filii Bernerii in Deuenesira				
(3rd part)	409-10	493-4		
Terra Willelmi Capræ in Deuenesira	399-402	495-8	4.f.	
(1st part)	481	500	} 507-12	
Terra Anglorum tēgnorum in Deuenesira	482-5			
	485b-6			
	486b-7			
	488	501		
Terra Tetbaldi filii Bernerii	407	502	part of 4.h.	
Terra Rualdi Adobati in Deuenesira	411-14	503-6	4 i.	
(A leaf lost before binding)				
poillei				
Terra Willelmi de Poilleio in Deuenesira	415-18	513-16	4.k.	
Blank	418b	517-20	4.g.	
Terra Willelmi Capræ in Deuenesira	403-6			
(2nd part)				
Blank	406b			

TABLE III.

EXON "DOMESDAY" AS RE-ARRANGED. A.D. 1816.

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
[No heading, 1st geld list of Wiltshire] .	1-3	} 240-5	.a.
Blank	4-6		
[2nd geld list of Wiltshire]	7-9		
Blank	10	} 288-93	.b.
(Partly erased.) In Sancto Edwardo:			
66 houses standing, 38 destroyed—			
King's demesne; 111 houses standing,			
42 destroyed—Abbess' part [Dorset]	11	} 276-9	.c.
Blank	12		
[3rd geld list of Wiltshire]	13-16	} 294-301	.d.
[Geld list] Dorseta	17-24		
Blank	24b	} 247-50	.e.
Dominicatus Regis in Dorseta . . .	25-8		
Terra Reginae Mathildis in Dorseta	29-30	} 251-7	.f.
Terræ quas tenebant Milites de Regina			
in Dorseta	31-2		
Blank	32b		
Terræ Boloniensis Comitissæ in Dorseta	33	} 258-60	.g.
Blank	33b-35b		
Terra Sancti Petri Cerneliensis æcclesiæ		} 261-8	.h.
in Dorseta	36-8		
Terra Sancti Petri Abbodesberiensis			
æcclesiæ in Dorseta	39-40		
Terra Abbatis Adiliniensis in Dorseta	41	} 269-71	.i.
Blank	41b		
Terra Abbatis Tauestochensis, Gaufridi			
nomine, in Dorseta	42		
Blank	42b	} 272-5	.k.
Terra Sancti Petri Mideltonensis in			
Dorseta	43-5		
Blank	45b-46b		
Terra Willelmi de Moione in Wiltesira	47	} 280-3	.l.
Terra Willelmi de Moione in Dorseta	47-9		
Terra Rogerii Arundelli de Dorseta	50-2		
Blank	52b		
Terra Serlonis de Burceio de Dorseta	53	} 284-7	.m.
Blank	53b		
Terra uxoris Hugonis filii Gripi in			
Dorseta	54-7		
Terra Walterii de Clayilla in Dorseta	58-61	} 302,303	part of .o.
Isti sunt illi hundreti qui habentur in	62		
Deuenescira	63		
Isti sunt hundreti de Cornu-galliæ .	63b		
Ist Somerseta	63b, 64		
(After 64, 203 comes 83,306 blank)			

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Isti sunt hundreti de Deuenesir . . .	65-70	311-17	} .p.
Blank . . .	71	317b	
Isti sunt illi hundreti qui habentur in Cornugallia . . .	72, 73	304-5	
Blank . . .	73b-74b	305b, 306	} .q. part of .o. .r.
[74 is 83 in Mr. Barnes' heading]			
Isti sunt hundreti de Sumerseta . . .	75-82	1-8	
(The old numbers 1-8 are written in ancient character)			
Dominicatus Regis ad regnum pertinens in Deuenescira . . .	83-8	} 113-20	} .s.
Dominicatus Regis in Sumerseta . . .	88b-90		
Blank . . .	91	} 121-2	} .t.
Dominicatus Regis in Deuenescira . . .	92, 92b		
Blank . . .	93-8	} 422-7	} .u.
Terræ Regis Dominicæ in Cornugallia . . .	98b		
Terræ Regis quas tenuit Godwinus Comes. Et filii ejus in Sumerseta . . .	99-102	} 141-8	} .w.
Mansiones de Comitatu . . .	103-6		
Terra Mahillis Reginæ in Deuenescira . . .	107	183	.x.
Blank . . .	108-11	} 438-42	} .y.
Terra Mathildis Reginæ in Cornugallia . . .	111b		
Terra Editdæ Reginæ in Summerseta . . .	112	} 187-9	} .z.
Blank . . .	113-15		
Terra quæ fuit Uluuardi Witæ in Sumer- seta . . .	115b		
Terra Sancti Petri Essecestrensis æcclesiæ in Deuenescira . . .	116	26	2.a.
Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Deuene- scira . . .	117-20	307-10	2.b.
Blank . . .	121-4	318-21	2.c.
	125-32	322-9	2.d.
	133-6	135-8	2.e.
	136b-7	138b-9	} 2.e.
	137b-8	139b-40	
Terra Episcopi Constantiensis in Sum- mersetæ-syra . . .	139-46	123-30	2.f.
	147-50	131-4	2.g.
	151-2	} 52-4	} 2.h.
Blank . . .	152b, 153		
Episcopus Baiocensis in Sumerseta (pale writing) . . .	153b	} 25	} 2.i.
Terra Osmundi Episcopi in Summerseta Consummatum est (blank) . . .	154		
Terra Gisonis Episcopi in Summerseta . . .	155, 155b	} 231-6	} 2.k.
Blank . . .	156-60		
Terra Abbatis Glastingheberiensis in Deuenescira . . .	160b	} 330-7	} 2.l.
Terra Abbatis Glastingheberiensis in Sumerseta . . .	161		
	161-8		

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Terra Episcopi Wintoniensis in Sumerseta	169-73 173b-4 175, 175b	} 106-12	2.m.
Terræ Abbatis Tauestochensis æcclesiæ in Deuenescira	176, 177 178, 180		
(176, 177 for only one folio, 341)		} 341-5	2.n.
Terræ Abbatis Tauestochensis æcclesiæ in Cornugallia	180b, 181		
Terræ Abbatis Bulfestrensis æcclesiæ in Deuenescira	182, 183	346-7	2.o.
Terra Abbatis Horthonensis in Deuene- scira	184	338	2.p.
Terra Sancti Petri de Bada in Sumerseta	185-7 187b	} 49-51	2.q.
Blank	—		
Terra Sancti Petri Michilimensis æcclesiæ	188, 189	} 102	} 2.r.
Blank	190, 190b		
Terra Sancti Petri Adeliniensis in Sumer- seta	191	} 41, 42	2.s.
Blank	192, 192b		
Blank	193	} 27	2.t.
Terra Abbatissæ Sancti Edwardi in Somerseta	193b		
Terræ æcclesiarum quæ datæ sunt sanctis in elemosina	194, 195	339, 340	2.u.
Terræ quæ datæ sunt sanctis in elemosina in Summerseta	196-8	14-16	2.w.
Terra Episcopi Exoniensis in Cornu-galliæ	199	393	} 2.x.
	200, 201	428, 429	
Terra Sancti Petrochi de Cornugallia	202-5	} 430-7	2.y.
Sancti Achebranni	205b		
Terra Sancti Probi de Cornugallia	206		
Terra Sancti Carentochi	206		
Terræ Sancti Stephani in Cornugallia	206b		
Terræ Sancti Pierani in Cornugallia	206b		
Terra Sanctæ Berrionæ Virginis	207		
Sancti Nietis terra	207		
Blank	207b, 208		
Terra Sancti Michælis in Cornugallia	208b		
Blank	209		
Consummatum est	209b		
Terra Comitidis de Moritonio in Deuene- scira	210-17 218-19 220-3 223b	348-55 378-9 374-7 —	2.z. } 3.a.
Blank			
Terræ Comitidis de Moritonio in Cornu- galliæ	224-33 234-41	356-65 366-73	3.b. 3.c.

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
	242-5	} 388-92	3.d.
Blank	246		
(At top of 247, Cornubia)	247-54	380-7	3.e.
(At top of 255, Cornugallia)	255-65	} 66-85	3.f.
(281 is a narrow leaf)			
Terræ Comitis de Moritonio in Sumerseta	265-74	} 86-91	} 3.g.
	275-81		
Blank	281b	93	
(See 532b for 92, a half-sheet misplaced)			
Terra Comitis Eustachii in Summerseta	282-3	} 37-40	3.h.
Blank	283b, 284		
	285	} 35, 36	3.i.
Terra Comitis Hugonis in Deuenescira	286		
Terra Comitis Hugonis in Summerseta	286b, 287	} 394-401	3.k.
Blank	287b		
Terra Belduini Vicecomitis in Deuenesira	288-95	402-9	3.l.
	296-303	410-17	3.m.
	304-11	} 418-21	3.n.
	312-15		
Terra Balduini in Summerseta	315-315b	451-8	3.o.
Folio 316 : h. scripsit Ricardus	316-23	462-9	3.p.
Folio 317 : probatio—in margin	324-31	} 459-61	3.q.
Terra Iuhelli in Deuenesira	332-4		
Terra Iuhelli in Cornubia	334b		
(See 408 for 472)			
Terra Ranulfi de Pomaria in Deuenesira	335-42	470, 471	} 3.r.
		473-8	
	343	} 479, 480	3.s.
Terra Radulfi de Pomeria in Sumerseta	344		
Blank	344b	} 219-26	3.t.
Terra Valscini de Duaco in Deuenesira	345-9		
Terra Walscini de Duaco in Sumerseta	350-2	184-6	3.u.
(Barnes, 355, 970)	353-5	} 196-203	3.w.
Terra Willelmi de Moione in Deuenescira	356		
Terra Willelmi de Moione in Sumerseta	356-63	} 217-18	3.x.
	364-5		
Blank	365b	} 61-5	3.y.
Terra Willelmi de Falesia in Deuenesira	366-8		
Terra Willelmi de Faleisia in Summerseta	369, 369b	} 9-12	} 3.z.
Consummatum est (blank)	370-370b		
Terra Alueredi Ispaniensis in Deuenesira	371	8	
Terra Aluredi de Hispania in Summerseta	371b-5	} 43-8	4.a.
Blank	375b		
Terra Odonis filii Gamelini in Deuenesira	376-9	} 55-60	4.b.
Terra Odonis filii Gamelini in Summerseta	380		
Blank	380b-381b		
Terra Torstini filii Rofi in Deuenesira	382		
Terra Turstini filii Rofi in Sumerseta	382b-4		
Blank	385, 385b		
Terra Willelmi filii Widonis in Summer-			
seta	386		
Consummatum est (blank)	386b-387b		

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Terræ Goscelmi et Walterii in Deuenesira	388-91	481-4	4.c.
	392	485	} 4.d.
	393	499	
	394-7	} 486-9	} 4.e.
Terra Goscelmi in Cornugallia . . .	397b		
Terra Goscelmi de Essicestra . . .	398	13	} 4.f.
Blank . . .	398b	—	
Terra Willelmi Capræ in Deuenesira . .	399-402	495-8	4.g.
	403-6	517-20	} 4.h.
Blank . . .	406b	—	
Terra Tetbaldi filii Bernerii in Deuenesira	407	502	} 4.i.
	408	472	
	409, 410	493-4	} 4.j.
(In margin of 414—"usque huc scripsit R")			
Terra Rualdi Adobati in Deuenesira . .	411-14	503-6	4.k.
(A leaf lost before binding)			} 4.l.
Poillei			
Terra Willelmi de Poilleio in Deuenesira	415-18	} 513-16	} 4.m.
Blank . . .	418b		
Terra Rotberti de Albamarla in Deuenesira	419-21	490-2	} 4.n.
Terra Rogerii de Corcella in Sumerseta .	422-9	94-101	
	430-5	1-6	} 4.o.
Blank . . .	436	7	
Terra Rotberti filii Geroldi in Summerseta	436b	} 9-12	} 4.p.
Terra Edwardi Vicecomitis in Sumerseta	437		
Blank . . .	437b	} 172-6	} 4.q.
Terra Willelmi de Ou in Sumerseta . . .	438, 439		
Blank . . .	439b-40b	} 177-80	} 4.r.
Terra Rogerii Arundelli in Sumerseta . .	441-5		
Blank . . .	445b	} 181, 182	} 4.s.
Terræ Gisleberti filii Turaldi in Sumerseta	446		
Blank . . .	446b	} 213-16	} 4.t.
Terra Osborni Gifardi in Summerseta . .	447		
Terra Walterii Gifardi in Summerseta . .	447	} 17-24	} 4.u.
Terra Alveredide Merleberge in Sumerseta	447b		
Terra Radulfi de Mortuomari in Sumerseta	447b	} 227-30	} 4.v.
Blank . . .	448		
Terra Arnulfi de Heading in Sumerseta . .	448b, 449	} 28-34	} 4.w.
Consummatum est (blank) . . .	449b		
Terra Mathei de Moritonio in Summerseta	450	} 474, 474b	
Consummatum est (blank) . . .	451-451b		
Terra Serlonis de Burceio in Summerseta	452-4	} 17-24	} 4.t.
Blank . . .	454b-455b		
Terræ Francorum militum in Deuenesira	456-462b	} 227-30	} 4.u.
Terræ Francorum tegnorum in Summer-	462b-463		
sete-syra . . .	464-7	} 28-34	} 4.w.
Consummatum est (blank) . . .	467b		
Terra Nicolai Arbaletarii in Deuenesira	468-73	} 28-34	} 4.w.
Terra Godebaldi in Summerseta . . .	473b		
Consummatum est (blank) . . .	474, 474b		

	Folios.		Books.
	New Numbers.	Old Numbers.	
Terræ servientium regis in Deuenesira .	475, 476	} 190-5	4.x.
Terra servi(en)tium regis in Summerseta	477-80		
Terra Anglorum tignorum in Deuenesira	481	500	
	482-5	} 507-12	4.y.
	485b, 486		
	486b-487b	501	
	488	208, 207	
Terræ Anglorum tignorum in Summer-			
sete-syra	491	209	} 4.z.
	492, 493	210, 211	
Consummatum est (blank)	494, 494b	212	
Terræ Occupatæ in Deunæscira . . .	495-502	443-50	5.a.
	503-506	} 149-56	5.b.
Terræ Occupatæ in Cornugallia . . .	507, 508		
Terræ Occupatæ in Sumerseta . . .	508-10	157-64	5.c.
	511-18	} 165-71	5.d.
	519-25		
Blank	525b		
Isti sunt hundreti de Sumerseta . . .	526-527b	} 237-9	5.e.
Church of Glastonbury manors in Wilte-	527b		
scira, and Dorseta			
Church of Glastonbury manors in Deuene-	527b	} 205	5.f.
sira			
Church of Glastonbury manors in Somer-	528	} 206	5.fb.
seta			
St. Petroc's manors in Cornugallie . .	528b	} 92	
Small folio (blank)	529		
Blank	530		
Radulf de mortuo mari, Milo Crispin and			
Rotbert filius Giroidi—mansiones in	530b		
Wiltesira, Dorseta, and Summerseta .			
Durandus de Cloestra, Gislebert, Comes			
de Moritonio—mansiones in Wilt-			
sira, &c.	531	206	
Headings—King's demesne, &c. . . .	532		
Abbey lands	532b		

EXCHEQUER MODIFICATIONS.

The Exchequer "Domesday" in dealing with the Exon transcript made such changes as the Exchequer clerks—who were Saxons—thought fit.

The three divisions of the King's demesne are arranged under one heading—Terra Regis.

Terræ S^ci Petri Essecestrensis Æcclesiæ becomes Terra Episcopi de Exonia.

Terræ Ecclesiarum quæ datæ sunt sanctis in elemōsinā are arranged under the separate churches.

The lands of *William* de Moion, *William* Chievre, *William* de Faleise, *William* de Poillei, *William* de Ow are taken consecutively. So of *Walter* de Dowai, *Walter* de Clavile; and of *Robert* de Albemarle, *Robert* Bastard; of *Ralph* de Limesi, *Ralph* de Pagenel, *Ralph* de Felgheres, *Ralph* de Pomerei.

Terra Hervei de Helion is lost from the Exon.

Terra Francorum militum is rubricated under the headings—*William* de Ow, *Richard* fil. *Gisleberti* Comitis, *Roger* de Busli, *Ralph* de Limesi, *Ralph* Pagenel, *Ralph* de Felgheres, *Ansgar*, *Aiulf*, *Osbern* de Salceid, *Girold* the Chaplain, *Girard*.

Morin is entered among the King's servants.

Terra Nicolai Arbalestarii is rubricated under *Godebold*, *Nicolaus* Balistarius, *Fulcher*, *Haimeric*.

The lands of *Walter* de Clavile and of *Goscelm* are taken separately.

On entering the lands of *Walter*, the Exchequer clerks began with the book 4.d., instead of 4.c.; went on to 4.e., and then fell back on 4.c.; entering *Fereordin* at the end of 4.c., instead of at the beginning.

Surely this is a very striking proof of the use of these books by the Exchequer clerks.

Floher's Sotrebroc, folio 459, is omitted.

The holdings in *Exeter*, *Barnstaple*, and *Lidford* are, as a rule, placed at the beginning of honours in the Exchequer; at the end in the Exon. In these the Exchequer uses "habet," though (xii, 2) it has "tenet de rege in Execestre"; and (xxx, 2) "habet," like the Exon, in *Willecrosta*.

The general rule of the Exchequer is to write "tenet de rege" for the first entry in each fief, and then only "tenet." On the other hand, the Exon uniformly writes "habet" for tenants in capite. Clearly, then, habet = tenet de rege.

EXON.	EXCHEQUER.
Nemus	silva
Eā die quā Edwardus rex fuit	
vivus et mortuus	T.R.E.
quando A recepit	olim
quadragenaria	quarantena
reddidit gildum	geldabat
reddidit gildum cum supradicta	adquietabat se de geldo, xiv, 2.
mansione	cum predicto manerio
combustio	arsura

EXON.	EXCHEQUER.
AExministra	Axeministre
f. 85, ecclesia istius villæ	II, 1, ecclesia ejusdem manerii
f. 86b, sacerdotes istius villæ	II, 1, clerici ejusdem villæ
f. 399b, adjacet	xxi, 2, addita est
f. 404, &c., honor	xxii, 2, terra
f. 406b, Et Ulfus	xxiii, 1, Eddulfus
f. 335b, occupavit	xxix, 1, invasit
pascua	pastura.
f. 298, mansuræ	xiv, 2, domus

The Exchequer does not register hidage in demesne and villa in 1086, as the Exon does, showing changes in manors since 1080. It is difficult to see how the Exchequer, in not giving exemptions for demesne, could have served the purpose of future levies of hidage; perhaps the *inquisitio geldi* was in use for this purpose at the Exchequer.

Beginning with Tauetone I, nineteen rubricated manors are as in the Exon, except that Ermentone and Auetone, as exchanges, come after them, and not in their order of hundreds. The Exchequer writes (II, 1), "*fuerunt in dominio Regis Edwardi, et pertinuerunt ad regem.*" Is this a fair rendering of "*dominicatus regis ad regnum pertinens*"? The greater part of these being hidated must at some time have been under-tenanted; but Sulfreton, Alseministre, and Alsemude were always in the hand of the King. In the manor of Sut Moltone is $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land; as though the manor had always been in the hand of the King, but a portion of it under-tenanted.

Wachetone, Sudtone, and Tanbretone, folio 86b, ii, 1, rendered a farm of one night, etc., but the Exchequer does not enter this.

In the next section of the King's demesne the Hundred Roll of Edward I, under the head Tauetone, describes these as "*de antiquo dominico pertinente ad coronam.*" The Exchequer arranges consecutively, (α) the lands which Queen Edith held, (β) Ghida's, the mother of Herald, (γ) Earl Herald's, (δ) Earl Lewin's. In Edeslege, folio IV, is a copyist's error, Tuetone instead of Tauetone.

I think "*Dominicatus regis ad regnum pertinens*" contains the "*firma de Deuenescira*" of the Pipe Rolls of Henry II, while "*Dominicatus regis*" includes the "*firma maneriorum comitatus.*" The Exon shows that Baldwin accounted to the King for the latter, and paid £375 a year (see xxxii, 529), taking the value of lands added to them since T.R.E., as included in the manors, and not paid to the King; except

Clistona, where the villeins have $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides, not $6\frac{1}{2}$ as in Association copy, page 76; Ordulf's land, for which Reginald paid £24; and Listona, Chentona, Nort Moltona, Wenfort—Queen Edith's land, for which Gotselm paid £108.

Uluredintone, folio 98, had been taken away from the Abbey of Tavistock by the Commissioners, but had not paid to the Exchequer.

The farm of the former amounted to £273. 3s. 4d., including £12 which Coluin paid for the service of the Queen in Essecestra, and 20s. in Barnstaple for the Bishop of Coutances. In the time of Henry II it was £312. 7s., and Tauuetaona had been alienated.

The third section contains the lands of Queen Matilda, which, as the Exchequer notes, Brictric had held before.

In Niwetone, part of the manor of Crediton—IV, 2—the Exon tells us that Bishop Osbern "*disraignauit testimonio francigenarum esse suam*" = the Exchequer wording, "*diratiocinavit coram baronibus esse suam*." The Bishop disputed the title before the Commissioners of 1080, containing the first germs of the *pedes finium*. Domnus, folio 483, xxxvii, 2, makes a successful claim against the Bishop, in short, had bought it of him.

Bishop Osbern succeeded Leuric (known as Leofric) in Crediton, Stouretona, St. Mary Church, Taletona, Selcoma, Bretricestan, Peintona, Essebretona, Chenistetona, Ninetona, Branchescoma, Didesham. Probably the Bishop's other manors were given him by King William, or perhaps the Saxon scribe neglected to enter the names of the antecessor. We see that the Exchequer does not tell us what manors had been held by Bishop Leuric.

Haustona and Botintona are noted by both as exchanges with Ordulf lands of the Earl of Mortain.

Sideberia, folio 118b, v, 1, had been held in parage by two (King's) thanes, Aluin and Godwin, under the Bishop. Now it is the Bishop's demesne. The *terræ occupatæ* entry, folio 506, is evidently inserted on revision. There is a serious discrepancy between the Exon and Exchequer. Possibly the Exon only registered three hides for Aluin, and omitted two hides for Godwin as still holding in parage.

The Exchequer arranges the Bishop of Coutances' honour in this way. First, the Exeter and Barnstaple holdings; next the five demesne manors; then the "73 lands" which Drogo holds of the Bishop. But only seventy-two are rubricated; Bochelaland and Come, after insertions, are not rubricated, thus making seventy-four. Seemingly Bochelaland is in the

same handwriting as the seventy-two, but Come not so. Then it takes in succession the lands of the wife of Englebold; inserts Sutecombe after Meleford, Cheletone before Teigne.

In the added land to Boui, folio 135, v, 2, the Exon writes "una ex his bochelendis" with "mansio" over "bochelendis." The fifteen thanes render to Boui £3. 2s. 6d. "de censu," i.e. socage rent. *Terræ occupatæ*, folio 504b, notes that they held pariter, they render "ad firmam Boui," "they were so free that," etc. "Bochelanda," then, was a manor of perpetual inheritance, though it paid "chief rent" to another manor.

Pillanda, folio 127b; Piltona, folio 125b; Pedicheswella, folio 127b, are in the Exchequer—Welland, vi, 2; Wiltone, vi, 1; Wedicheswelle, vi, 2. The Saxon scribe of the Exchequer mistook the Norman letter P for the Saxon þ, i.e. W; hence the confusion. I almost think that Depdona, folio 367b, xxiii, 1, is a like mistake for Dewdona.

Again, in the Abbot of Tavistock's manors there is great irregularity in entering the name of the tenant in capite T.R.E. Both Exchequer and Exon tell us that the Abbot did not then hold Raddon, Deuenaberia, and Wille, but that Abbot Sistric held Hundetora and Plemestocha (the Exon adds Beruitona). On the other hand, although the Commissioners of 1080 acknowledge that Abbot Sistric, who died in 1082, was seised of Olwritona, yet the Abbey was disseised of it by them, because the English testified that it did not belong to the Abbey T.R.E.

The Exchequer makes a serious copyist's error in Liege, viii, 2, "terra est 'i' caruca"—the Exon rightly has "x"—overlooked by the revisers.

The Exchequer for the manors of the Abbot of Buckfast in no case registers the tenant in capite T.R.E. The Exon shows that Abbot Alwin then held Petrocestoua, Aissa, Hetfelt, Notona, Chereforda, Brenta, Brenta. Why omitted for the other manors?

The Exchequer does not register hidage in demesne. In Liteham, ix, 1, "In dominio est una virgata terræ" is a copyist's mistake. The Exon rightly has " $\frac{1}{2}$. virga et 1 carruca in dominio." Surely "virgata terræ" of the Exchequer should be "carruca."

Birge, folio 194b, ix, 2, the Exon tells us, Queen Matilda gave in alms to her priest Sawin; not so the Exchequer.

The hidage items of Northam, folio 194, ix, 2, are 1 virgate short. This very likely represents Ashridge, a detached part.

The Association copy gives for Rourige, ix, 2, three plough lands instead of twelve.

It should be noted that the T.R.E. tenants of the churches in alms (except Otri) are not the clergy, showing that the lands had been given to the churches by the Conqueror.

In Earl Hugh's land, Estaforda, folio 286, x, 1, gelded for six shillings, but was worth only ten shillings a year—very strange!

In Earl of Mortain's land the Exchequer begins with Exeter, and then gives the four demesne lands; next, eight manors from Estocheleia to Potiforda, as in the Exon; then, eighteen manors held with the land of Edmer; but the Exchequer, x, 2, says seventeen. Buchesurda, at the head of them, as the Exon writes, folio 211, was held of the honour of Edmerator. However, Terr. Occ., folio 497b, has "*injuste addita*"; hence the explanation, viz. that Buchesurda ought not to have been included. Mark the complete divergence in the order of entries. The Exon takes them in the order of hundreds among others; the Exchequer takes them consecutively, picking out one by one the Edmer added manors, with the exception of placing Doneuoldehamma at the end.

The Exchequer next takes from the Exon in their order eight manors which Edmer himself held T.R.E. Then follow on the same plan eight manors held by Ordulf T.R.E. Next, in like manner, seven manors added to the lands of Ordulf, with pariter in the margin. Lastly, from Estocheleia, folio 212, the Exchequer picks out in their order from the Exon the manors not already included.

In Sotebroca, folio 215b, x, 1, the ploughs and plough lands are got wrong. Seemingly the iiii plough lands of the Exchequer should be viii, and the ploughs of the villani should be iiii, not viii.

In Bratona, folio 213, xi, 1, probably in "*valent xxi solidos vii et i denarios*," the vii over i should be as a correction, xii; then it agrees with the Exchequer.

In Clist, folio 213b, xi, 2, the Association copy has geld for 3 hides; it should be 4.

The Commissioners decided that the Earl of Mortain held 1 hide of Motberia, folio 221, xi, 2, unlawfully; but apparently it was retained by the Earl, for we find Earl Richard holding it at the time of "*Testa de Nevill*," 916.

In Motbilie, xii, 1, the Exchequer has geld for 1 hide—it should be 4; an error of the Association copy.

Baldwin's honour is of much the same order in Exon and Exchequer. But the holdings of the Canons of St. Mary—viz. Clist, folio 301b; Pontimore, folio 307b; Polesleuga, folio

307b; and Clist, folio 309—follow consecutively in the Exchequer; and next to the last, folio 307, Fierseham, held by the monks of St. Michael. Under Aiscireuilla, folio 298, xiv, 2, mansuræ in burgo = domus.

Oveltone, xiv, 1, for Dueltone, folio 295, is certainly a copyist's error of the Exchequer. The "M" of Mameorda seems a mistake for "W," folio 296b; if so, the Exchequer copied the Exon mistake.

The Exon writes "Balduin," till a change of scribe comes at Calueleia, folio 294b; then "Bauduin," till we come to Chent, folio 297; "Baldwin" to Clist, folio 301b; lastly, "Bauduin" to the end.

In Collabera, folio 314b, the Exon notes "ibi habet Morinus nihilum"; the Exchequer omits this.

In Blacheuilla, folio 299, the Exon has "defendebat se" over "reddidit gildum" as a correction. Note that the King's manor of Brantona, from which it was taken, also has "defendit se."

In Ratdona, folio 316, xviii, 1, the Exon interlines over "C solidos" "et v"; this is ignored by the Exchequer.

In Iuhell's honour, folio 321b to folio 322b, the Exon tells us that the manors of Torlestan, Bachedona, Coletona, Heuis, Walenitona, Porlamuta, Edetona, Alwinestona, and Sura "sunt vastatæ per irlandinos homines." The Exchequer omits this, as not concerning hidage. So in Foletona, folio 325b, "hanc dedit Iuhellus Sanctæ Mariæ pro anima reginæ." In Bachemora, folio 331, the villeins' ploughs are two; in Exchequer only one.

In the Exchequer the initial "E" of the Exon in the name of a manor is sometimes dropped. Thus Escaga becomes Scaga, Eslapaford becomes Slapaford.

In Odeforda, folio 333b, the Association copy after the words "in dominio" omits "et villani 1 virgam et 1 carrucam."

In terræ occupatæ, folio 496, "Iuhel and Alured have 1 hide in Bradeoda which rendered to the King's Liston." (See Association "Transactions," XXXV, 667.)

Terræ occupatæ, folio 496b, folio 399, "William and his brother added Esastapla to Brauordina." This is not found in the text of Exon or Exchequer.

In Selingeforda, folio 399b, "1 virga minus," "minus" is suspicious, for, omitting it, the total hidage tallies with the items.

In folio 368b Loscumma is part of Dertrintona, included in its hidage.

In folio 366b, xxiii, 1, Cercilla, "pro. 1 virga" is suspicious.

The items with "inde" amount to 3 virgates, and the value is large for 1.

Folio 397, *Rluperiga*, the spelling is doubtful; the villen "cum 1 burgensi" is difficult to explain, perhaps dependent on Stanborough. The Exon says it was waste when Walter got it, and that it is now worth five shillings a year, whereas the Exchequer has twenty shillings. Then in the next manor, *Lega*, the Exon writes "has tenet Walterius pro 1 mansione." In the Exchequer copy the Association writes "1 virgata," which should be "dimidia virgata." This thane land is not to be found in *Terræ Occupatæ*, because the two thanes held of *Bristric*, and not in capite of the King. Possibly the above "has" may refer to the lands of these two thanes, but grammatically it points to "mansiones," and includes *Rluperige*, which would therefore be merged in *Lega*. So in *Chochintona* and *Depdona*, folio 367b, we have "has tenet pro 1 mansione."

"D" in *Disa*, 394b, xxvi, 2, may easily be mistaken for "A"; if so, Exchequer copy is at fault.

The entry *Bera*, folio 395b, xxv, 2, is at fault. In the Exon "it gelded for iii . . ." the items showing only 2 virgates. Exchequer says "it gelded for 2 virgates."

In *Leuestona*, folio 460, the Exon has "reddunt . . . ad firmam Willelmo." The Exchequer wrote "valet," but corrected it to "reddens." This serves to show the distinction between "valet" and "reddit."

The Exchequer, xxvii, 2, adds *Witelie* to *Wide*. *Witelea* is not found in the text of the Exon, folio 421b, but in *Terræ Occupatæ*, folio 505, where no plough lands and hidage are given. It looks as though the original rolls were sent with the Exon transcript and consulted.

In *Mereuda*, folio 420, the hidage was 1 virgate, out of which the knights had $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, and the villeins $\frac{1}{2}$ hide. How can this be? Surely $\frac{1}{2}$ hide should be $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate.

The *Oghauuillæ* entry, folio 339, xxix, 2, differs. The Exchequer has William as the under-tenant. The Exon gives 2 virgates to William *Pitavensis*, and 1 to Robert, and notes that Ralph has there villeins, etc.; Ralph looks like a mistake for Robert.

Bolewis, folio 336b, xxix, 1, is almost certainly *Molewis*; if so, the Exchequer copied the mistake of the Exon.

There was but one *Pech*, folio 412, xxxi, 1, and *Terræ Occupatæ*, folio 496, shows that it was added to *Tamerlanda*; and so *Radecliva* was added to *Chiempabera*.

Alured Brito's lands, xxxii, 2, are not in the Exon, but

Terræ Occupatæ contains Laurochebera, Bacetesberia, Morleia, and house in Exeter. Either, then, the book containing this was lost before the books were bound, or we may regard Terræ Occupatæ as an altogether separate document, containing, in fact, the legal notes of the Commissioners.

Molacota, folio 469, xxxv, 2, "et alia terra jacet vastata ad pasturam,"—as though pasture was regarded as waste of the manor, common of pasture, not included in "possunt arare." Coma, folio 133, folio 502; vacua = vastata jacet.

Ludaforda, folio 472, xxxv, 2—"L" both in Exon and Exchequer; but it should have been I or Y written very like L.

At Fulcer's Lega, folio 473, page 1128, the Association copy is at fault: "1 virga 1 ferding 1" should read "2 virgæ, 1 ferding minus." How could Nicholaus' Lega, folio 473, only 60 acres, worth 3s. a year, pay 1s. 6d. hidage?

At Citremetona, folio 484, xxxvii, 2, the Exchequer "Curememtone" is seemingly a copyist's error. Exon has three ploughs in demesne, Exchequer has five: as though the "5 carrucas in dominio et 3 carrucas" should have read "5 carrucas in dominio."

EXPLANATIONS.

Names of tenants at the time of the Survey, given more fully in the Exon than in the Exchequer.

Folio.	Folio.
121 Coritona, Drogo fil. Malgeri.	306b Witestan, Bernard sine napa.
126b Bera, Bristric fil. Cammi (T.R.E.).	307b Bredeford, Emma, Baldwin's wife.
135 Teigna, Gaufrid de Trailei.	307b Brenford, Vitalis de Colintona.
176 Tauestocha, Ralph de Tilio.	308b Otrit, Dodopresbiter (T.R.E.).
194b Birige, Brisfert, uncle of Sauuin.	312 Hainoc, Roger fil. Pagani.
210 Ghiderleia, Goduin presbiter.	319b Hindefort, Ralph de Pomeria.
210b Fredelestoc, Rob ^t fil. Ivonis.	336 Aissecoma, Aluric piga (T.R.E.).
210b Bochelanda, Ansger Brito.	336b Péumera, Roger fil. Pagani.
211b Friseham, Aluered pincerna.	339 Oghauuillæ, William Pitavensis.
212b Totescoma, William de Lestra.	367 Uluurintona, Hugh de Dal.
213b Donicestona, Mauger de Cartreo.	376 Estatforda, Ralph Vitalis.
216 S ^{ce} Mar ^{ie} Cherche, Ric ^d fil Torolui.	388 Fedauen, Walter Borgundiensis.
218 Holescoma, Ralph de Pomaria.	390 Duuelanda, Aluuard Merta (T.R.E.).
218 Bicheberia, Reginald de Valletorta.	391b Ciclet, Walter Siluestris.
289 Dondritona, Ralph de Brueria.	392b Ratdona, Walter Dapifer.
291 Lachebroc, Algar longus (T.R.E.).	397 Lega, Bristric fil. Algari (T.R.E.).

Folio.		Folio.	
292	Honechercha, Aluuin niger (T.R.E.).	402b	Raordin, Ailuard fil. Tochi (T.R.E.).
295	Dueltona, William fil. Wi-mundi.	403b	Æidestan, Ralph quondam miles (T.R.E.).
295b	Hax, Modbert fil. Lamberti.	405b	Otri, Ralph fil. Pagani.
295b	Cloenesberga, Ralph de Pomaria.	406	Lega, Beatrix soror W ^{al} Capra.
296	Brigeforda, Godefrid Camerarius.	411b	Wenforda, Walter de Osmundi villa.
296b	Ghernesleta, Rainer dapifer.	412	Chiempabera, Roger Flandrensis.
296b	Mameorda, Richard de Nouilla.	420b	Bichecoma, Robert de Herrefort.
297	Teigna, Roger de Molis.	456b	Staford, Anager de Montagud (Exchequer).
298	Aiscireuilla, Robert de bello monte.	460	Leuestona, William Capra.
298b	Hantona, Robert de ponte cardonia.	468	Wibeberia, Roger aculeus.
302b	Pantesfort, William niger.	475b	Blacaburga, Ralph botinna.
305	Richard fil. Torolui.	497	Yuuia, Tedbald socer Odonia.
305	Meleuuia, Hugh redonensis.	502b	Mochelesberia, Anager de Senarpont.
345	Hagitona, Walterius Soinua.		
306	Walderiga, Goscelin beruinua.		

VALET—REDDIT.

The use of "valet" and "reddit" in the Exon and Exchequer books is very intricate. In the "terra regis" both, for the most part, use "reddit" in estimate of value, because these manors paid through the Sheriff, or others, their socage rent to the King. Additions to any of them since T.R.E. paid to the manor, and not directly to the King. Ferleia, folio 85b, paid in the "farm" of Depeford; or, as the Exchequer more obscurely puts it, in the "King's farm." So of Macretona, folio 87.

The Exon strangely has "valet" for Chentona, folio 94b, which Goscelm farmed. "Reddit" of the Exchequer seems more correct.

The villeins of the parts added to Wiriga, folio 96, "reddunt prædictæ mansioni." But in Nimetona the added $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, "reddit ad firmam regis," "reddit in firma regis." Bichenleia, folio 94b, has simply "reddit," because it had become a separate manor, and paid a fee farm rent to High Bickington. The additions to Slapeford, folio 109b, "in supradicto pretio computantur."

In Sulfretona, folio 84; Blacapola, folio 95; Touretona, folio 98, the Exon writes "valet ad pondus et arsuram": and in Clistona, folio 95, "valet ad pondus." However, this is but an equivalent for "reddit," and oddly enough in Sulfretona the Exchequer writes "*reddit* ad pondus et arsuram."

The Exon has "reddebat" for Chritetona, folio 117, but "valebat" of the Exchequer seems more correct, though "reddebat" may include customary rent, i.e. copyhold of villeins, as distinguished from tenancy at will.

In Boui, folio 135, "reddit" both in Exon and Exchequer.

In Witefella and Burietescoma no "valebat," for they had been waste.

In Bradeleia, folio 133b, a bordar "reddit" thirty pence per annum.

But Cheletona, folio 135, "reddit de firma," i.e. freehold rent.

Tauestocha, folio 176, "valet ad opus abbatis £12; ad opus militum £5." Similarly Hadreleia, folio 178.

Essecestra, folio 196, houses which "reddebant consuetudinem."

Otri, folio 195, 5 swineherds "reddunt."

In Donitona and Erticoma, folio 195b, "reddit" and "reddebat" are the equivalents of "valet" and "valebat" of the Exchequer.

In many cases the "valebat" of old is replaced by "reddit" now, which the Exchequer ignores.

The "reddit" of Wica, folio 215, and of many others, is in the Exchequer "valet," but Wedreriga, folio 222b, has "reddit" in both.

Bristanestona, folio 292b, has "reddit," with interlineation "*fualet*"; "valet" in Exchequer. I almost think that the mysterious mark before "*ualet*" is meant for correction.

Bochelanda, folios 396b and 504, is added unjustly to lands of Bistric; seemingly a similar case to Boui above.

In Trula, folio 458b, xxviii, 2, the Exon changes "valet" to "reddit," and yet the Exchequer retains "valet."

Leuestona, folio 460, ten villeins, six bordars, and two serfs, "reddunt £8 ad firmam" to the tenant, Wm. Capra; formerly "valebat £10": clearly in this case the villeins pay now a fee farm rent. The Exon writes "reddunt ad firmam"; the Exchequer had written for the whole manor "valet," but it is interlined, i.e. corrected, to "reddens," to explain that the payment to the lord was a socage rent, a fixed rent of assise by a freeholder. In the case of the English Thanes, folios 481-90, we find "valet," but not "valebat"; except for Wirlbesliga, folio 488, leading to the conjecture that values had not changed. In the following manors we find only a villein who "reddit" x pence annually. Haiserstona, folio 182b; Lacoma, folio 337; Loteland, folio 394; Hola, folio

408; Haletrou, folio 421b; Assacota, folio 416b; Colum, folio 470; Manneheua, folio 490.

Tauelanda "reddit de consuetudine," "debet per consuetudinem" to Taetona. This, then, is a copyhold rent.

On the whole I conclude that "valet" is an inclusive word, but that "reddit" is used only for fixed rent.

DOMESDAY LAND MEASURES.

In the Exon the quadragenaria, the quarantena of the Exchequer, was the unit of square measure. It was a square each side of which was a linear furlong of 220 yards, or 40 perches. The acre was a rectangle, a linear furlong, or furrow, in width; and $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a furlong = 22 yards in length. The leuga was of the same width as the quadragenaria and the acre, but twelve times as long as the quadragenaria. The land yard was of the same width as the acre, but one-fourth as long, i.e. $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, still called the land yard. The above explanation will clear up such entries as Ermentona, 85b, "2 leugas memoris in longitudine, et dimidium in latitudine" corresponding to "2 leucæ longitudine et dimidia leuca latitudine" in the Exchequer. The Exon, in writing "dimidia" only, adopted the unit of width as above; but the Exchequer "dimidia leuca" might lead to the inference that the width was $\frac{1}{2} \times 220 \times 12$ yards; whereas it really was $\frac{1}{2}$ the unit of width, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ 220 yards, $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the leuca. In some few cases the Exon included in the terms of width—leuga or quadragenaria, like the Exchequer.

In Carsuella, folio 184, is the unusual width "30 acres," i.e. three times the furlong, three units of width.

Again, in Otri and Rourige, folio 195, are the unusual entries, "8 hides of pasture," "half a hide of wood." Hide is here used in the præ-Domesday sense for 120 acres. In Paorda, folio 318b, there is wood 20 perches wide, really half the unit of width.

TERRÆ OCCUPATÆ.

Though not inserted in the Exchequer, in many cases not registering hidage, but only valets, is a very valuable list, because it collects together changes in manors since T.R.E. which came before the Domesday Commissioners judicially. It is also a striking confirmation of the Exon order in hundreds in which the several honours were arranged in the 1086 transcript. Where the added part is not surveyed with the original manor, it will be found to belong to another hundred, and is surveyed there.

Nimeta, folio 95, is not surveyed, folio 499, with Blacapola; but further on, folio 499b, in the hundred of Sut Moltona, where information is given not found at folio 95. The additions to Essetona, folio 498b, xxxv, 1, are not surveyed with it, as in the Exchequer; but at folio 501b, the $\frac{1}{2}$ ferl. is among the Witric entries; and at folio 503b, the $\frac{1}{2}$ hide is surveyed with Witeleia in the hundred of Culintona. Oddly enough, Witeleia, folio 505, added to Wida, is not in the text at folio 421b, though it is in the Exchequer, xxvii, 2.

Horeuoda, folios 122b, 496b, 505, is not surveyed with Hortona in the hundred of Toritona, but by itself, folio 124, in its own hundred of Framintona. This is one among other instances in which apparently we may say, Hortona added to Hareoda, or Hareoda added to Hortona.

Changes since T.R.E. from one honour to another are registered to follow hidage. Lodebroc, folios 219b, 505, which Colbert held in parage T.R.E., is added to lands of Edmer, and the Earl of Mortain is responsible for its tax. Panestan, folios 411b, 497, passed from the land of Ralph de Pomaria to that of Ralph Adobat. Tedbald, father-in-law of Odo fil. Gamelini, had taken Yuuis, folios 376b, 497, from Odo's land. Scobacomma, folios 348b, 378, 500, was unjustly held of the honour of Walscin de Duaco, and rightly pertained to Hanberia, honour of Odo fil. Gamelini, held under Gloucester afterwards. Duueltona, folios 462, 503b, Ansgar de Senarpont's land, had been added, like the above, to lands of Bristric; the Exchequer, xxxiii, 2, writes more correctly—*unjustly* added.

In Buchesurda, folios 211, 506, 497b, the text, omitting "pariter," writes "istam terram tenet comes cum honore Edmeratorii"; but Terræ Occupatæ adds "injuste," and so justifies the Exchequer note at the foot of x, 2, "has prædictas xvii terras," thus excluding Buchesurda.

Brochelanda and Reddix, folio 343, passed from the honour of Ralph de Pomeroy to that of Ruald Adobat in exchange for Panestan, folio 411b.

Molacota, folios 469, 498b, "jacet vastata ad pasturam."

Celuertesberia, folios 133, 502, "est vacua," "est vastata."

In hundred of Moltona, folio 500, "1 ferl. penitus vastata jacet," "nullus hominum clamat," I cannot find this in the text, though in a similar case Seluestan, folios 458, 500, "nemo tenet eam," is in the text.

In Alra (S. Molton) there were two plough lands, and yet three ploughs. I think the other plough land may have been the ferling which Eda held T.R.E.; that at the time of

the Survey and Terræ Occupatæ it was waste and held by no man, but in 1086 had been incorporated with Alra, folio 130.

Nine manors, Torlestan—Sura, folios 321b-322b, "sunt vastatæ per irlandinos homines."

The only cases in which Exchequer notes "vastata" are for houses in the towns, and for Fersa, folio 366; Holna, folio 306b; Meleberia, folio 415b. We seem to infer that when land became waste, or unoccupied, it belonged to the common of pasture, and that pastura was "pasturæ communis." In Wodeberia, folio 96b, ii, 2, we have the value, "cum communi pascuo," which the Exchequer ignores. The Exon gives half a hide, etc., for the church land, the Exchequer gives a hide.

The Queen gave Birige, folios 194b, 498, in alms. What right had she in Swimbridge? Bridge in Ashreigny was hers. In many cases Terræ Occupatæ tells us how much hidage the manor and added parts severally were liable for.

Assuming that interlineations and marginal notes were added in the Exchequer on revision, we learn a remarkable lesson, that "pariter" or "in paragio" was added as a correction of or addition to "libere." Clearly the Exchequer clerks who wrote the text differed from the revisers who inserted the corrections.

We must needs add that "libere" of the Exchequer, as equivalent to "pariter" and "poterat" of the Exon, is not always corrected.

Only in two instances does "pariter" come in the original text.

The addition to Afetone, xxx, 2, has "libere tenebat T.R.E."; "in paragio" is inserted in a different handwriting, and may be taken as an interlineation.

Hagitona, folio 345, has in the Exon *interlined* "et Godritius pariter", and the Exchequer has "in paragio" in the text.

The Exon uses "pariter" and "potuit ire" together to show that the now added manor, incorporated with the original, was held in parage T.R.E., was free to join any other lord; and did not owe any socage rent, as the lands of Boui, folio 135, did; or as Mochelesberia, folios 461, 502b, which was held in parage of Bristric, and could not separate from him.

In two of these cases, Bratona, folio 288b, and Yuunis, folio 376b, "libere" of the Exchequer is not corrected.

Seemingly the Exon uses "pariter" and "non pertinebat" together in the same sense as above. That is to say, "non pertinebat" is equivalent to "potuit ire." The manor owed

no kind of permanent allegiance, it was not appurtenant, "non adjacebat"; its tenant took the oath of fealty to the lord of the honour, but only at will.

The two Bachemoras, folios 331, 505, gelded together in one; and the two Odefordas, folios 333b, 505, were valued together. The Exchequer in Poteforda, folio 399, leaves a space before "tenebant," and yet the revisers insert "pariter" in the margin.

The Exon "pariter" of Planteleia, folio 499b, and of Limet, folio 499b, was "libere" in the Exchequer, but over it was interlined as a correction or addition "in paragio."

In Ringhedona, folios 300, 499b, the Exon and Exchequer simply give the name of the T.R.E. tenant Chepin, but Terræ Occupatæ has "1 thane pariter."

The Exchequer omitted Chiuuarthiuuis, folios 471, 500, in the text; but the revisers, copying the Exon, entered it in the margin with the words "in paragio."

In Honetona, folios 216b, 503; Wiborda and Lega, folios 217, 503; Colrige, folios 349b, 504; Bochelanda, folios 396, 504; and Bochelanda, folios 396b, 504, the Exon uses "libera" in the sense "libera ad progendum quocunque voluit," equivalent to "potuit ire," etc., but Terræ Occupatæ has "pariter." Probably this is the meaning of "libere" in the Exchequer, but it fails to express that the manor was held with other manors of some lord in parage. Examine Wicha, folio 419b.

The two Harestanas, folio 221b, 505, were held in parage, and free; the Exchequer in the margin of the one held of the honour of Ordulf writes "pariter"; not so in that of the honour of Edmer.

Parage is now an English word; in fact, it is found in Chaucer. Professor Maitland uses it. The thane who placed himself under the lord of an honour called him his "defensor, tutor, protector, advocatus" (Maitland, "Domesday and Beyond," 71). Unfortunately the Devon Association used "partage."

I conclude, then, that T.R.E. the thane holder of land directly of the King, who was in fact a miles, could place himself under the lord of any honour, take the oath of fealty, become one of his men, enjoy all the privileges of the tenants who held permanently of the lord, i.e. hold "pariter" with them. But, unless he paid socage rent to the lord, he held freely, he could go to any other lord with his land. The lord paid to the King the tenant's hidage, became defendant in any civil action, and warranted his rights. Thus, no doubt, the two thanes of Sideberia, folios 118b, 506 (the entry was

only inserted in *Terræ Occupatæ* on revision) had become pariter with the tenants of the Bishop of Exeter, but forfeited or sold their rights, and became in themselves, or their representatives, the Bishop's villeins, who vindicated his right before the Commissioners.

This present investigation of *Terræ Occupatæ* has modified my idea of its origin, and leads me to think that it is the original schedule (A.D. 1080-3) of the decisions of the Commissioners, showing the legal status of its several items; and that the transcript, the Exon Book of 1086, follows its order of hundreds in each fief and has incorporated its contents.

The word "escambium," e.g. in the holdings of Wm. Hostiarus, folio 475, is difficult to explain. In the carta of Wm. Earl of Warwick (Red Book, 325) we find: $3\frac{1}{2}$ fees "in escambio" "et hoc est escambium" Pillardintone for 1 fee, tenant Rob. fil W^m, etc. This seems to mean that Pillardintone had been demesne, but now was enfeoffed. If this is the meaning of escambium at folio 475, there at once arises a very interesting question as to the commencement of the feudal system.

INTERLINEATIONS AND MARGINAL CORRECTIONS.

EXCHEQUER "DOMESDAY."

- i, 1. "Comitis" over "Gisleberti."
- i, 2. Bodelie—after "xx bordarii" "x porcarii."
- ii, 1. Over "hec maneria" "xix," beginning with Tawetone and ending with Tambretone.
- ii, 2. Nortmoltone—after "in longitudine" "et latitudine"; over "Heraldi" "comitis."
- ii, 2. Wodeberie—"Ecclesia S. Michaelis" in margin before "tenet."
- iii, 1. After Touretone a mark corresponding to a like mark in the margin, to show that Ulvredintone ought to have been inserted after Touretone.
- iii, 1. So after Mortone a mark referring to a like one at the foot of the page for an omission.
- iii, 2. Ulvredintone—an omission in the margin.
- iii, 2. Over "Mathildis" "regina."
- iii, 2. Leuia—"et uno ferling" in margin.

There are seven manors called Aisse in the Exchequer. Two of these, Ash, S. Tawton, and Rose Ash, are under-tenanted. The others are demesne. In the margin are marks against them. Ashreigny, iv, 1, with no corresponding mark.

Ashwater, v, 1, with no corresponding mark.

Two held by Buckfast, viii, 2, ix, i, probably to show that they should have been entered consecutively.

xxviii, 2, xxix, 1, with corresponding marks, to show that Ash Bradworthy should have been the first entry.

Were these the capita of the honours? rents in kind paid at them?

iv, 2. A mark "C" in the margin against each of the four manors which were "de victu canonicorum"; "supranotatæ" over "quatuor."

v, 2. In margin "In Barnestaple" etc.

After Raweberge a mark corresponding to a like mark at the foot of the page, adding Baldrington, etc., in which is "libere" over "tenebat."

vi, 2. After Bocheland a mark corresponding to a like mark at the foot of the page, inserting another Bocheland.

vii, 1. A letter interlined for Bedendone.

After Sprewe a mark corresponding to a like mark at the foot of the page, inserting a manor, "Come."

vii, 2. Wiche—"geldabat pro dimidio virge" in margin.

viii, 2. Grento—over "Eldred" "arch."

Hundatore—over "Sistric" "Abbas."

ix, 1. Carsuelle—interlined "in dominio sunt ii caŕ."

At xxii, 1; xxii, 2; xxv, 1; xxix, 2; xxx, 1; xxx, 2, there are corresponding marginal marks against the Oteris; no doubt inserted on revision. Probably the entries were made under their hundreds, as in the Exon, but the revisers thought that the entries should be consecutive in the different honours. This fails for ix, 2, Ottery St. Mary.

However, in the Exon Oteri entries there are many blanks, no doubt partly filled in on revision, indicating doubtful questions as to the separate identifications.

ix, 2. "Comitissa" over "Ghida"; in margin "valet xii solidos"; opposite "S. Michaelis" a marginal note, "Y caŕ," to be explained; "Comes" twice over "Herald."

x, 1. Over "Stochelei" "de comite"; over "Edmer" "atre."

- x, 2. Lege—after "bord" "cum iii caŕ" over.
- xi, 1. Boltesberie—over "i caŕ" "et dimid."
- xi, 2. "pariter" in the margin against six successive manors.
- xii, 2. Lisistone—"pariter" in margin; "libere" over "tenebat"; over "Baldvinus" "vicecomes."
- xiii, 2. Honecherche—in margin "valet xxx solidos."
- xiv, 1. Cloenesberg—over "iiii acŕ pasture" "et 15 acŕ silve."
- xiv, 2. Chent—a marginal mark "ʀ."
At Ascerewelle—in margin "In Barnestaple sunt domus reddentes ii solidos."
- xv, 2. At the end of Winkle a mark corresponding to another below, showing that it should have been inserted here.
- xvii, 1. Crawecome—"pariter" margin.
- xxviii, 2. Aisselie—"et dimidia" opposite "una," in margin.
Tauī—"pro iii mafi. et poterant ire quo valebant" over "tenebant."
Clauuetime—"uno ferlingo minus" over "hida."
"pariter" in margin against Sidelham and Tetecote.
- xxi, 2. "de Moion" over "Willelmus."
Poteforde—"pariter" in margin.
- xxiii, 1. "pariter" in margin against Cumbe and Olurintone.
- xxiv, 2. Baentone—over "v taini" "in paragio pro v maner." Depeforde—in margin "geldabat pro dimidia hida"; added afterwards "duo taini tenuerunt in paragio pro ii maneriis."
- xxv, 2. Wasforde—"pariter" in margin.
- xxvi, 1. Corresponding marks to show that the second Duuelande should have followed the first; in the margin against the latter "pariter."
- xxvi, 2. Nimet—over "dimid" "ferling."
Aisa—over "Alueua" "libera femina."
- xxvii, 1. Maenelege—over "hida" "et dimid v. terre."
Over "Gisleberti" "comitis"; over "valet" "reddens."
- xxvii, 2. Mereude—over "tenet" "de Roberto"; over "iiii" "caŕ."
Beulie—in margin "et geldabat pro dimidia hida."
Haletreu—in margin "olim valebat v. solidos, terra est i caŕ."
Witelie—in margin "pariter."
Over "Rotbertus" "Bastard."
- xxviii, 1. Haroldesore—over "v" "virg."

- xxviii, 2. Terra Radulfi de Pomerie—a mark corresponding to one lower down, showing that the first entry should be Aisse.
- xxix, 1. Aissecome—over "libere" "pro tribus maneriis in paragio."
- xxx, 1. Gatepade—"pariter" in margin.
- xxx, 2. Redic—over "Rad" "in excambio." Terræ Occupatæ, folio 497, serves to show that the two thane lands of Redic were two manors.
- Willecroste—"pariter" in margin.
- xxxi, 1. Pech—"in paragio" over "tenebat."
- Radeclive—"in paragio" over "libere."
- xxxi, 2. Polham—"in paragio" over "libere."
- Herlescombe and Bochevis—"pariter" in margin.
- xxxii, 2. Wesford—"quatuor" over it; "in paragio" over "tenebant."
- Sprei—"de Alu(redo)" over it.
- xxxiii, 1. Crawecome and Mideltone—"pariter" in margin.
- Mideltone—"cum 1 servo" after "cañ."
- xxxiii, 2. Mochelesberie—"in paragio" over "libere."
- xxxiv, 1. Limet—"pariter" over "libere."
- xxxiv, 2. Cobbcume—"una hida" over "adjacebat."
- Ulvrintone—"in paragio" over "libere," and over "taini."
- xxxv, 1. Essestone—over "tenebant T.R.E" "in paragio."
- "Capellanus" over "Girold."
- Leuge—"et geldabat" over "tenebat."
- xxxv, 2. Lewendone—"in paragio" over "tenebat."
- Grennelize—"tenet" over "Nicolaus"; "in paragio" over "tenebat."
- xxxvi, 1. The manor of Lege (folio 473, Exon) was omitted, and afterwards placed in the margin.
- Esselingeforde—over "II cañ" "in dominio."
- After Fulcher's Lege a mark referring to a corresponding one at the foot of the page, showing that Chiwartiwis ought to have been inserted here.
- Pultimore—over "tenebat T.R.E" "in paragio."
- Cadelie—over "tenebat libere" "in paragio."
- xxxvii, 2. Over "Aluuard" "mert."
- Over "Balduini" "vicecomitis."

We may infer from this large number of interlineations and corrections that great regard was had to accuracy; but, nevertheless, some small mistakes may have been left unobserved.

RALEGHANA.

PART VII.

THREE STATE DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ARREST AND EXECUTION OF SIR W. RALEGH IN 1618.


BY T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., F.S.A.

(Read at Princetown, 20 July, 1905.)

PART I.

MANY of the sidelights in the history of Sir W. Raleigh require to be examined and analysed much more carefully than they have hitherto been, to enable us to form a proper, or even a proximate, estimate of the statements, facts, and opinions respecting them that are contained in the various public and contemporary MSS. and printed documents, as well as in modern works. Under each of these headings, wide differences of views will be found recorded in divers biographies and histories. In many instances these must be attributed to the partial or imperfect examination of the subject, but in some, the omission of the context, or the absence of all reference to important documents, which might prove antagonistic to the preconceived ideas of the writer, betray the partisan character.

These remarks are especially applicable to the contents of three State papers or documents that record the action of the King and Council against Sir W. Raleigh on his return to England from his last voyage to Guiana, and particularly to the printed explanation of, and justification for, his execution. The object of this article is to describe and to examine, very minutely, each of these papers. Owing to its length it is divided into two parts, of which the first is devoted to an analysis of two tracts, to which Sir L. Stukeley's name is attached as their author. The examination of the third—



the King's "Declaration"—must be deferred for the present.¹

SIR L. STUKELEY'S "APOLOGY."

The first document of which Sir L. Stukeley was the author—termed by him his "Apology"—was a written attempt to vindicate himself from the charges of conspiracy and falsehood made against him by Raleigh, whom he had arrested by royal order, in June or July, 1618, and who remained in his custody until he had conveyed him to the Tower on 9 or 10 August.

The second paper bearing Stukeley's name as its writer, and generally known as his "Petition," was published on 26 November, a month after Raleigh's execution. It was professedly an answer to the "scandalous aspersions cast upon him" by Raleigh, in his farewell speech on the scaffold, on 29 October, 1618.

The third was issued from the press on the day after the preceding one, and had for its title, "A Declaration of the Demeanor and Cariage of Sir Walter Raleigh . . . and of the true motiues and inducements which occasioned His Maiestie to Proceed in doing Iustice vpon him, as hath bene done." That is to say, it was the King's justification for ordering Raleigh to be executed.

(Although many portions of the introductory remarks are to be met with in the various biographies of Raleigh, their repetition is necessary to complete the sequence of events.)

It will be in the recollection of all who know anything of the history of Raleigh's ill-fated expedition to Guiana, that the Spanish Ambassador (Don Diego Sarmiento de Acuña, better known by his later title of Count of Gondomar) had, from the period when Raleigh first proposed the voyage, been vehemently opposed to it, and had used every endeavour in his power to induce the King to refuse his sanction to it; but although unsuccessful in this respect, he succeeded in Raleigh's privileges and objects being confined to narrower limits, and that he (Raleigh) "should be delivered to the Spaniards if he did the least harm" to any Spanish subjects.

¹ Brief references in the text:—

Oldys=W. Oldys, "Life of Sir W. Raleigh," in works, Vol. I (1829).

Gardiner=S. R. Gardiner, "History of England," Vols. I-III (1883).

Hallam=H. Hallam, "Constitutional History of England," 2 vols. (1850).

Edwards="Life of Sir W. Raleigh," 2 vols. (1886).

J. Shirley="Life of Sir W. Raleigh" (1667).

Spedding=J. Spedding, "Letters and Life of Lord Bacon," Vol. VI (1872).

Stebbing=W. Stebbing, "Sir W. Raleigh" (1891).

Other references given in full.

That Gondomar's instructions were from the very onset for him to effect the ruin of Raleigh is tolerably certain—emphatically so from the time when the intelligence of the burning of St. Thomas was received at Madrid. This was in April, about which period it also reached England. The King of Spain (Philip III, called the "Pious") directed Gondomar "to exaggerate as much as you can Raleigh's guilt and try to get the King (James) to make a great demonstration." The latter assured Gondomar, "that Raleigh shall be punished with the utmost severity . . . and that Raleigh's friends and all England shall not save him from the gallows."

This last quotation was made soon after James had issued his proclamation on 11 June, and shows that Raleigh, on an *ex-parte* statement, he not having yet arrived at Plymouth, had already been condemned by the King, whose subsequent actions proved his unswerving determination to ensure Raleigh's execution.

The foregoing extracts (and many of a similar character could be quoted) are taken from M. A. S. Hume's "Sir Walter Raleigh" (1898), 332-4, 359-66. The following is transcribed from the preface of that work:—

"He was deliberately sacrificed to the importunities of the Spanish Ambassador, Gondomar. . . . Dr. Gardiner has to some extent lifted the veil, but the exact process and reasons of Raleigh's ruin by Gondomar have hitherto never been set forth in Gondomar's own words. It will be seen in the course of the present volume that it was no private revenge, it was with no desire to inflict punishment for the injury actually done on the last Guiana voyage, that led Gondomar to hound Raleigh to death, for he was practically condemned before he sailed, but to serve as an object lesson to England that all South America, at least, belonged to Spain" (xi, xii).

(Hume quotes long portions of the correspondence of Gondomar and the Spanish King, but omits several of the important dates. Gardiner records the dates and other particulars, but gives only short quotations.)

Whether the opinion expressed in the concluding portion of this extract be correct or not may be open to question; suffice it to say that this section of the Western Hemisphere was claimed by Spain, from having been granted to that country by a Bull of Pope Alexander VI, in 1493, the first year in which he held the see, and the one during which Columbus discovered America.

According to Rymer, the King issued a Proclamation on

11 June, 1618, declaring his "displeasure at the capture of the town of S. Thomas by Sir Walter Rawleigh, and ordering all who know of it to give information to the privy council."¹ No one could possibly object to the matter being thoroughly investigated, nor as far as the present writer is aware had such a question been raised; why, therefore, Spedding wrote the following paragraph is unknown, as it was certainly unnecessary:—

"The stoutest historical and literary anti-papist, as long as he can keep this fact in his mind (the burning of St. Thomas), will hardly maintain that the case did not demand *investigation*" (353).

On the next day Sir L. Stukeley left London for Plymouth, having received "a verbal commission" (Spedding, 355) for the apprehension of Raleigh. The latter author goes on to say that the date (11 June) "coinciding so nearly with the news of Raleigh's arrival in England, as to suggest a connexion between the two. The exact day, indeed, when 'the Destiny' anchored in Plymouth harbour does not seem to be known" (354). Based, however, on Stukeley's statement, Spedding affirms that the ship had arrived, but "had been arrested," prior to 12 June, that is to say, before the Proclamation was issued. He then makes what appears to be the following *suggestio falsi*:—

"I suppose it had been thought prudent to keep the proclamation back till his arrival, lest it should supply him with an additional motive for seeking a foreign port" (354).

But according to the most competent authorities, Raleigh did not reach Plymouth until after Stukeley had commenced his journey; thus Edwards dates his arrival as 21 June (I, 649); Gardiner records it as "three or four weeks later" than 23 May, on which day Captain North related "the miserable story to the King" (III, 131). Oldys (513) and Schomburgk² assign it to "the beginning of July." One important point seems to have been overlooked by Raleigh's biographers—How was it that on a mere "verbal" order, Stukeley should hurry off to Plymouth on the day after the issue of the Proclamation to arrest Raleigh? A most unusual mode of procedure, in the case of one affirmed to be guilty of high treason. Nor was it until some days had elapsed after he reached his destination, that he received a royal command for him to bring his prisoner "to appeare before the

¹ Hardy's "Syllabus." Spedding prints its entire text, 353-4.

² Ed. "Raleigh's Discovery of Guiana" (Hakl. Soc., 1848), 220.

Lords." This was followed at a later date (23 July) by a peremptory order from the Privy Council, "rebukinge me of delaies and vaine excuses," complains Stukeley, and requiring him, "all delays set apart . . . safely and speedily," to produce before them "the person of Sir Walter Raleigh" (Edwards, I, 655). What was the cause of the great delay between these two orders? In his speech on the scaffold Raleigh said, "He (Stukeley) left me six, seven, eight, nine or ten days to go where I listed, while he rode about the country" (J. Shirley, 229). Gardiner accounts for it thus: "Raleigh was sick, or pretended to be so. This would quite account for Stukeley's neglect of him" (III, 137). But the latter was far from being the disinterested and ill-used man he reported himself to be during this period, and was looking after his own interests, being busily engaged in the sale of tobacco and other stores contained in the ship "Destiny." How much he appropriated to his own use we know not, but three months later Raleigh, in his first testamentary note, remarked, "I desire that hee may give his account for the tobacco."¹

Before leaving Plymouth, Stukeley made the acquaintance of a French physician (or quack) named Manourie, who was engaged by him "to double the part of doctor with that of spy," and was employed by him, "on behalf of the Government; but he pretended to be the attendant of Raleigh" (*ibid.*, I, 656). The services of each were fully paid for by the Government; and statements made by them, and accepted as evidence against Raleigh, will be noticed in the latter part of this paper. It is, however, noteworthy that Manourie's name is not mentioned, nor is there any allusion to him, in Stukeley's "Apology."

Stukeley's charge of Raleigh terminated when he had deposited his prisoner in the Tower of London on 9 or 10 August, 1618. (According to Camden, it was on 9 August, but Oldys affirms this to be a mistake, but does not suggest any other date.) On the day following, according to his own statement, he made a written report of his stewardship, of which the original, or a replica, is preserved in the Bodleian Library.² Spedding is the only author who has devoted any special attention to the contents of this document; and he asserts it to be "a simple, straightforward, inartificial statement . . . very much in earnest, and (as far

¹ Edwards, II, 494.

² Ashmol. MS., 830, 29. A transcript (*verb. et lit.*) of it will be found in Appendix A. No copy recorded amongst the State papers.

as I can see) quite true." He does not regard the writer as a spy, but as one who had no other "object besides the faithful performance of his commission," the report of which he deems "fair and sufficient." Then he attempts to turn the tables on Raleigh by declaring that it was his "double dealing"; and "that the stratagem by which he (Raleigh) was caught, *though it involved dissimulation and deceit*, was one of those which are always allowed in war," especially "*in a case which evidently demanded it*"¹ (VI, 380-1); a singular admission to excuse the act of a professional spy. The whole of Spedding's comments read as though he held a professional brief in favour of Stukeley and in opposition to Raleigh.

The "great burst of popular indignation," which ensued in consequence of Stukeley's action, had instigated the latter to write his "Apology," giving as his reason for so doing, "I haue bine accused for conspiracy and falshood towards him: I therefore held it bee hooffull for me to recollect the passages of my employment where with I desier to satisfy all good and honest men."

He affirms that on first learning of Raleigh's project to escape, he deemed it so "grosse an abuse of his Majesties princely goodnesse," that he "could not but abhorre his hipocrisie: which the better to vnmaske, I seemed to condisent vnto him." When between Staines and London he obtained further information, "wherwithall his Maiestie beinge informed: *I had shortly after the iniunction of his Maiestie to secretie, and commission to do as I haue done: Then was it grone the secret of the Kinge, which to reuail or disobay had bine treasonous trechery.*"² Gardiner, except on this statement of Stukeley, makes but few comments on the "Apology"; but he adds to the above, that Raleigh was only to be arrested "at the last moment"; and again, "as had been prearranged, he was arrested at Woolwich."³ This mode of procedure James may have regarded as "kingcraft," but in the case of any ordinary individual would be termed "low cunning."

Spedding asserts that Stukeley was the "easy dupe" of Raleigh (VI, 380); but a man who could wriggle out of the responsibility attached to his dealings with the latter, was not one to be easily duped or trapped by him.

The "Apology" was certainly Stukeley's report of the execution of the commission he had received from the King

¹ Italics not in the original.

² Italics not in the original.

³ III, 140. The authorities mentioned by him do not include these additions.

and Council. It was not printed at that time, and probably for the reason that, had it been published, the underlined portion would have shown how deeply the King was implicated in the disreputable affair.

The contents of the so-named "Apology" are mainly limited to some details of the leniency and kindness Stukeley, on his own representation, exhibited towards Raleigh, until the latter showed himself to be unworthy of such considerate treatment by his attempts to escape, after which he acted according to the directions he received from the King. Its mild, complaining tone forms a striking contrast to the intemperate conduct he displayed just previous to the arrest of Raleigh, as narrated by Captain King, who was present on that occasion. When Raleigh was being rowed to the ship by which he expected to escape to France, he began to express some doubts, was "not well satisfied . . . then began Stucley's part, cursing and damning himself that he should be so unfortunate as to venture his life and fortune with a man so full of doubts and fears. He swore that if the watermen would not row on, he would kill them; and persuaded Raleigh that there was no such danger as he suspected." After this, Raleigh took "some things out of his pockets (whether more rubies powdered with diamonds, our author does not say),¹ and gave them to Stucley, who all this time not only hugged and embraced him, as it seemed with the greatest tenderness, but made the utmost protestations of love, friendship, and fidelity."² In the Memoir of Stukeley in the "D.N.B." we read: "He has been represented as a mean spy, professing friendship in order to worm himself into Raleigh's confidence, which he betrayed to the king. For this there does not appear to be any solid foundation." This is wholly negated by Stukeley's own confession, already quoted. Moreover the closing scene before the arrest, as related by Captain King, corroborates it. Stukeley was simply a well-paid spy, who was not very scrupulous in what he said or did. Further remarks will have to be made about it in another portion of this paper.

The "Apology" remained in MS. until 1829, when it was first printed by Oldys,³ then by Spedding (413-15); both in modernized English.

¹ According to Manourie, Raleigh tried to bribe Stukeley while on their way to London by money, and "a Jewell . . . made in the fashion of haile powdered with Diamonds, with a Rubie in the midst" (statement in the "Declaration").

² Quoted by Oldys, 535-6.

³ "Works of Sir W. Raleigh," VI, 783-5.

We pass on to consider the contents of the other two State papers, to which allusion has been already made, viz. Stukeley's "Petition" and the King's "Declaration," the publication of the former preceding the latter by one day only. At first sight, judging from their titles and assigned authors, they seemed to be issued for different purposes; but when investigated there can be little doubt that their joint object was an attempt to allay the general excitement of the public, that was being exhibited towards all those who had anything to do with the execution of Raleigh. Previous to their examination in detail, it is necessary for us to review the various steps that led up to, and necessitated, their publication.

After Raleigh was lodged in the Tower on 9 or 10 August, the reports of the two spies, Stukeley and Manourie, were no doubt submitted to and discussed by the Privy Council, of which the summary, it may be assumed, is that contained in the "Declaration." For five weeks Raleigh, except for several examinations by the latter body, appears to have passed a comparatively quiet time. (Although the orders were made in the name of the Council, it must be borne in mind that the King, to whom many of the communications were made direct, was the directing power in everything relating to the examination and treatment of Raleigh.) It was then decided to place him in the custody of one with unrestricted power, who, as a professional spy, was not only skilled in all the arts and crafts of that office; but was also, like his former master, Sir Robert Cecil, a pensioner of Spain. This was Sir Thomas Wilson, who "was selected for the dishonourable task of worming out of Raleigh sufficient admissions to condemn him" ("D.N.B."), for which purpose he received the following instructions:—

"1618. Sept. 10. The Council to Sir Thos. Wilson. Commission him to go to the Tower, and take charge of Sir Walter Raleigh, to remain constantly in his company, and keep him safe and close prisoner, to suffer no person whatever to have access to him, or to speak to him, except in his own hearing, and that only in case of necessity, and to communicate to them anything that occurs worth notice."¹

He remained under Wilson's supervision and charge from 11 September (14 September, according to the "D.N.B.," but the State papers indicate the earlier date) until 15 October, and from the letters (preserved among the State papers)

¹ "Cal. S. P. Dom.," James I, XCIX, a. 7, Cat., p. 568.

that passed between him, Sir R. Naunton, and the King, we are made aware of the iniquitous proceedings that were practised to obtain statements and admissions from Raleigh that would serve to incriminate him; and also of the harrying he underwent for nearly six weeks. These are illustrative of the extraordinary animus exhibited against Raleigh by the Court party. (In "Fragmenta Regalia," the work of Naunton in his later years, he was more just and temperate in his comments on the character of Raleigh.) The general trend of their depreciatory remarks may be gathered from the following extracts:—

"Wilson to Naunton. Sept. 14.—'He Raleigh praised the bravery of the Romans, in ending life by suicide rather than meeting any base death. . . . Does not think he has the courage to try left.'"¹

"Naunton to Wilson. Sept. 14.—'Hopes he will gain ground of the hypocrite, the best comfort being that he will not long be troubled with him.'"²

Do these two extracts refer to the probability of Raleigh committing suicide? or to his speedy execution? or to something worse? In his "Life of Raleigh," J. A. St. John expressed his firm conviction that Raleigh's life, while in the charge of Wilson, was not safe.³ Spedding ridiculed his statement, but the above quotations show that he had some substantial reasons for his belief. Spedding could raise all kinds of innuendoes against Raleigh, but made no comment upon the conduct of Wilson towards his prisoner.

"Wilson to the King. Sept. 18.—'Has done his best to work out what he could from this arch-hypocrite [Raleigh].'"⁴

"Wilson to the King. Sept. 21.—'Has not been so indiscreet as to promise Raleigh any favour, as on authority from His Majesty; but has merely used the hope of mercy as a bait, being the only one that could draw him on to confess anything.'"⁵

"Wilson to the King. Sept. 30.—'Some have thought him indiscreet in his dealings with the arch impostor.'"

(Delivered to His Majesty in his Concel Chamber, at Whytehal, which the Lords told me he redd unto them the next day, and apprehended.)⁶

Was it creditable for the King to encourage a subordinate officer, a professional spy, to write to him in this style, and

¹ "Cal. S. P. Dom.," James I, XCIX, n. 10.

² *Ibid.*, XCIX, n. 11, Cat., p. 570.

³ Ed. 1868, II, 297-300.

⁴ *Ibid.*, XCIX, n. 48.

⁵ *Ibid.*, XCIX, n. 58.

⁶ *Ibid.*, XCIX, n. 96.

show his bias against the prisoner by calling him opprobrious names? It was a mean, underhand way of endeavouring to obtain evidence, but tallied with James's view of "kingcraft."¹

Wilson not only intercepted Lady Raleigh's letters to her husband, but, with Naunton's aid, he induced her to write some "on particular points of inquiry."² He had him removed from comfortable quarters in the Wardrobe Tower to the upper room in the Brick Tower, with the remark, "Though it seemes nearer heauen, yet is ther no meanes of escape frō thence for him to any place but into Hell."³ Such was the man who was employed to worm out from Raleigh all that could be used in evidence against him, but all his efforts were apparently unavailing and insufficient for the King's purpose, and he retired from his office on 15 October, it is said at his own request, but more probably from some intimation that, owing to his failure, his services were no longer needed. Certain it is that the "Declaration" omits all references both to him, as well as to the subject-matter of his inquiries.

The following extract from a letter, dated 3 October, probably expressed the public opinion at that period that Raleigh's life would be preserved: a hope that was speedily dispelled by the unrelenting determination of the King for his execution.

"Sir E. Harwood to Carleton.—'It was expected yt his matie beinge at Hampton Courte woulde haue brought fulle sone newes, & some it hathe, not muche hauinge little to doe I wente thither Sr Walter Raleighs business trouble the Lo. muche the Kinge had a disposition to haue hanged him, but it coulde not hansomelye bee soe, it is likelye now he shall liue as longe he can by nature.'"⁴

James was apparently becoming weary of the whole matter, especially as the evidence of the three spies, as well as that obtained from the examination of various witnesses, and from Raleigh himself, seemed to be insufficient to procure the condemnation of the latter, upon the accomplishment of which the King had set his heart. Even Gardiner, who

¹ That James encouraged this abusive style of language against Raleigh is proved by the contents of Lord H. Howard's letters to him during the closing years of Elizabeth's life. *Vide* "Trans. D.A.," XXXV, 567-9.

² Edwards, II, 371-3.

³ The remarkable instructions of Sec. Naunton to Wilson (in which he employs the most disgraceful language against Raleigh), and to the Lieutenant of the Tower, relative to Raleigh's close confinement in the Brick Tower—written 14 September—and of Wilson's reply to Naunton containing this remarkable quotation, dated 17 September, are printed in Appendix B.

⁴ "S. P. Dom," James I, Vol. CIII, s. 14.

generally viewed Raleigh from the adverse side, thus seems to doubt its insufficiency. "Those who think Raleigh was helped to escape, in order that an additional excuse might be found to hang him, are of course those who resolutely ignore the fact that there was any real ground for proceeding against him already" (III, 140).¹ At last he ordered the six Commissioners (Abbot, Bacon, Worcester, Cæsar, Naunton, and Coke), who had been originally appointed to examine Raleigh soon after his admission into the Tower, to report upon the whole case. They, after "divers meetings and conferences," sent in their report to the King on 18 October.² By whom the report was drawn up is unknown, but from a draft copy in the handwriting of Coke having been discovered, Spedding attributes it to him. There is, however, greater reason to believe it to have been the work of Lord Chancellor Bacon; and this seems to be corroborated by the phrase in it as to the Divine Right of Kings, being repeated *verb. et lit.* in the opening paragraph of the King's "Declaration," a work generally believed to have been framed by him. In their reply, the Commissioners suggest the adoption of one of two forms of procedure:—

"The one, that together with the warrant to the Lieutenant of the Tower, if your Majesty shall so please, for his execution, to publish a narrative in print of his late crimes and offences . . . as well in respect of the great effluxion of time since his attainder, and of his employment by your Majesty's commission, as for that his late crimes and offences are not yet known. . . . The other form (whereunto, if your Majesty so please, we rather incline) is that your Majesty is so renowned for justice, it may have such a proceeding as is nearest to legal proceeding; which is, that he be called before the whole body of your Council of State, and your principal Judges . . . and that some of the nobility and gentlemen of quality be present to hear the proceedings."

Two days later the King replied in a letter, extraordinary for its admissions. To the first proposition he expressed his dislike "that there should be only a narrative sett forth in print of his crimes together with our warrant for his execution." To the second he objected, because anything approaching a public examination "*would make him too popular,*

¹ "It was the obvious intention of the Court, by committing Raleigh to the charge of a relation [Sir L. Stukeley], and allowing him to be a prisoner at large, to encourage him to attempt an escape, and so, in the eye of the world, acknowledge a consciousness of guilt" (Introd. to reprint of the "Declaration," in "Somers' Tracts," II, 1809, 422).

² Printed at length in Spedding's work, 361-2. Also in Appendix C. Cf. an abstract by Edwards, I, 689-90.

as was found by experience at his arraignment at Winchester. Secondly, it were too great honor to him to have that course taken against one of *his sort*, which we have observed never to have been used but toward persons of great qualitie, &c." He then mentions "a middle course," which consisted in Raleigh being called before the six Commissioners, "and that the examinations be read, and himself heard, and others confronted with him who were with him in this action. And then, after the sentence for his execution which hath been thus longe suspended, a *declaration* be presently putt forth in print, a warrant being sent down for us to signe for his execution."¹

In the foregoing extracts, the sentences in italics (not so in the original) demand especial attention. The Commissioners give something more than a hint of the privilege possessed by the King, either to pardon Raleigh or to revoke the death sentence, and support it by referring to the time that had elapsed since that sentence was passed upon him (fourteen years), and to his subsequent "employment by your Majesty's commission"; one of the points urged by Raleigh at his final examination as being equivalent to a pardon: "for in all reason," said he, "he must be master of his owne life that hath power ouer other men's."² But James displayed his determined opposition to a public, or even to a semi-public, trial; his fixed resolve being to allow nothing to interfere with Raleigh's condemnation. His remarks upon the "too great honour" only serve to show his meanness, and might well have been spared.

James was utterly opposed to Raleigh being tried in public, because at his former trial his "witt . . . turned the hatred of men into compassion of him." A strange admission to be made by a King who, according to Spedding, had "that scrupulous regard to justice, upon which we know he prided himself";³ a statement uncorroborated by what is known of his history. Gardiner affirms "he could not indeed bear to send Raleigh to the scaffold without hearing him in his own defence" (III, 146), but this is the very thing which was not permitted to him, and the only occasion or opportunity he had of defending himself was on the scaffold, immediately before his execution.

¹ "Fortescue Papers" (Camd. Soc., 1871), 57-8. A copy of the King's letter will be found in Appendix D.

² Chamberlain to Carleton, 31 October. "S. P. Dom.," James I, Vol. CIII, s. 58.

³ "Evenings with a Reviewer" (1881), II, 133.

Upon that memorable trial in 1603, the eminent judge, Sir J. F. Stephen, thus comments: "The extreme weakness of the evidence was made up by the rancorous ferocity of Coke, who reviled and insulted Raleigh in a manner never imitated, so far as I know, before or since in any English court of justice, except perhaps in those in which Jeffreys presided."¹ Coke used such terms as these against Raleigh: "Thou viper," "notoriously Traytor," "thy viperous treasons," "damnable Atheist," "Spider of Hell," etc. Although of Judge C. J. Popham it is recorded in Blundell's "Worthies" (7) that he "strove to repress the vituperation of Coke, the Attorney-General," yet his interposition was of a feeble character, and only employed on one occasion. But in his final address he termed Raleigh "a base spy for the enemy," on what portion of the evidence it is difficult to say; he also taxed him with atheism, a matter not alluded to in the trial; and gave a most singular explanation why Cobham, the sole witness against him, was not called. In his "Critical History of England" J. Oldmixon remarks: "Sir Walter was condemn'd . . . being tir'd out of his Life by the Bawling of the King's Council" (ed. 1726, II, 58). The account of the trial depends much as to whether the writer favoured the Court party or not. Of the latter, the following is a good example: "At his Arraignment at Winchester, his carriage to his Judges was with great discretion; humble, yet not prostrate; dutifull, yet not dejected: Towards the Jury affable, but not fawning; not in despair, nor believing, but hoping in them; carefully perswading them with Reasons, not distemperately importuning them with Conjurations; rather shewing love of life than fear of death." So wrote Arthur Wilson in his "History of James I" (1653), 117; that is to say, within living memory of the trial, at which he was probably present. Here is one extract from Sir W. Sanderson's "Aulicus Coquinariæ," belonging to the same period (1650), 91, in his remarkably weak reply to Sir A. Weldon's "Court and Character of King James":—

"Sr. Walter was admitted a chair, pen, Inck and paper for his memory. And truly he rather tyred the Court and Jury, with Impertinencies."

(The stationery materials were not supplied to Raleigh until the trial had considerably advanced.)

The worthlessness of his work is also shown by the

¹ Quoted from his "History of the Criminal Law," in "D.N.B.," subject, "Coke."

favourable character he gives of the base Lord Henry Howard, notorious for his malignant letter to James against Raleigh and others, whom, with the assistance of Cecil, he was seeking to undermine during the last two years of Elizabeth's reign; for his being appointed one of the Commissioners (with Cecil) at the trial; and for being one of the principal instigators of the murder of Sir T. Overbury, which, luckily for him, was unknown, and did not come to trial until after Howard's death: and yet, Sanderson affirms, the latter died "full of years and Honourable fame" (66-7). If any one will take the trouble to read a full account of the trial, contained in the "State Trials" of Hargrave, Howell, Phillipps, or Jardine, he will be convinced of the sincerity and truthfulness of the above extract from Wilson's work.

It seems that public rumours were rife from time to time that Raleigh would receive a reprieve, and such continued to within a week of his execution, as shown in the following extract from a letter to Carleton from Chamberlain, dated 24 October. Respecting "the conveyance of iewels," etc., at the time of the King's accession, no comments are found in any of the numerous biographies of Raleigh, nor is it susceptible of explanation at the present date.

"Yt went current all this weeke that S^r Walter Raleigh had the libertie of the towre, but yt grew only vpon the discharge of his guardian S^r Thomas wilson yo^r old acquaintance: but for ought I heare he is not secure yet, though he have [*sic*] now good meanes to redeeme his demerits yf he can speake to the purpose in a cause wherin he was lately examined about the conveyance of iewels and such like matters at the King's first coming; and for w^{ch} and other abuses in sale of lands et et."¹

The Commissioners' Report of 18 October, and the King's reply two days later, contain the earliest suggestions that were made for the issue of a public manifesto of Raleigh's "late crimes and offences." His execution took place on 29 October; then, after a silence of more than three weeks, we get the first tidings of a declaration being in course of preparation.

"Chamberlain to Carleton, 21 November, 1618.—'We are so full still of S^r Walter Raleigh that almost every day brings foorth somewhat in this kind, besides divers ballets wherof some are called in, and the rest such poore stuffe as are not worth the ouerlooking, but when this heate is allayed, we shall have a

¹ "S. P. Dom.," James I, Vol. CIII, n. 46.

declaration touching him, that shall contradict much of that he protested wth so great asseveration, *but the proofes had neede be very pregnant and demonstrative, or els they will hardly preuaile*, the other verses go abroad in the K[ing]^a and S N[auton's] name, though I never heard before that he had the vertue of versiefieng, and I shold have thought he had not now the leasure."¹

On all occasions of public interest ballads appear to have exercised the function of newspapers in the dissemination of current events, through the agencies of flying stationers, booksellers, ballad singers, etc., but none of those relating to Raleigh's execution have, as far as is known, been preserved.²

Of the verses associated with the names of the King and of Secretary Naunton no traces have been discovered.

Six days later we have an official account of the publication of the "Declaration," on 27 November, preceded on the ~~previous day by that of Stukeley's "Petition,"~~ of which this is the earliest intimation that such a work was even contemplated.

"Sir R. Naunton to the Marquis of Buckingham, 27 November, 1618.—'It may please your Lordship, Sir Lewis Stukelys petition was published yesterday; the declaration is this day (upon the dispatch of this packet) to follow after. . . . I have spoken to him [the printer] for copies to send over to his Majesties ambassadors and agents abroad.'"³

One day later brings forth the following remarks:—

"Chamberlain to Carleton, 28 November, 1618.—'You will find little in S^r Lewes Stukeleys apologie [the "Petition" is alluded to] but that they strive to beray one another, *yt is like we shall have no further declaration, yf this may satisfie, w^a hitherto finds little credit*, but now when I was come thus far my man brings me autenticall declaration of all that busines. I have not read of yt (more then the title) for yt came forth but this morning, and as I heare yt is the work of the L. Chauncellor [Bacon], m^r attorney [Coke], or Secretarie Nanton: or rather vpon all three so that in all probabilitie yt must be as true as well written.'"⁴

The portions of the above extracts that are in italics (not so in the originals) deserve close attention. The increased

¹ "S. P. Dom.," James I, CIII, n. 102.

² None are included in the Pepys or Roxburghe collections, nor are any recorded in the registers of the Stationers' Company.

³ "Fortescue Papers," 67.

⁴ "S. P. Dom.," James I, CIII, n. 110.



and increasing indignation that was manifested by the people at the sacrifice of Raleigh to the Spanish faction led the King and Council to attempt to allay it without further delay.

There can be little doubt that Stukeley (or some writer in his name) was directed by the Council to prepare another report of his dealings with Raleigh of a more forcible character than that of his "Apology," which was not deemed worthy of being published; for "we can hardly suppose his (S.'s) worthless character of so much value, even to himself, as to induce the penning of a vindication, had he not received some encouragement from the King, whose cause was mingled in the general impeachment."¹

It was possibly thought that a revised report would not only afford him a better opportunity of vindicating himself, but would at the same time act as an introduction to the "Declaration." In the view of Chamberlain, the latter would be unnecessary if the "Petition" satisfied the public; but, although issued so short a time before the King's manifesto, it found "little credit." It is absolutely certain that both tracts were prepared for the press after Raleigh's death, as the former was professedly an answer to the "aspersions" made against him in Raleigh's farewell speech, while the latter refers to the same speech, but evades replying to it. ("His Maiestie leaues him and his conscience therein to God.") One author suggests that the "Petition" gave occasion to the "Declaration," which was afterwards published for the vindication of the King.² At first sight, this seemed to be corroborated by the closing lines in Stukeley's tract, which state that the King would "suffer a declaration to come forth from the State, for the cleering of these matters, and further satisfaction of the world." But this is contradicted by the fact that both works were being set up in type by the King's printers at one and the same time in the same office, and that they were published within a day of each other. It is very probable that the original intention was to publish the "Petition" some time previous to, and as a preparative for, the "Declaration"; but owing to the popular outcry being so strong and demonstrative it became necessary to hasten the publication of the latter as rapidly as possible; upon the fact that it was greatly hurried we shall presently comment.

¹ Introductory remarks to Stukeley's "Petition," in "Somers' Tracts," II (1809), 444.

² Prefatory note to the tract in "Harl. Misc.," III (1809), 388.

Oldys appears to have been the first author to notice Stukeley's "Apology," and in his account of it he makes a singular mistake. He states the "Petition" proved "so insufficient to deface the black and odious stains of his conduct, that he was forced to write an Apology besides; and that was so little regarded, as never to have been thought worthy of the press" (540). As a matter of fact, the latter preceded the former by more than three months.

Some authors believe the preparation of the "Declaration" to have been commenced by the Council immediately after their meeting on 18 October; for example, Stebbing remarks, "its preparation had been immediately taken in hand . . . the reason for the delay in publication is not known. Probably the royal editor was extremely fastidious" (389). Spedding's comments upon the inaction of the authorities are very severe. He states:—

"By some inaccountable mismanagement, the narrative which was to contain the justification of his execution was not forthcoming. . . . That it should have been allowed to remain undisturbed for more than three weeks is to me one of the most unaccountable facts in history . . . a great error of judgment in the King or his Councillors—that the evidence was not made public at the same time as the execution."

And "when the Declaration came at last, it appeared that the case was at any rate quite different from what people had supposed"; though in what way he offers no explanation. After this scolding, he veers round with the following suggestion: "Perhaps it was thought that after he had spoken his last words, and it had been seen what impression they made upon the people, it would be easier to judge what kind of declaration was needed for public satisfaction" (369–70, 383).

The fact, however, stubbornly remains that although some kind of justification or declaration had been suggested by the Council on 18 October, there is no evidence, nor even probability, that any attempt was made to frame it prior to Raleigh's execution, nor that subsequent to the latter event any would have been prepared and published had it not been for the extraordinary indignation displayed by the public. It was only after this "impression" (conviction) was forced upon them that it was deemed necessary to prepare and publish without further delay, and in a very hurried manner, their manifesto, which the people generally looked upon as an Apology. One cause of the procrastina-

tion appears in a letter to Sir J. Isham, dated 9 November, from Dean Tounson (who administered the Sacrament to Raleigh a few hours before the latter left the Gatehouse for the scaffold), from which this extract is taken: "This (the execution) was the news a weeke since: *but now it is blown over, and he almost forgotten.*"¹ If the King and Council entertained a similar opinion—as they apparently did, and certainly hoped for its fulfilment—they were assuredly living in a fools' paradise; because, so far from being forgotten by the public, the proceedings of 29 October only served to embitter men's minds the more against all those who had been instrumental in the condemnation of Raleigh. As Hallam remarks, "The nation could not help seeing in his (Raleigh's) death the sacrifice of the bravest and most renowned of Englishmen to the vengeance of Spain" (I, 354–5).

Gardiner makes the apposite remark that the "Declaration" "was unfortunately published at a time when Raleigh had been rendered incapable of criticising its assertions"; and adds, "the public indignation, which could not openly be visited upon the King, fell with all its weight upon Stukeley" (III, 152–3, 155).

James must have experienced a rude awakening before summoning up his resolve to authorize the publication of that which he deemed a justification for his treatment of Raleigh. That a king of England should feel compelled to explain to his people the cause, real or asserted, of such treatment, was in itself a marked departure from the practice of any previous English sovereign. In the case of James it was the more remarkable, considering his view that Kings were "not bound to give account of their actions to any but God alone." His assigned excuse for this exceptional publication was "to satisfie all his good people with his Intentions and courses, giving . . . true and vndisguised Declarations of them"; and that it belongeth to "Actions, that are built vpon sure and solide grounds, (such as his Maiesties are) . . . to bee published by open manifests." (1) Did James ever attempt to justify any of his other State actions by similar "open manifests"? He must soon have realized that he had committed a grievous and irreparable error in sacrificing Raleigh: and the public outcry ran that James had committed a great crime on purpose

¹ Quoted by Oldys in "Misc. Works of Raleigh," VIII (1829), 781. Italics not in original.

to please the King of Spain, an assertion that subsequent events proved to be true.

Whatever doubts may be expressed as to the popularity of Raleigh prior to 29 October, it is certain that his unmerited death produced a deep and painful impression upon the minds of all classes of the people, by whom he was regarded as a martyr who was sacrificed to a foreign power, with whose family James was seeking an alliance for his son. Hallam remarks that "from the time that he (the King) fixed his hopes on the union with the Infanta, the popular dislike to Spain increased in proportion to his blind preference" (I, 354).

On 7 November, 1618, John Pory wrote to Carleton :—

"A great Lord in the Tower who knew Raleigh well [most probably Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, the 'Wizard Earl,' at that date a prisoner in the Tower, for asserted complicity in the Gunpowder Plot] said, 'if the Spanish match goes on, the Spaniards had better have given 100,000*l.* than have him killed, if not, the English had better have paid 100,000*l.* than kill him.'"¹

In his "State Worthies," first published in 1665, David Lloyd tersely remarked, "Princes interceded for him, the whole Nation pitied him, and King James would not execute him without an Apology" (ed. 1670, p. 676). He, however, overlooked the fact that the "Apology" (Declaration) was not issued until about a month after the execution.

STUKELEY'S "PETITION."

The State tract known by this title is of small quarto size, pp. 1–17. The first page bears the signature "A2," implying a preceding leaf answering to "A1," but this in all copies hitherto examined is wanting, so that whether it possessed a proper printed title or was blank is not known for certain; but the latter is most probable, as in Sotheby's Book Sale Catalogue, dated 18 February, 1890, No. 587 entry records a copy of this work, and that it had "the rare blank leaf at the beginning."²

¹ "Cal. S. P. Dom.," James I, CIII, n. 74, p. 591.

² Since this paper was in type, F. Madan, Esq., M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, has kindly informed the writer that the Bodleian Library contains three copies of Stukeley's "Petition." Of these, two are destitute of the "A1" leaf, but the third possesses one, quite blank; and as "this particular copy came through Stationers' Hall in 1618," it is tolerably certain the work was issued without a separate title page.

Page 1 has this sub-title:—

“To the Kings
most Excellent Maiestie.
The humble petition and information of Sir *Lewis Stuclej*, Knight, Vice-admirall of *Deuon*, touching his owne behaviour in the charge committed vnto him, for the bringing vp of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and the scandalous aspersions cast vpon him for the same.”

On the *verso* of the last page is this colophon:—

“Imprinted at LONDON by
Bonham Norton and Iohn
Bill, Printers to the Kings
most Excellent Maiestie.
Anno 1618.”

Its tone, strongly worded phrases, diction, and general character, with its interlarded Latin quotations, present such a striking contrast to those of the same author's “Apology,” as at once to indicate its composition to be that of a more experienced literary man than Stukeley could pretend to be. Its real author is thus pointed out in a letter from Chamberlain to Carleton, under date 4 December, 1618: “S^r Lewes Stukeley's pamphlet was penned by D^r Sharpe. He is now most commonly known and called by the name of S^r Judas Stukeley.”¹

Dr. Lionel Sharp, or Sharpe (1559–1631), of whom a memoir will be found in “D.N.B.,” was in 1590 rector of Tiverton and of Stoke-in-Teignhead, and retained the former until his death. He was chaplain to Prince Henry, after whose decease he got into trouble, and was imprisoned in the Tower for a year. After his release he tried to regain the royal patronage, and is said to have preached some “obsequious sermons.” Having had the opportunity afforded him of further proving his loyalty by currying favour with the King and of extolling the “goodness” of James, he composed the tract that was published in Stukeley's name. The latter, according to Spedding,

“Thinking perhaps that his first defence had failed of effect for want of literary skill—had now called in the aid of a practised penman to point the sentences; under whose hand the composition lost all that appearance of simplicity and sincerity which formed the merit of his own ‘Apology,’ and assumed a shape as unfit as possible either to convince or conciliate an ill-affected public” (381).

¹ “S. P. Dom.,” James I, CIV, n. 6.

There seems to be a great probability that Dr. Sharpe was called in by some one in authority, rather than by Stukeley, to compose the tract, the information being mainly furnished by the latter. (At page 11 he overlooks his position as amanuensis, and speaks of Stukeley in the third person.) With something like a sneer at Raleigh, who in his farewell speech forgave Stukeley, Spedding affirms that the position of the latter "became so uncomfortable that he appealed to the King for help" (381), and hence the publication of the "Petition," with the result that he "contrived to turn everybody against him," and blames Dr. Sharpe for exhibiting the unfortunate Sir Lewes in an attitude and frame of mind as insolent and offensive as he could, thereby making it "although made to serve for a kind of advertisement . . . a most unfortunate precursor for the manifesto which the government were preparing." This is the appeal to which Spedding alludes (381-2); but it is recorded he (Stukeley) made a personal one to the King, who snubbed him, after he had used him as his principal tool, and had cited him as one of his authorities in his "Declaration." The tone of the Court generally towards him was a very bitter one.¹ Spedding adds, "Perhaps it was thought that the petition would create a desire for information without satisfying it, and so give the Declaration a greater value" (382) or, as Oldys remarks, was "a mere concerted preparative to the said declaration which so observantly followed it" (540). In all these points Spedding appears to be acting rather as a special pleader than as a biographer or an historian.

Stukeley was held in abhorrence long before the issue of his second tract, and nothing bearing his name was at all likely to eradicate this feeling. He terms himself (through his amanuensis) "a poore instrument of the just desires of the State," and affirms the reasons for his publication of the tract were to repel "the scandalous aspersions" and "scarres cast vpon" his reputation by Raleigh in his last speech, who, to quote Stukeley's words, attempted "to blemish me in my good name" (1, 2). But its perusal at once proves that the aspersions complained of were remarkably few in number, and, of the pp. 17 of the tract, are confined to pp. 11-14, the bulk of the remainder being devoted to a series of depreciations of Raleigh's character, altogether alien to the avowed object of the work. After asserting that Raleigh was "ayming at a higher marke" than himself (i.e. at the King), a

¹ *Vide* Gardiner, III, 153.

number of miscellaneous charges against him are enumerated, of which the following are some of the principal: Statements to prove that he placed no trust in the King's "goodness," many hearsay utterances, assertions that he slandered Queen Elizabeth as well as James, Lord Cobham and the treason trial, the "pretence of the gold mine," Sir N. Throgmorton, that he took "an oath vpon the Bible to his Company in Guiana" which he purposed to break (in this, as also in another matter, Lady Raleigh's name was introduced in an unwarrantable manner), incidents in the Guiana voyage, the death of Essex, Raleigh's feigned illness; and concludes with the relation of a conversation that Raleigh is said to have had with the Gatehouse keeper shortly before his beheading, and which is apparently introduced for the sake of the innuendoes and comments upon it.

The following statements in the work contain the so-called "aspersions," upon which the present writer adds a few comments where necessary:—

"1. To answere in particular to the points, hee sayth first: I neuer did receiue aduice from my Lo. Carew to make mine escape. And I doe now verely beleesue he neuer did receiue any such aduice, as I euer said to the Lords: But that Raleigh tolde it vnto Stucley, yea, and that many times, I will auow it vnto death, and take the Sacrament vpon it" (11).

This last-named offer was seemingly a favourite form with him, as it is repeated on the last page (17) of the tract. Raleigh met this with an absolute denial in his final speech (Shirley, 229).

"2. To the second; I neuer named my Lord Hay [Doncaster] and my Lo. Carew, in other wordes and sence, then as my honourable friends: amongst other Lords my honourable friends. That is very true, and I would the rest of his Honourable friends vnderstood how farre he named them, as well as I doe. But as euer I beleeued, that he did abuse their Honourable names, to seduce mee, and to draw me to his purpose" (11-12).

It is difficult to understand why Stukeley included this in his list of "aspersions," which should be regarded as a quibbling charge against Raleigh.

"3. For the third, concerning the shewing of a letter to mee about money, his wife if shee were put to her oath, can tell whether it were so or no. But vnder the former protestation, I auow it to be true, that he shewed me such a letter; though I thinke it not true what the letter spake" (12).

A letter from Naunton to Carleton of 15 August, 1616, contains this note: "Sir Walter Raleigh . . . was intercepted at Greenwich by Sir Lewis Stukeley, Vice-Admiral of Devon, to whom he vainly offered 10,000l. if he would fly with him."¹ In his speech on the scaffold, Raleigh thus vehemently denied it:—

"Cast my Soul into everlasting fire if ever I made him offer of 10,000l. or 1000l., but meerly I shew'd him a Letter, that if he would go with me, his Debts should be paid when he was gone; neither had I 1000l., for if I had had so much, I could have done better with it, and made my Peace otherwise" (229–30).

This is also recorded by him in his second testamentary note.² The phrase "former protestation" is probably a reference to some report of his to the Council, as it is not alluded to in his "Apology." It is noteworthy that his "Petition" fails to mention this large amount which, if true, would scarcely have been omitted. The qualifications respecting Lady Raleigh and the contents of the letter must be deemed extremely unsatisfactory and unconvincing.

4. Stukeley asserted that Raleigh "protested that I perswaded him to goe to Sir Edward Parrham's ('Pelham,' according to Shirley) father's house, which is most untrue" (13); but this is not alluded to by Raleigh; nor was any persuasion needed, as Sir Edward was a follower and a distant relation of his. "He gave out," remarked Raleigh, "that I had receiv'd some dram of Poyson in Sir Edward Pelham's House: when I answered, that I feared no such thing; for I was well assured of them in the House."³ Here is Stukeley's account:—

"Sir Edward Parrham (Pelham) he thought to bee a Papist, to bee a fit subiect of suspicion, which hee meant to cast vpon his friend, who had so louingly and worthily entertained vs. For, sayd Sir Walter, though the Gentleman would not hurt mee, yet there might bee Priests or Iesuites there that did it: For I remember after my mornings draught, of a cuppe of Ale, which Sir Edward Parrham offred me in the Hall, I felt presently a kinde of excoiation in mine Intrails, as if some Iesuit had beene the Butler" (14).⁴

¹ "Cal. S. P. Dom.," James I, XCVIII, n. 83, Cat., p. 565.

² Edwards, II, 494–5.

³ J. Shirley, 230.

⁴ A variation of this charge appears in the "Declaration" (55). Raleigh "said in these words" to Stukeley: "As God saue mee, I thinke I haue taken poyson where I lay the night before I came to this Towne [Salisbury]; I know that Master Parham is a great louer of the King of Spaine, and a papist, and that hee keepe alwaies a Priest in his house: but I will not haue any of you to speake of it, nor you Mounseer (speaking to Mannovry)."

The foregoing constitute the whole of the "aspersions" recorded in his "Petition" that Stukeley complained of as being cast upon his reputation, and which, according to the title, formed the main ground for its publication. That the Commissioners did not regard them as being of serious import is proved by the small use made of them, notwithstanding the efforts of the amanuensis to point out their grave character.

That Stukeley (through Dr. Sharpe) was an adept in his endeavour to shift the responsibility of his actions from himself to the King is apparent from his allegation that Raleigh spent "his malice vpon mee your poore seruant, who did nothing, but execute your iust Commands, with the perill of my life" (3). But, except as to the peril, of which there was neither proof nor probability, the assertion is true, although less pointedly expressed than that contained in the "Apology."

Amongst the remarkable non-substantiated statements or misstatements to be found in the tract, the following may be noticed:—

1. Stukeley brought a counter-charge against Raleigh, which he thus relates:—

"One day my selfe vpbrayding him with the notorious extreame iniury he did my father, in deceiuing him of a great aduenture which my sayd father had in the Tiger, when hee went to the West Indies with my Vnkle Sir Richard Grenuill; which was by his owne confession worth fifty thousand pound: which came all to his hands, my fathers portion at the least being tenne thousand pound that hee might lawfully clayme. He answered that the Queene howsoever she seemed a great good mistresse vnto him in the eyes of the world, yet was so vniust and tyrannous vnto him, that she layde the enuie as well of this, as of many other her oppressions vpon him" (8).

Oldys regards this as "a pretence" on the part of Stukeley, and as "one of the earliest motives to revenge . . . against Raleigh" (537). It is noteworthy that Spedding, as well as the author of the Memoir of Stukeley in the "D.N.B.," appear to be the only writers who have entertained a more favourable character of him than is the case among the generality of authorities. The latter ("D.N.B.") affirms that Stukeley had "an old grudge against Raleigh," and then records the above story quoted from the "Petition," which he accepts as a true one, adding this note: "It seems to have been very much what might have been expected from an honest but narrow- and vulgar-minded man who believed

that he had an injury done to his father to redress." Reference is made to the Memoir of Sir R. Grenville in the same work, and by the same writer, but it contains no reference to this story. There is not a tittle of evidence in support of the possibility, or even of the probability of this recorded occurrence being true, or that it was affirmed during Raleigh's lifetime. It is not alluded to in the "Apology," nor in any of the contemporary comments on the "Petition." It was first mentioned in the latter, and was evidently one of Stukeley's afterthoughts.

"2. He swore vnto my selfe in the Lieutenants dining chamber, the Wednesday after his commitment; which was, That he loued me as well as any friend he had in the world; to which I haue substantiall witnesse" (11).

"3. There is no mans displeasure can further hurt me, then hee hath threatned me, That if I reuealed the things he tolde me in priuate, I should die for it. And die for this cause I am content, so it be not by an assassinate" (12).

Comment on these two last sections is unnecessary. That Raleigh could possibly have expressed his love for him is inconceivable after he had discovered Stukeley's treachery.

4. While accusing Raleigh of "making of a lie," the casuistical skill of himself (or of his amanuensis) is thus displayed:—

"The rather because hee had inuegled mee to hurt my kinsman by telling of a lie, which I doubt that Diuinitie would not beare but reason of State, (as the best Philosophers doe hold) doth beare it to bee lawfull to lie for the discouerie of Treason to doe seruice to the common wealth" (14-15).

A code of morality to which honest people would object, but it was adopted and acted upon by Stukeley, who, he affirms, had been ordered by the King so to do.

5. Akin to the preceding section is the following on an earlier page:—

"But why did not you execute your Commission barely to his apprehension on him in his house? Why? my Commission was to the contrary, to discouer his other pretensions, and to seaze his secret papers, &c. And can any honest Subiect question mine honesty, in the performance of such a Commission, which tended to the discovery of the secret intentions of an ill affected heart to my Soueraigne? How can any dislike this in mee, and not bewray his owne dishonest heart, vnto the State?" (7).

But as Stukeley himself records in his "Apology," he was peremptorily ordered to convey Raleigh, safely and speedily, to the Tower, and "rebukinge me of delaies and vain excuses." Of the nature of the commission he received we know but little; there can, however, be little doubt that this reference to it was another afterthought of his, in which he appropriated to himself the substance of a conversation which took place in the boat when Raleigh was making his final attempt to escape, and was then arrested by Stukeley. Captain King, Raleigh's faithful servant, was present all the time, and recorded in a "narrative," which was read by Oldys, the conversation and sequence of events, of which the following is a portion:—

"They saw 'another wherry' approach, which Raleigh perceiving they were some of Mr. Herbert's crew, proposed to Stucley, seeing they were discovered, and in respect of his safety, that he might still remain in his custody; and that Stucley should openly declare to the watermen he was his prisoner; which he did. Here Stucley and he fell into private discourse, contriving how Raleigh might reach his house; and how Stucley might save himself harmless by saying that he only pretended to go along with Raleigh in order to discover his intentions, and seize upon his private papers" (536).

Of this transaction, Gardiner expresses the opinion:—

"I incline to think this [Stukeley's] to be the true account. . . . By this course, it would seem, he hoped to wheedle Raleigh out of his secret, and perhaps to get possession of papers which would afford evidence of his designs" (III, 140).

For the reason already given, the writer disagrees with this belief of Gardiner.

Notwithstanding his averment "not to insult . . . the dead, but to defend" himself (2), he calls Raleigh "a cancred enemy to God and his Soueraigne" (16); and makes some abusive remarks on his speech and demeanour when on the scaffold, of which the following may be cited as examples:—

"An Angel of darkenesse, did put on him the shape of an Angel of light at his departure, to performe two Parts most cunningly; First, to poison the hearts of discontented people; Secondly, to blemish me in my good name . . . with false imputations: . . . All men haue long knowen, that this mans whole life was a meere sophistication, and such was his death, in which he borrowed some tincture of holinesse, which he was thought not to loue in his life, therewith to couer his hatred of others in his death" (2).

He requests the King's "leave to the confirmation of the truth which I haue auowed to be sufficient; to receiue the Sacrament vpon it in your Maiesties Chappel" (17). On this Oldys has some severe comments, such as, "if he did receive the sacrament to confirm the truth of his assertions . . . how would that justify the falsehood of his actions; and how his taking of the sacrament would be of any credit to him, who has owned, that divinity would not hold his practices lawful, &c." (540).

The tract concludes with a remarkable specimen of fulsome adulation of the King, which could scarcely fail to make even James I blush when he read it, notwithstanding his claim to the divine right of kings. Here is the paragraph: "The Iustice of God, and the Iustice of the King, did neuer better meete together in one man." And although this is succeeded by "Your Maiesties loyall Subiect and Seruant, Lewes Stuckey," the hand of Dr. Sharpe is easily discerned in his attempt to regain the royal favour.

Spedding's examination of the "Petition" must have been a very superficial one, otherwise he would not have designated it "a recital of facts, with answers to the aspersions of which he (Stukeley) complained" (381). Stebbing's assertion that facts and fiction are audaciously mingled in the narrative (387) is a more just conclusion; but in reality the fullness of its fiction far outweighs the paucity of its facts. Under the guise of a reply to Raleigh's "aspersions," of which few are recorded, it mainly consists of a series of misdeeds, coloured as highly as possible, and affirmed to have been committed by Raleigh; but even if the allegations were true, they were altogether alien to the immediate and designated purpose of the tract. Spedding tries to shield Stukeley as much as possible by attributing the failure of the tract to Dr. Sharpe's offensive pen as an "unfortunate precursor" for the "Declaration," which "the government were preparing" (381); but he entirely overlooks the fact that the latter was not "preparing," but was already prepared, and that both tracts were being printed at the same press, at the same time, and were published within one day of each other.

Read by the light of subsequent events, the odium which Stukeley, through the instrumentality of Dr. Sharpe, attempted to heap on Raleigh's head, fell back on his own, and not only served to intensify the public wrath against him, but to cast discredit on all the statements in the tract which had been issued under his name.

Considered as a State document, the "Apology" must be termed a very weak one; and the "Petition," although much more pretentious, must be regarded in a similar light. Put forward nominally to vindicate Stukeley's character, they utterly failed in their purpose, their real object being apparently to render some assistance to the King and Council in carrying out the statements in, and designs of, the "Declaration," and were doubtless written to order. It is, however, difficult to understand why a tract like the "Petition" which, from the character of its title, promised so much and accomplished so little, should have been published at all.

APPENDIX A.

"Sir Lewise Stukelyes Appollogie writte with his owne hand, and deliuered to mee." ¹

[MS., Ashmole, 830, 29.]

"I know full well that all actions of men, of whatsoever condition, in these censurious tymes shalbe scanned, as alredy I am informed mine haue bine in the execution of my Souerains late comānds: Euen since yesterday that I parformed the same, committinge S^r Walter Rawligh, and some of his adherant's and instrument's to his intended scape from out of my custody to the Tower. I haue bine accused for conspiracy and falshood towards him: I therefore held it bee hooffull for me to recollect the passages of my employment Where wth I desier to satisfy all good and honest men.

By a letter bearing date the 12th of June from the right hono^{ble} y^e lord high Admitt of England I had y^e first commaundment giuen me for the apprihention of S^r Walter Rawligh knight whose shippe formerly had bine by Thom: Hardinge a publick Notary and my deputy at Plymoth, by my commaund arrested:

After w^{ch} I receaued a letter from S^r Robert Naunton prin^{al} secretary to his Ma^{ty} where in was incerted a comāund from y^e Kings Ma^{ty} that I should bringe him to appeare before the Lords.

That I strained my commission to all y^e libertie I could for his aduantage both in giuinge him time and trust; himselfe hath often acknowledged: and it doth if he would do otherwise, appeare by the next letter w^{ch} I receaued from the lordes, of the 23th of July last, rebukinge me of delaies and vaine excuses:

That at Salsbury I did him all the best offices I could I referre me to his owne conscience and to the testimony of those of the lords that I feare me I halfe veried wth sollisitinge ther lordships

¹ Elias Ashmole.

aboue good manners for the accomplishment of all his desiers. Nor had he euer an ill retorne or negatiue aunswere to any request I made in his behalfe.

Namly to both his sutes the one by m^r secretary presented to his ma^{tie} the other by m^r Viz: chamberline, the one for his retiringe to his brothers house neere salsbury to recoeuer helth, the other for proceeding onne towards London to his house in Brodstreete, and for leaue to remaine there in my custody for 5 daies.

I omitt to repeate ouer the trauell, paines, and care I had in all his sicknesse, and I appeale to his conscience, and the testimony of his owne people, whither I declared my selfe freindly and louingly or not: Nay I protest I could not haue pittied those afflictions more then I did had they befallen the sonne of my owne bodie, or my selfe.

At Andeuor I first discouered he had a designe a hatchinge and that he had not omitted to make vse as he thought to aduantage of all his supposed sufferings and m^r Viz Chamberline's pittie who gat him from his Ma^{ty} leaue to haue 5 daies liberty to execute what he had plotted for his escape in stead of his pretentions.

A perfect light wherof I haue not yet but credible information I had as the euent hath manifested.

Sure I am so easie a man and so goodnatured did he find me, as hee assaied to allure me to giue condicent to his escape. Now beganne I to disauow his iudgment, (I confesse) and to disapprooue his affection to me.

But when I considered how grosse an abuse of his Ma^{ties} princely goodnesse was heer intended: forming his Excellent Clemency to the imadge of that tirany that he hath bife acused for in the practise of his life what tyme he was of greatnesse wth her Ma^{ty} of worthy memory. I could not but abhorre his hipocrisie; w^{ch} the better to vnmaske, I seemed to condisent vnto him after I was out of hope by comfortable messadges from his hono^{ble} good freinde, or by perswation to rectifie his affection and iudgment, w^{ch} feare had ouer strongly infatuated in him to his ruine: Beetweene Stanes and London I added to the Knowlidge of his purpose a certaine notion of his discouered practise, wher wth all his Ma^{ty} beinge informed: I had shortly after the iniunction of his Ma^{ty} to secrete, and commission to do as I haue done: Then was it grone the secret of the Kinge, w^{ch} to reuail or disobay had bine in me treasonous trechery.

Nor can ther be giuen any reason, Why mine affection to any mā should be other then subordinate and not contrary to my publick dutie: Nor were his benifittes any thinge euer to me, much lesse his desert, or the opportunitie of his fauour such as could induce any man that hath y^e conscience to loue him selfe to ptake wth his ruine."

APPENDIX B.

*State Papers. Domestic. James I. Vol. XCIX, ns. 11,
11 (I), 25.*

I. Sir R. Naunton to Sir R. Wilson.

"Sr

I read y^e most of both yo^r lres to his Ma^{ty}, who allowes well of yo^r care & discrecion, & hath given me direction for y^e inclosed, w^{ch} when yo^u shall have perused, yo^u may seale them up, & deliver to M^r lieutenant. I hope yo^u will every day get grownd of that hypocrite, that is so desirous to dye, mortified man that he is. His Ma^{ty} was well pleased wth yo^r post script, & will thinke long for the ripening & mellowing of yo^r observacons & Conferences by w^{ch} yo^u ar to worke upon that Creeple. The best Comfort I can give yo^u is, I hope yo^u shall not be long trobled wth him; proin tu quod facturus es, fac citò, & frontem Occasionis arripe & preme quantum potes. Potes enim, & sane vis Vale.

Raptim. 14^o Septemb^{ris} 1618.

Yo^r assured loving freind,

R. NAUNTON.

For yo^r question whither M^r Lieftent^t or yo^r selfe shud keep the Keys his Ma^{ties} refers yo^u both to the old custome to be ordered and concluded by.

[Endorsed] 14 Sept

M^r Sec^{ry} to me after the receyt of my
first 2 lres
That for the Keys we shold follow
the old order.

[Addressed] To my very loving freind S^r
Thomas Wilson knighte."

enclosing

The copeis of M^r Sec^{ry}'s lre to M^r licutena^t 14 Sept.

"Sr

His Ma^{ties} hath comanded me herby to require yo^w y^t vppō yo^r receipt herof yow giue present order for y^e remoueing of S^r Walter Rawleigh & of S^r Tho. Wilson frō y^e lodging hee now is in, into y^e brick towre, where S^r Thō Wilsō may be better accomodated to give accompt of his charge then wher they now are, & further y^t y^e old man of S^r W. be no longer suffred to attend or come to him, but y^t one of S^r Thō Wilsons seruants shall attend & serue him in his place and looke to y^e going out & coming in of his lynin apparell & other necessaryes, ffor his health y^e Phisitiō & surgeon of y^e

towre are allowed to come to him so it be in y^e presence of S^r Tho. W. or one of his seruants y^t shall waite vppō S^r W. R. in his owld seru^{ts} roome.

[Endorsed] 14 Sept. 1618.
Copie of M^r Sec^{rys} lre to M^r Lieutenat for remouing
S. W. Rawly into the brick towre & putting away
his man and admitting his Phisicon & surgeo
for the Towe^r sworn " [1]

II. Sir T. Wilson to Sir R. Naunton.

"To M^r Sec. 17 Sept.

S^r

Since my last lre yesterday morning I haue bene wholly busied in remoueing this man to a saffer & higher lodging, w^{ch} though it seemes nearer heauen, yet is ther noe meanes of escape frō thence for him to any place but to Hell. I haue by this meanes seene all his trinkets y^t he hath wth him and taken an inventory of everything he hath, because I wold not haue myself and seruants charged wth what was not there, w^{ch} is nothing of value as yo^r Hon^r may see by this copy enclosed. As for y^t dere diamond w^{ch} is spoken of, he saith he had neuer any such of Q. Elizabethes giuing all y^t he had S^r Lew. Stukeley tooke frō him, saue only a saphire ring w^{ch} is his seale w^{ch} he shewed me."

APPENDIX C.

Letter from the Commissioners to the King. 18 October, 1618.

(From "Letters and Life of Lord Bacon," by J. Spedding, Vol. VI, pp. 361-2; quoted from "Gibson Papers," Vol. VIII, f. 21.)

"To the King.

May it please your most excellent Majesty,

According to your commandment given unto us, we have, upon diuers meetings and conferences, considered what form and manner of proceeding against Sir Walter Raleigh might best stand with your Majesty's justice and honour, if you shall be pleased that the law shall pass upon him.

And first, we are of opinion, that Sir Walter Raleigh being attainted of high-treason (which is the highest and last work of law), he cannot be drawn in question judicially for any crime or offence since committed. And therefore we humbly present two forms of proceeding to your Majesty: the one, that together with the warrant to the Lieutenant of the Tower, if your Majesty shall so please, for his execution, to publish a narrative in print of his late crimes and offences; which (albeit your Majesty is not bound to give an account of your actions in these cases to any

but to God alone) we humbly offer to your Majesty's commission, as for that his late crimes and offences are not yet publicly known.

The other form (whereunto, if your Majesty so please, we rather incline) is that where your Majesty is so renowned for your justice, it may have such a proceeding; which is, that he be called before the whole body of your Council of State, and your principal Judges, in your Council-Chamber; and that some of the nobility and gentlemen of quality be admitted to be present to hear the whole proceedings, as in like cases hath been used. And after the assembly of all these, that some of your Majesty's Councillors of State that are best acquainted with the case should openly declare, that this form of proceeding against Sir Walter is holden for that he is civilly dead. After this your Majesty's Counsel Learned to charge him with his acts of hostility, depredation, abuse as well of your Majesty's commission as of your subjects under his charge, impostures, attempt of escape, and other his misdemeanors.

But for that which concerns the French, wherein he was rather passive than active, and without which the charge is complete, we humbly refer to your Majesty's consideration, how far that shall be touched.

After which charge so given, the examinations read, and Sir Walter heard, and some to be confronted against him, if need be, then he is to be withdrawn and sent back; for that no sentence is, or can be, given against him. And after he is gone, then the Lords of the Council and Judges to give their advice to your Majesty, whether in respect of these subsequent offences, upon the whole matter, your Majesty if you so please, may not with justice and honour give warrant for his execution upon his attainder. And of this whole proceeding we are of opinion that a solemn act of council should be made, with a memorial of the whole presence. But before this be done, that your Majesty may be pleased to signify your gracious direction herein to your Council of State; and that your Counsel Learned, before the calling of Sir Walter, should deliver the heads of the matter, together with the principal examinations touching the same, wherewith Sir Walter is to be charged, unto them, that they may be perfectly informed of the true state of the case, and give their advice accordingly. All which nevertheless we, in all humbleness, present and submit to your princely wisdom and judgment, and shall follow whatsoever it shall please your Majesty to direct us herein with all dutiful readiness.

Your Majesty's most humble,
and faithful servants, etc.

York-house, this 18th of October, 1618."

[The Commissioners consisted of Abp. Abbot, Lord Chancellor Bacon, Lord Worcester, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Robert Naunton, and Sir Edward Coke.]

APPENDIX D.

*James I to the Commissioners for the Examination of
Sir Walter Raleigh.*

(Fortescue Papers (Camden Society, 1872), 57-8.)

"Right trustie and welbeloved Counsellors, we greet you well. We have perused your letter touching the proceeding with Sir Walter Raleigh, in both which courses propounded by you we find imperfection. As first we like not that there should be only a narrative sett forth in print of his crimes together with our warrant for his execution. And for the other course of a publik calling him before our Counsell wee think it not fitt, because it would make him too popular, as was found by experience at his arraignment at Winchester, where by his witt he turned the hatred of men into compassion of him. Secondly, it were too great honor to him to have that course taken against one of his sort, which we have observed never to have been used but toward persons of great qualitie, as namely the Countesse of Shrewsbury, and some such. Besides it would make too great a stirre to have such sending of advice and directions to and fro as you mention in your lettre. We have therefore thought of a middle course. That he be called only before those who have been the examiners of him hitherto, and that the examinations be read, and himself heard, and others confronted with him who were with him in this action. And that our Attorney and Sollicitor be employed to informe against him [touching his actes of hostilitie, depredation, abuse as well of our Commission as of our subjectes under his charge, his imposture, attempt of escape, and other his misdeameors]: only for the French, we hold it not fitt that they be named, but only by incident and that very lightly, as that he should have escaped in a French barke. And then, after the sentence for his execution which hath been thus longe suspended, a declaration be presently putt forth in print, a warrant being sent down for us to signe for his execution. Wherein we hold the French Physitian's confession very materiall to be inserted, as also his own and his consorted confession that, before they were at the Islandes, he told them his ayme was at the fleet, with his son's oration when they came to the town, and some touch of his hatefull speeches of our person.

Indorsed: October 20. His Majestie to my
Lo. Chancellor Sir W. Raleigh."

(The words in brackets are added as an interlineation.)

APPENDIX E.

Stukeley's "Petition."

[No title page.]

Colophon. "Imprinted at LONDON by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill,
Printers to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie. Anno 1618."

"TO THE KINGS most Excellent Maiestie.

The humble petition and information of Sir Lewis Stuclej, Knight, Vice-admirall of Deuon, touching his owne behaiour in the charge committed vnto him, for the bringing vp of Sir Walter Raleigh, and the scandalous aspersions cast vpon him for the same.

Being deterred by your Maiesties more important affaires, from any hope of redresse of those scarres cast vpon my reputation by Sir *Walter Raleigh* at his death, without some remonstrance of the businesse made by my selfe; I haue presumed to offer to your most Excellent Maiestie, a iust defence of my carriage in that affaire: Wherein as I hold it the part of an honest man, to preffer publique duty before priuate affection; so I cannot but keepe the heart of a Gentleman, which is euer more sensible of a wound giuen to his reputation, then to his life I haue no pleasure to fight with a ghost: But seeing an Angel of darkenesse, did put on him the shape of an Angel of light at his departure, to performe two Parts most cunningly; First, to poison the hearts of discontented people; Secondly, to blemish me in my good name, a poore instrument of the iust desires of the State, with false imputations: Giue mee leaue, most Gracious Souereigne, to speake for my selfe: which I doe not to insult vpon the dead, but to defend my selfe against the false reports of the liuing, taken from the dead vpon trust, to strike me directly, but through my sides indirectly, ayming at a higher marke. All men haue long knowen, that this mans whole life was a meere sophistication, and such was his death, in which hee borrowed some tincture of holinesse, which he was thought not to loue in his life, therewith to couer his hatred of others in his death. As it appeareth, that being moued by the Deane of *Westminster*, and thereupon promising charitie to mee in the prison, doth thus vent his hatred on the Scaffold, in shew of charitie to the liuing, to take heede of so dangerous a man. An vncharitable charitie, not much vnlike that mans repentance, who purposing to hang himselfe, writes his repentance of that sinne before hand in his booke, which he did purpose to commit.

Yet will not I take vpon me to iudge of his last repentance, I leaue him vnto God, to whom hee stands or falls, but I would he had giuen a better signe of it, then by godly words at his death to gather credit to himselfe to worke vpon the compassion of men,

thereby to infuse more warily the venome of sedition into the hearts of as many as hee might, and to gaine reputation vpon his Soueraigne, but to spend his malice vpon mee your poore seruant, who did nothing, but execute your iust Commands, with the perill of my life. Witnesse his open inuitation of diuers to his death, wherein hee meant, as in his last Will and Testament, to leaue a Legacie of his hatred vnto me, to be executed vpon me by them to my destruction.

But it is nothing in respect of his generall end, to spread by them whom hee had inuited, the contagion of his seditious humour vnto others, which the euent doth manifest: That it growes verie questionable, whether this man did more hurt by his life, or by his death: By his life through his ill example; By his death through his false testimony to traduce the Iustice & instruments of the State. Yea but it was the testimony of a dying man, now a penitent (as al say) as some say, a Saint, euen then when as himselfe said, it was no time to flatter or feare Princes: yea, but it was the testimony of an enemie, of a periur'd, of a condemned man. First, of an enemie, and of an angrie enemie, euen with your Maiestie that would haue iustice executed on him, vpon his originall condemnation, who were satisfied, as he publicly did speake of his innocencie in that cause, as priuately before hee bewrayed his deepe discontentment, when it was vrged, that the testimony of the Lord *Cobham* was neuer retracted, Sir *Walter Raleigh* did peremptorily denie it. To whom answer was made, that then the publike Act registred in the Counsell booke would manifest it, for there it appeares. So faine would this man cast aspersions vpon your Iustice for taking the life of an innocent in that cause, wherein hee was condemned by his Countrey. When this would not serue his turne, then did hee flie to the Commission of a generall; pleading it as an implicit pardon of that former offence: Not considering that being already a man condemned for treason, he was, as the learned in the Law held, vncapable of another triall, by which hee might haue been found as *Nocent* as before. For he hauing a Commission, to goe into those parts of *America*, vnpossessed by any Christian Prince in league with your Maiestie, and no where else, either to plant or trade, hee made his designe for the Riuer of *Oreonoque*, where hee knew the Subjects of the King of *Spaine* were already planted, which, as he confessed vnder his hand to your Maiestie, hee concealed from you; and this vnder pretence of his gold Mine, which he did apparently to this end, to breake the League, and to imbroyle the two States. Many Generals haue for exceeding their Commissions beene punished, euen for good seruices: how then could he haue escaped, for this his disservice, being against his Commission, if hee might by the law haue beene tryed vpon it? Its cleere then, that he was angry with your Maiestie for commaunding Iustice to bee done vpon him: how then could hee chuse but be angry with mee the poore Instrument

who brought him backe to Iustice, from whence hee intended often to make an escape?

First at Sea, vpon his returne, making motion to be set on shore in France, and to quit his Ship to his company on that condition; for the which hee was blocked vp in his Cabin a moneth together, as himselfe hath confessed vnto mee, and is to be prooued by diuers of his company: By which it is cleere againe, that out of his guiltinesse, he did not so much trust in your goodnesse, as hee saide on the Scaffold hee did too much, or else he had not suffered death. Next at *Plymouth*, after hee was by your Maiesties speciall command, committed to my keeping, hee plotted with two *French* Captaines, by name with Captaine *Flory*, and Captaine *Le Grand*, to escape in one of their shippes, then there in harbour, as he then confessed to the Lords Commissioners, it beeing first euidently prooued against him; by which it appeareth againe, hee did not trust your Maiesties goodnesse, as he writte and said at his death. But I am sure by this he did much wrong my kindnesse, to my vndoing, had not the goodnesse of heauen preuented him. Next hee plotted his escape at *Salisbury*, which my worthy Cozen *William Herbert* first discouered to your Maiestie. Last vpon the same Saturday when I receiued your Maiesties Commission by my Cozen *Herbert*, by whom also I receiued intelligence, that at that instant, he was flying from my custody without my priuity; not hauing as yet made him any semblance of condiscient, so that I almost came on him at vnawares, euen at the instant that hee was putting on his false beard, and his other disguisements: Which declares hee did still distrust your goodnesse; doubtlesse out of the conscience of his guiltinesse, whatsoever he writte or saide to the contrary. And is it any maruaile then, that he was angry with mee at his death, for bringing him backe? Besides, that beeing a man, as he was thought, of so great a Wit, it was no small grieve, that a man of so meane a wit as I, should bee thought to goe beyond him. Yea, but you should not haue vsed such craft to goe beyond him; No? *Sic ars deluditur arte. Ne-que enim lex iniustior vlla est quam necis artifices arte perire sua.* But why did you not execute your Commission barely to his apprehension on him to his house? Why? my Commission was to the contrary, to discouer his other pretensions and to seaze his secret papers, &c. And can any honest subiect question mine honesty, in the performance of such a Commission, which tended to the discouery of the secret intentions of an ill affected heart to my Soueraigne? How can any dislike this in mee, and not bewray his owne dishonest heart, vnto the State? Yea, but though another might haue done this, yet how might you doe it beeing his kinsman and his friende? Surely if I had beene so, yet in a publique employment, and trust laid vpon mee, I was not to refuse it, much lesse to prefer private kindnesse or amity, before my publique duety and loyalty: For what did I know the dangerous consequence of these matters,

which were to bee discovered? or who knowes them yet, of those that make themselves my competent Iudges? But if there were no kindred or amity betweene vs, as I auow there neuer was, what bond then might tie me to him, but the tie of compassion of his miserie? which was in my Soueraignes heart to distribute, when hee saw time, that did command mee, and not in the dispensation of mee, nor of any other instruments power, that is to bee commanded. Hitherto I haue prooued hee was angry, both with your Maiesty, & with my selfe, and therefore his testimony ought not to be of any force against me. It followeth next to proue, that his protestations and oathes, concerning others were false, both before he came to the Scaffold, and vpon the Scaffold. Before, against Queene Elizabeth of infinite famous memory, who aduanced him with great fauour from the dust. For one day my selfe vpbrayding him with the notorious extreame iniury he did my father, in deceiuing him of a great aduenture which my sayd father had in the *Tiger*, when hee went to the *West Indies* with my Vnkle Sir *Richard Grenuill*; which was by his owne confession worth fifty thousand pound: which came all to his hands, my fathers portion at the least being tenne thousand pound that hee might lawfully clayme: Hee answered that the Queen howsoeuer she seemed a great good mistresse vnto him in the eyes of the world, yet was so vniust and tyrannous vnto him, that she layde the enuie aswell of this, as of many other her oppressions vpon him; and that shee tooke all the pearle in a Cabinet vnto her selfe, without euer giving him so much as one pearle. This hee swore to me, and to Captaine *Pennington*, he did so basely and barbarouslie raile vpon that our most excellent Queene oftentimes, as hee can attest, that no man hath cause to beleue his oath against others, that would breake his oath of Allegeance to so excellent a mistresse, that had raysed him from such meannesse to such greatnesse, as we of his cuntry did well know.

Now that hee swore that he was not guiltie of the plotting of the Earle of *Essex* death, nor did insult vpon him being dead, there is a Gentleman of worth, which about that time came from out of a long captiuitie, which hee had suffered in *Spaine*, who touched at *Sherborne*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh* asked him, What they said in *Spaine* of *Essex* death: He answered, They heard not of it there: But that he was sory he heard in the *Iland voyage*, That the Earle had brought him to his mercy. To which Sir *Walter Raleigh* answered, But I trust I am now quittance with him; which this Gentleman is ready to attest. Besides, in his Letters written to others, hee did ordinarily vpbraide him, That hee died like a Crauen: and in another, That the great boy dyed like a Calfe: And he was often heard to say, That he died like a foole, and like a coward. So persecuting his ghost, and insolently trampling in his ashes; that it thence grew into many mens mouthes; That it was better to be a liuing dogge, then a dead Lyon. But a

more eident demonstration there cannot be of any thing, then that an olde Warder of the Tower will depose, that hee saw Sir *Walter Raleigh* the night before the Earles suffering, with his footman onely with him, to come to the Tower, and heard him giue strait instructions to the *Lieutenant* of the Tower for execution of the Warrant, for that worthy Lords execution, which shortly followed him. Whether then he forswore not himselfe euen at his death for publique applause, about the not plotting the destruction, and not insulting on the death of that most noble Earle, and excellent Saint of God ; whose Christian humilitie and charitie, if Sir *Walter* had followed, hee had not called his repentance and Saintship so farre into question, as now he hath done, and so seditiously haue poisoned the hearts of discontented people, nor so maliciously wounded the reputation of an honest Subiect : Who vpon iust reason, beleeuing the disloyall and dishonourable wordes spoken by such a proude vassall against your sacred person to *Monsieur Manoury*, as other his disloyall deeds which hee intended against you : That if he had escaped, he was like to prooue as dangerous a Traitor to this Crowne, as euer *Antonio de Peres* was to the Crowne of *Spaine* ; tooke them to heart, and performed my best deuoyer to bring him vnto Iustice. But whether, I say, hee forswore not himselfe in these things, I referre my selfe to them that are better acquainted with the Tragoedie of that time.

Not to forget in the end, that which hee confessed himselfe vnto me and others, that he tooke an oath vpon the Bible to his Company, which he purposed to breake ; which periury, his Lady hath said, was the cause of all his ruine. And what interpretatiō can my greatest enemie make of his oath, which voluntarily he swore vnto my selfe in the *Lieutenants* dining chamber, the Wednesday after his commitment ; which was, That he loued me as well, as any friend he had in the world ; to which I haue substantiall witness. But in all these things he vsed an equiuocation, as he doeth in these things now concerning me. To which I answere in generall once for all, Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, father to his wife, was thought iustly to except against the testimonie of one *Vaughan*, brought against him, because he was a condemned man : And may not I then except against the testimonie of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, vrged against me vpon the Scaffold, comming from an Outlaw after Iudgement, euen in a case of high Treason ? Yet to answere in particular to the points, hee sayth first ; I neuer did receiue any such aduice from my Lo. *Carew* to make mine escape. And I doe now verely beleue he neuer did receiue any such aduice, as I euer said to the Lords : But that *Raleigh* tolde it vnto *Stucley*, yea, and that many times, I will auow it vnto death, and take the Sacrament vpon it.

To the second ; I neuer named my Lord *Hay*, and my Lo. *Carew*, in other wordes and sence, than as my honourable friends :

amongst other Lords my honourable friends. That is very true, and I would the rest of his Honourable friends vnderstood how farre he named them, as well as I doe. But as euer I beleueed, that he did abuse their Honourable names, to seduce mee, and to draw me to his purpose: So did I promise to my selfe, that some of the chiefe of them being ioyned in the bond either of blood or affinitie with mee, a poore Gentleman, would be a comfort vnto me in the way of my loyaltie, and renounce the testimonie of such a disloyal man, that was neuer true to any, but to himselfe. There is no mans displeasure can further hurt me, then hee hath threatned me, That if I reuealed the things he tolde me in priuate, I should die for it. And die for this cause I am content, so it be not by an assassinate: But whensoever I die, there shall die your Maiesties faithfull and loyall seruant, and one that will part with his blood at as deere a rate as he can.

For the third, concerning the shewing of a letter to mee about money, his wife if shee were put to her oath, can tell whether it were so or no. But vnder the former protestation, I auow it to be true, that he shewed me such a letter; though I thinke it not true what the letter spake. I omit his periury in swearing hee had no designe for Fraunce; when as Sir *Iohn Fearne*, and Captaine *Penington* are able to testifie vpon their oathes, that hee often told them hee had commission to stand them in stead from the High Admirall of France, which confirms the testimony of *M. Mannoury*, who saw the Commission at Plimmouth, as he will depose it. I vrge not his periury in that Article concerning Sir *Iohn Fearne*, that he neuer had it in his thought to goe from *Trinidado*, to leaue his company: which Sir *Iohn Fearn* is ready to prooue, by the deposition of 60. persons, that Sir *Walter* propounded it vnto them, whatsoever he intended. And therefore how this man equiuocates at his death, all the world may see. O barbarous cruelty, to leaue so many gentlemen, when hee had secretly heard that his son was dead, to the mercy of their enemies, without hope or meanes to returne. Where hee also perswaded Captain *Penington* to goe away, who answered him, hee would rather die then lay the guilt vpon his soule of the death of so many gentlemen: But if I would, you lately swore you haue no money left, quoth Captaine *Penington*, without which wee cannot victuall at *Virginia*; Tut, whatsoever I swore (sayd Sir *Walter*) I haue 300, pieces in a corner at a dead lift; as he confessed also to the Lords that he gaue one hundred and fifty pieces to his company to come home: And how then can that be true, which he swore at his death, that hee carried but 60, pieces with him, and brought home neere the same summe. Certainly periury was but a *Peccadillio* with this man, which he shewed also towards me, when he protested that I perswaded him to goe to Sir *Edward Parrhams* fathers house, which is most vntrue: For Sir *Walter Raleigh* hauing a secret intention, which afterwarde

appeared to play the mountbanke at *Salisbury* to pretend the taking of a doze of poyson, by which hee deceiued mee first, that by me he might deceiue others, which was a most base vnmanly part; thought Sir *Edward Parrhams* fathers house, whom he thought to bee a Papist, to bee a fit subiect of suspicion, which hee meant to cast vpon his friend, who had so louingly and worthily entertained vs. For, sayd Sir *Walter*, though the Gentleman would not hurt mee, yet there might bee Priests or Iesuites there that did it: For I remember after my mornings draught, of a cuppe of Ale, which Sir *Edward Parrham* offred me in the Hall, I felt presently a kinde of excoiation in mine intrails, as if some Iesuit had beene the Butler. Now when I saw the pustales breake out vpon him at *Salisbury*, my Compassion I confesse was too credulous to report from his mouth so much, wherein I made no lie, but told a lie: *Non mentientis astu, sed compassionis affectu*, which hath beene ill requited by him to whom I shewed it. But I am heartily sorry for it, that being so farre abused as I was, I should wrong my true kinsman, which moued mee after to no small iust indignation against Sir *Walter*, who had thus abused vs both. When I heard of his often purposes to escape to mine vndoing, to draw him forward to it, which hee intended of himselfe by making of a lie, *Non amore mendacij, sed officij*, the rather because hee had inuegled mee to hurt my kinsman by telling of a lie, which I doubt that Diuinitie would not beare but reason of State, (as the best Philosophers doe hold) doth beare it to bee lawfull to lie for the discouerie of Treason to doe seruice to the common wealth. Yea, but they say, that hee hath not left so sufficient a man behinde him, and that therefore his death is a losse to the common-wealth; I doubt much of both; But no man denies, but he had many sufficiēcies in him: But what were these, but so many weapons of practise and danger to the State, if hee escaped, being so deeply tainted in so many points of discontent, dishonesty, and disloyaltie? He knew, as he writ, that as in nature, so in policy, *A priuatione ad habitum non fit regressio*, and therefore being desperate of any fortune heere, agreeable with the height of his minde, who can doubt, but he would haue made vp his fortune elswhere vpon any tearmes against his Soueraigne and Countrey? No *Coriolanus* heart could bee more vindicatiue, then he was vnto them to whom he did impute his fault. Yea, but hee died most resolutely: Yea, but he was taken most sheepishly. Neuer was there man out of the conscience of his owne corruption and guiltinesse so cowed at his taking, as he was, trembling and weeping to come before Iustice. Yea but he gathered his spirits afterwards, and died resolutely. Euen so hath many a Iesuit done at *Tyburne*; a cancred enemy to God and his Soueraigne: But with this difference, that they died in hope of false Martyr-dome, and this with a desire of a false popular fame.

But he died like a Saint too: Hee hath before verie much

called his Saintshippe into dispute by the carriage of his life: Wee may now iudge of it, by that hee did a night before his death, who after his Conferences with the *Deane* of Westminster, for his better instruction, and preparation of his soule for God, called the Keeper of the Gatehouse (*Master Weekes*) to him, and was curiously inquisitiue to know, whether hee had any *Romish* Priests vnder his charge, and custodie, and what they were; but vpon his answeere (that he had not any) whether hee mistrusted that *Master Weekes* would not deale plainly with him, or would not bee true vnto him, hee presently surceased from any further Inquisition of that matter; which whether it might proceed of an irresolution in the Religion wherein hee professed himselfe to die, or out of a popular affectation to insinuate and applie himselfe to all factions, I leaue it to the censure of the Iudicious Reader, and of such as best obserued the whole *Scene* of his action vpon the Scaffold. But to go further, they say he died like a Souldier & a Saint, & therefore then to be beleueed, not only against me, but against the attestation of the State. O wicked times, to say no more! But my hope is that Religion and the feare of God, and the conscience of our duty and loyaltie to your Maiestie, will sway more with the most and best, by that time men shall from the State be better informed. *Opinionum commenta delet dies, veritatis iudicia confirmabit*, saith *Tully*. Wherefore I doe heere make two most humble petitions to your most excellent Maiestie. First, that seeing I your poore loyall Subiect am burthened and oppressed, with the Testimony of a bitter enemy, of a periurd and condemned man, which is against all reason, conscience, and law: That I may haue your Maiesties leaue to the confirmation of the truth, which I haue avowed to be sufficient; to receiue the Sacrament vpon it in your Maiesties Chappel. The next is, that your Maiestie will be so gracious vnto mee, as to suffer a declaration to come forth from the State, for the cleering of these matters, and further satisfaction of the world: By which it may appeare, that the Iustice of God, and the Iustice of the King, did neuer better meete together in one man: Which my iust and humble request, I hope your Maiestie will not deny to

*Your Maiesties loyall Subiect
and Seruant,*

LEWES STVCLEY."



SOUTH ZEAL.



THE "OXENHAM ARMS," SOUTH ZEAL.
(Formerly the residence of the Burgoyne family.)

NEIGHBOURS OF NORTH WYKE.

PART V.

ASH AND SOUTH ZEAL IN SOUTH TAWTON.

BY ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES.

(Read at Princetown, 20 July, 1905.)

AM offering this year extracts from old documents relating for the most part to properties in the manor of Ash,¹ *alias* East Ash, and in the borough of South Zeal.

I. AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

1364, 15 July. (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) A writ directed by Ed. III to John de Monte Acuto, John de Ferrars, Chivaler, Will Bonevill, John de Ferrers de Church . . . , William Wyke, William Metton, Michael Skilling, John de Estbury, and Peter de Bruges, stating that on the 28 Oct. in the 36th year of the reign, certain lands & ten'ts that had been held in Capite by John de Carreu having come into the king's hand by reason of the death of the s'd J. C. & of the minority of his heir, the king assigned in dower to Elizabeth who had been wife of the s'd J. C. the manors of Gamelton, Ot'y mohun & Monketon, in Co. Devon, and the manor of Andeport in Co. Sutht. as is recorded on the rolls of the Chancery, but that it is submitted by Leonard son and heir of the s'd J.C. that in the assignation of this dower the king was deceived, inasmuch as the s'd J. C. had no estate in the s'd manors on the day that he died, wherein the s'd Elizabeth could have any right of dower seeing that William Chaylon and Vincentius de Berstaple [feoffees] had granted the said manors to the said *John Carew and Margaret his first wife* now deceased, to have and to hold to the s'd J.C. & M. and the lawful heirs of their bodies, and that whereas the said Leonard is the legitimate son & heir of the s'd J. C. & M. he petitions that the manors may be resumed into the king's hands & granted & conceded to himself.

The Commissioners are directed to examine into the matter.

(Pat. Roll, 38 Ed. III, Part 2, m. 46d.)

¹ See "Trans." XXXIII, p. 442; XXXIV, 587.

1364. Writ directed to Thos. Cheyne, escheator of Devon ; to deliver Galmeton, etc, to Leon^d de Carreu.

(Rot. Orig., 38 Ed. III, m. 8.)

1408. (Translated Abstract, E.L.-W.) A long suit, 10 Hen. IV, concerning the **inheritance of John Lercedeakne, Kt.** (39 Ed. III) and Cecily his wife. His sons Odo Warin and Ralph having died without heirs male, Thomas, the son of a younger son Richard, contests the property against the daughters of Warin and their husbands, viz Philippa and Hugh Courtenay Kt., Alianora & Walter Lucy, Margery & Thos. Arundel, who have entered upon and hold it contrary to the provisions of a fine levied in 39 Ed. III by J.L. & C. The lands include "unum molendinum, medietas unius carucate tre, decem acr' bosci & duodecim' librate redditus cum pertin' in VILLA DE S.T." (De Banco, Mich. 10 Hen. IV, Roll 590, m. 457. See also "The Genealogist" (new), Vol. XV, p. 215).

1422-3. (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) Inq. p.m.¹ of **Thomas Archdeken**, taken at Exeter 1 April [10 Hen V]. The jurors James Deancombe, — Whitelegh, Hen. Persen, John Orlhole, Jun, John Furse, etc, say that Thomas Archdeken . . . held no lands or tent's in the s'd Co. of the king or by . . . service [MS. defective] but that a certain Joseph . . . was [enfeoffed] of the manor of Legham with its members called Manedon & Colrygg in the s'd Co. which manor the s'd Joseph after the death of the s'd Thos. by his writing now in evidence dated at Legham the Monday after the feast of St. Matthew, 8 Hen. V, gave and granted to Joan late wife of the s'd Thomas and to her issue by the s'd Thos., and that the s'd manor is held of Philip Courtenay, son & heir of John Courtenay Kt. defunct, now a ward of the king, as of his manor of Palesby, by military service.

And they say that the s'd Thomas, the day that he died held in his demesne as of fee tail to him and to his heirs male by the s'd Joanna 20 messuages, 3 carucates of arable land, . . . pasture, 10 librates of land with appurts in Bokeland in the More, Hoo, SOUTH TAWTON, Whythebrygge, Okeford, Churchill, Visham, and Lobbe, . . . messuagior terrar' & ten suor ib'm ac in dyn'da Wyk (i.e. Dinorda Week, Co. Corn.).

And if Thomas should die without heirs male . . . remainder to Henry Larchedekne son of John larchedekne, . . . remainder to Martin larchedekne, "*clerico*", and the legitimate heirs male of his body . . . remainder to Cecilia late wife of John larchedekne, Kt., defunct. . . . [as in] a certain deed made by

¹ The original, in Latin, is very worn, and in parts illegible.

William Squyer and John Tregodenowe, and dated at Heaunton punchardon 13 Oct. 3 Hen. V.

And they say that 8 messuages, 1 car. land, 12 ac. wood, 100 ac. past. 20^s rent in Bokeland in the More, parcel of the aforesaid tenement, are held of the heir of John Brightle, a ward of the king, as of his manor of Stokentynhide, by military service, which s'd John holds the s'd manor of Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, by mil. service. And the s'd manor ("tam p mortem ipius Joh'is ac occ'one terrar & te'n p'dci Hugonis temp's obitus p'dci Joh'is nup' in man' d'ci d'ni Regis existen") is now in the hand of the king.

And they say that 6 acres of wood and £9 rent¹ in the s'd "villa" of SOUTHTAWTON with appurts, parcel of the s'd tenement, are held of the Earl of Warwick, but by what service they know not, and that the reversion thereof is worth nothing yearly before it falls due (acciderit). And they say that two messuages in Hoo are held of Edward Pomeroy, . . . and that 1 mess. & $\frac{1}{2}$ car. land in Whytebrygge parcel of the s'd tent. in W. is held of Joan who was wife of John Courtenay Kt. defunct, . . . , and that 1 mess, and $\frac{1}{2}$ car. in Okeford is held of Edmund Pyne, . . . and that 4 mess. & $\frac{1}{2}$ car. in Churchill & Visham are held of the Earl of Huntingdon, . . . and that 4 mess. & $\frac{1}{2}$ car. in Lobbe are held of Ric. Denysell & Joan his wife as by right of the s'd Joan.

They say also that the s'd Thomas Archedeken died seized in his demesne as of fee tail by the gift & grant of Henry Lerchedekne to the s'd Thos. & the heirs male of his body, of 5 messuages, 1 toft, 120 ac. land, 20 ac. past. & 4^s rent, in Pydekewill, Ouerham, Netherham, Ilfredescome, Barnestapill, & Aslond . . . paying for the same to the s'd Henry & his heirs £4 per an. And that the sd 60 ac. land worth £36 per an. & 20 ac. past. worth 13^s per an. in P. are held of the Earl of Huntingdon, and that the s'd 4 mess & 40 ac. land in O. & N. are held of Robert Chalons ("chi?") & are worth xx^s per an. & that the s'd 4^s rent issue from a tent. in I. and are held of Richard Haukeford & Elizabeth his wife as in her right. And that the 1 mess. & 20 ac. in A. are held of Richard Cornewail' & are worth vi^s viii^d. And that the s'd Thos. held no other lands or tents in the s'd Co. . . . etc. and that he died 4 Feb. last. And John the son of the s'd Thomas by Joan his late wife (now living) is his heir & is aged 27.

(Inq. E., Ser. I, File 659, No. 1.)

1510. (Translated Abstract, E. L.-w.) 28 Jan. 1 Hen. VIII. Inq. of **John Carewe de Hakcombe**. The jurors (among

¹ Qy.: Was this the Manor of Ash? See XXXIII, 407; XXXIV, 587.

whom I recognize no S. Tawton names unless John Ash & John Martin) say that the sd J.C. was seized of 3 messuages, 1 mill,¹ 3 caruc. land, 10 ac. field, & 10 ac. wood in the MANOR OF S. T. in his demesne as of fee tail, by the gift & concession of *Joan late wife of Robert Vere, kt.*² which said messuages, etc., are held of the king as of his said manor of S. T. by military service and are worth per an. clear £12 10^s, and that Richard Lychefeld, "clericus," by the hand of John Walsche occupied the s'd three messuages & premises with appurts, and received the issues and profits thereof from 22 Nov. 22 Hen. VII to the feast of St. Michael 23 Hen. VII, the late king. And that Thos. Denys of Holcomb Burnerd, Armiger, from that feast of St. Mich^l Anno 23 of the late king to the feast of St. Mich^l A° 1 of the present king, occupied & received the issues & profits of the s'd 3 messuages, etc.

(Exch. Inq., Ser. II, 149, 12.)

1511. 2-3 Hen. VIII. (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) Inq. of John Carewe of Hakcome, Ar, held at Exeter 12 March 2 Hen. VIII, by the oath of Will. Crugge, John Lympney, Henry Copleston, Will. Shapton, John Symon, Peter Wylford, Robt. Kensey, John Boway, Laurence Prouss, Thos. Oliver, John Yoe, Ric. Seyntill, Nich. flemmyng, John Weston & Thos. Rede; who say that the s'd J.C. was seized in his demesne as of fee, of the manor of AYSHE with appurts in the town (villa) of Southtauton and in the same hundred, in the s'd Co. Also of £12 5^s 8^d annual rent, 1 mill 20 ac. wood 10 ac. f & h in WHEDON called the BARTON LAND, in the "villa" of S.T. & in the same hundred. And the s'd manor, rent, mill, etc., were held of the "precavissimo d'no" Hen. VII. father of the present king by military service, as of his manor of S. T. which s'd manor of Ash, etc., devolved into the hand of the present king by reason of the minority of John Carewe son and heir of the s'd John Carewe defunct. And the s'd manor of Ash is worth yearly, clear, £13 12^s. And John Carewe the father died 18 July 18 Hen. VII, and John Carewe is his son & next heir & is aged nine years.

(Exch. Inq., Ser. II, 150.)

¹ Query: Frog Mill? or Week Mill?

² Sir Robert Vere, from whom descended the Earls of Oxford, was the second husband of Joane, whose first husband was Nicholas Carew, baron Hydron, *act.* 22, 9 Hen. VI. She was daughter of Sir Hugh Courtnay of Haccombe and Boconnoc (*ob.* 1425, *vide* Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. VI, No. 30) by his second wife, Philippa, d. of Sir Warren Archdekne of Haccombe, who had held in S.T. 2 Hen. IV, and was her mother's co-heiress (XXXIV, 587, and Vivian).

³ In the opinion of an expert the £12 5s. 8d. rent was probably included in the value of the manor £13 12s., and did not necessarily arise out of the Barton land.

1527. 18 Hen. VIII. (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) **Thomas Battishill** was seized of 2 tenements 40 ac. land 20 ac. field & 1 corn mill with appts. in MEDDELWEK in the manor of S. T. in his demesne as of fee tail. (held of John Carewe de Hacombe as of his manor of AYSSHE) and of 1 mess. 100 ac. land, 20 ac. field. (Ch. Inq. p.m. 45, 120.)¹

1516-17. (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) 8 Hen. VIII. Inq. p.m. of **John Shylston** Held at Okehampton. Jurors:—Will' Wyke, Thos. Bydlake, Steph' Tok', Will. Oxenham, Henry Pollesland, Robert Addiscott, etc who say that J. S. held (among lands in various parishes) 4 messuages & 40 ac. land in the borough of Lydford, 1 mess & 100 ac. in GOSEFORD of John Carewe de Hacombe, as of his manor of ASSHE, and in Yolden of John Kyrkeham as of his manor of Whytecrosse. Walter Wrey is a feoffee. (Ch. Inq. p.m., Ser. II, 31, 34.)

1526. (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) Inq. p.m. held at Exeter 3 Oct. 18 Hen. VIII. of **Robert Donnyng** who was seized in fee tail of 1 mess. 100 ac. land, 40 ac. past, 20 ac. field in ESTE WEKE in the manor of S.T. held of John Carewe de Hacombe as of his manor of AYSSHE, worth £3 per an. Also (in fee tail) of 2 tents. & 4 ac. land in SELE in the sd. manor, of S. T. held of Henry Walys & John Wonston who hold from the king as of his MANOR OF S. T. *parcel of his earldom of Warwick*, in free socage & worth 16^s per an. Also (in free socage) of 20 ac. land in Great Toryton held of Henry Duke of Richmond & Somerset as of his manor of Toryton parcel of his Duchy of Exon, and worth 16^s per an. Also of 1 mess. 60 ac. land & 10 ac. field in the parish of Were, held of Bart. Fortescu as of his manor of Were Gifford and worth 20^s per an. The sd. R. D. died 10 Aug. 17 Hen. VIII. and John Dunning is the son & heir of the s'd Robert and is aged 28.

(Exch. Inq., Ser. II, 165, m. 9.)

1563(?) (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) Inq. p.m. of **William Knapman, Sr.** taken at Exeter Castle, 6 Eliz. by the oath of

¹ 2 Ed. II. Will's de Bateshull by his att. Ric. de Chaddesden, v. Tho. de Swaneseye & Joh. le Porter de Lideford, in a plea of trespass. p. W. de Norwyc. (Exch. of Pleas, P.R. 32, m. 40, also m. 55d.)

2 Ed. II. Walt. de Blackbrome, Will. de Batteshull, Ric. Middelworthy, Rog. de Wolamore & ceteris Stigm'natores, etc. (*Ibid.*, m. 24d.)

12 Ric. II. Benedict Boteshale, quer, v. Rad'm Parys Capellan.

(*Ibid.*, 106, m. 13d.)

23-26 Hen. VI. Joh. Yeo, armig. quer, Will. Battysill & Marg. ux' eius, deforc. de 1 mess, 3 ferl' t're, etc, in Petrokstowe.

(Ped. Fin. Dev., File 87, No. 210.)

For other Battishill Inqns., see XXXIII, 456.

George Ford, Ar. John Raleigh, Ar. Thos. Yarde, gen. Thos. Sentclere, gen. Christopher Martyn gen. Geoffrey Thoms, Will. Noble, Ric. Hockleye, Hen. Sewarde, Humph. Lee, John Stokkelye, Peter Lyde, Ric. Collyns & Chr. Collope, who say that W. K. was seized in 3 messuages, 200 ac. lands, 30 ac. field, 30 ac. past. 20 ac. furze & heath, & 4 ac. wood, in South Wonston North Wonston & Nordon, in the p'sh of Throwlegh (held of Walt. Code, Ar. as of his manor of Throwley in free socage & worth 100^s clear) Also in 1 mess. 200 ac. land, 20 ac. field, & 3 ac. wood, called Crofte in the p. of Okehampton (held of Robert Carye of Begbeare by fealty, and worth £4) Also in 1 mess. 20 ac. land, 10 ac' field, 20 ac. past. 20 ac. f. & h. called Crebeare in the p. of Gydleigh (of the s'd Walt. Code, & worth 20^s) Also in 1 mess. 60 ac. land. 10 ac. field, 20 ac. past. 10 ac. f. & h. called COLIFORDE in the parish of S. T. (held of George Molyns Ar. in free socage, & worth 30^s clear) Also in 1 mess. 40 ac' land, 8 ac. field, 10 ac. past. 6 ac. f. & h. called ESTWEKE in the p. of S. T. (held of Thos. Donnynge in free socage & worth £20) Also in 3 mess. 100 ac. land, 20 ac. field, 20 ac. past. 100 ac. f. & h. called GOSSEFORDE & AYSHE in the p. of S. T. (held of Thomas Carewe of Haccombe, Ar. as of his manor of S. T. & worth £5 per an.) Also in 3 messuages, 40 ac. land, 20 ac. field, 20 ac. past. 4 ac. f. & h. in the TOWN (villa) of S. T. now in the occupation of Henry Arscott (held of John Wadham, Ar. in free socage & worth £4 per ann.) Also of 1 mess. 40 ac. land, 10 ac. field, 20 ac. past, 10 ac. f. & h. called Senthill, in the p. of Morton Hampstede (held of the Queen as of her manor of Southtenge in free socage & worth 40^s) Also in 1 mess. 40 ac. land, 8 ac. field, 20 ac. past. 40 ac. f. & h. called ffenton *alias* Venton lying in the p. of Drewsteynton (held by fealty of Thos. Moncke, Ar. & worth 20^s) Also in 3 mess. 20 ac. land, 10 ac. field, 20 ac. past. 40 ac. f. & h. called fforde murchington and Througleigh in the p. of T. (held of Walt. Code in free socage & worth £4) Also in 1 mess. 20 ac. land, 8 ac. field, 20 ac. past. 40 ac. f. & h. in Gydleigh (held of Walt. Code & worth 20^s) Also in 4 mess. & 4 ac. land with appurts in ZELE (held of the queen in free socage & worth 40^s clear)

And the s'd William Knapman died 6 Nov. last and William Knapman, Jun. aged 40, is his son & next heir.

(Inq. p.m. C. Vol. 138, No. 17.)

1588(?) (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) Special licence of the queen to **William Carew, Ar.** allowing him to give, grant, or convey to John Dingle, 3 acres of land in WHIDDON DOUNE

in the parish of S. T. lying between a place called CROCKHOLL on the N. & the queen's highway leading from Okehampton to Exeter on the S., and between a certain cross ("crucem") called MARTYNS CROSSE on the W. & a cross called NORTHWAYE CROSSE on the E. which land Carew holds of the queen in capite "p. servicia inde debita & de jure consueta."

(Pat. Roll, 6th part, 31 Eliz.)

1595 (?) (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) 38 Eliz., Inq. of **John Furse, Jun.** Mention of Honor his wife. He died seized of lands in Crediton, Dreusteington, etc, and in a ten't with app'ts in Sprayton, and in a ten't with app'ts in S. T. called BLACKESTREATE, held of the heirs of John Wadham, Ar. in free socage, and worth, after the death of the s'd J. F. 32^s per an. clear. In Cheriton Ep'i he holds a ten't called Blackesdon of the heirs of Beaumont. His son & heir is Thomas Furse.

(Inq. p.m. C. Vol. 247, No. 75.)

1629. Inq. p.m. of **John Hore, gen.** taken at Okehampton 5 Car. I by the oaths of Thomas Corindon, gen. Jas. Knapman, gen. Moses Langiford gen. John Stenlake, gen. John Growdon, Sen. gen. Peter Ratenbury gen. Will. Jordan, gen. Nich. Westlake, gen. Will. Ball, gen. Edmund Growdon, gen. Thos. Sampson, Thos. Newcombe, gen. Thos. Yoldon, gen. Toby Hatch, gen. & Walter Searle. Who say that the s'd J. H. was seized in his demesne as of fee in the Manor of Rushford (held of the king and other lords of the Castle & Honour of Okehampton, and worth £4) and in the Manor of Combehall (held of the same and worth during a certain term of 300 years referred to, 12^d, and after the expiration of that term £10 7^s) and in the Manor of S. T. *alias* AISH (held of the king as of his manor of S. T. by military service, but by what part of a fee they know not, and worth £3 per an. clear) and in the Manor of Shapley (held of the king as of his manor of S. T. by fealty & suit of court & by what other service they know not and worth 20^s per an.) and in the Manor of Throwleigh (held of the king of the Hon. of Plympton, but by what part of a fee they know not, and worth 40^s) and in the Manor of Fursham (but of whom or by what service they know not, and worth 20^s) And in the Manor of Ridlescombe (held of the king by mil. serv. in chief & worth £4) And in ten messuages, 10 gard. 60 ac. land, 6 ac. field, 20 ac. f. & h. in the parish of Chagford (the said mess. in Chagford called Frenchbeare now in tenure of W^m Harris held of John Whiddon as of his manor of Chagford, by fealty & suit of court & a rent of 20^s 6^d, and

worth 40^s, and the s'd messuage called Frenchbeare [*sic*] held of W^m Perryman as of his manor of Teigncombe & worth 20^s) And in 2 mess. 1 gard. 100 ac. land, 5 ac. field, 4 ac. past. 20 ac. wood in Moreton Hampstead (held of W^m Courtenay as of the manor of M. H. and worth 30^s) And in one mess. 1 gard. 1 orch. 100 ac. land, 4 ac. field, 20 ac. f. & h. in Colbrooke (held of Sir John Digby of the manor of C. & worth 16^s) And in one mess. 1 gard. 1 orch. 11 ac. land, 2 ac. field, 4 ac. past. in Pinhooe (held they know not of whom, & worth 20^s.) and in 1 mess. 1 gard. 30 ac. land, 3 ac. field 20 ac. f. & h. in Widecombe (held of the lord of Nottesworthie and worth 13^s 4^d) and in one garden 20 ac. land, 2 ac. field, 10 ac. f. & h. in Northbovey (held of John Speccot of his manor of Higham & worth 10^s) And in one messuage one water (corn) mill 1 gard 8 ac. land field & past in Gidley (held of Henry Battishill as of his manor of G. and worth 20^s) and in two parts (in three parts divided) of five messuages 200 ac. land, 30 ac. field, 40 ac. past. 60 ac. f. & h. in Moreton Hampstead;¹ and in two parts (in three parts divided) of 40 ac. land, 4 ac. field, 12 ac. past, 20 ac. f. & h. in Chagford.¹ And in two parts (in three parts divided) of one messuage, 1 gard. 80 ac. land, 10 ac. field & 200 ac. f. & h. in Widecombe (held of Edward Earl of Bath of the Manor of Spichweeke and worth 13/4) And in 4 messuages, and 4 gardens in the parish of St. Paul, Exeter (held of the Mayor [and Bailiffs?] of the city, and worth 20^s).

In that part of the Inqn. which relates to the succession of the property, there is mention of two tenements in Waye in the parish of Throwley, one in the tenure of John Gorven by right of his wife Mary, and one in the tenure of Wm. Searle. (These may perhaps be included in the foregoing valuations.) Also of the Manor of Combehall *alias* West Clifford in the p'sh of Drewsteignton, which had belonged to John Carewe de Haccombe, Ar, who by his will 20 Ap. 21 Jas. I devised it to John Hore and to Thos. Gregory of Plympton Maire, gent. in trust, to certain uses, with remainder to Thos. Carewe his son and heir, which Thomas by deed dated 9 Sept. 3 Car. I gave ("dedit") the s'd manor of Combehall to the s'd John Hore. One Robert Vilwayne Ar. of the city of Exeter, M.D. is referred to in connexion with this manor, tempore Jas. I.

A deed of settlement is cited, dated 5 Oct. 2 Car I, between

¹ I do not find it stated of whom these were held, nor their value. Possibly they were included in the foregoing valuations of property in M. H. and in C.



WELL, IN THE MANOR OF ASH, SOUTH TAWTON.



WELL, THE OLD NORTHMORE HOMESTEAD.
NEIGHBOURS OF NORTH WYKE.—T

the s'd John Hore, Sen. of Chagford, gen. of the one part, and one Francis Whiddon, clerk, rector of Moreton Hampstead, James Knapman of (Derostling?) gen. and John Hore, Junior, son of William Hore of Sprayton, of the other part; in favour, as I understand it, of Margaret the wife of J. H. Sen. and of J. H. Jun. his nephew.

Lastly the Jurors say that John Hore, Sr. died 29 June, without lawful issue, and that William Hore is his brother and next heir, and is aged 50, and that Margaret the widow of the s'd J. H. is living at Chagford.

(Inq. p.m. C. Vol. 453, No. 75.)

1632 (?) (Translated Abstract, E. L.-W.) Thomas Norramore alias Northmoore & Joan his wife, quit-claim for £100 to John Norramoore *alias* Northmore two messuages, 2 gard. 30 ac. land, 10 ac. field, 30 ac. past. 1 ac. wood, 30 ac. heath 40 ac. moor & common pasture for all animals in AISHE *alias* EAST AISHE, WYLLE [i.e. Well] WHIDDON DOWNE & S. TAWTON.

II. SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S COLLECTION.²

[ABSTRACTS. E. L.-W.]

1639, Feb. 6. Wm. Gidleigh of North Lew, gent. for the sum of £40 paid to him as a fine, demises to Andrew Borne of S. T. yeom. the reversion of all that close of land now divided into several closes or parcels called DORNEHILL in S. T. now or late in the tenure of John Bright for life, for a term of 94 yrs. if A.B., Mary his wife and Hugh Borne son of Wm. Bourne of S. T. live so long, paying yearly 20^s. the first paymt. to be made on the determ. of the estate of the sd. J. B. A. B. to pay high rent & rent service, to keep up hedges & ditches etc, W. G. reserving all timber trees, ingress & egress etc. Witnesses Nicho: Hooper, Robertus Moore.

1658, Easter. Common Bench. Final Agreement between John Steer, ptf. & George Gidleigh, gent. deft. *re* 4 messuages 4 curtilages. 4 gardens 1 orchard 28 ac. land 18. ac. mead.

¹ Well is a charming little old stone gabled house with thatched roof. Over the porch-window is a tablet with the letters I. N. 1660. Over a kitchen window are corbels inscribed respectively:—

These perhaps stand for John Northmore and his wife Joane. In the Parish register I note the entry "Joane ye Daughter of Mr. John & Joane Northmore, buried 16th June, 1669." See further notes on WELL, p. 372.

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² By the kind permission of Sir Roper Lethbridge, of Exbourne Manor, E.C.I.E., I am drawing further upon my extracts from the large collection of old deeds which, as I had the pleasure of acknowledging in my paper for 1902, he then placed at my disposal.

26 ac. past. 28 ac. furze and heath in ARSCOTT *als* ADDISCOTT, DISHCOMBE and SOUTH TAWTON. For this quit-claim John Steer gives George Gidleigh £100.

1676, Ap. 16. Indenture between Thomas Battishill of Drewstenton, gent. & Aphrah his wife of the one part, and John Hore of Chagford, Esq. and Thos. Maynard of Sampford Courtenay, gent. of the other part, witnessing that in consideration of a marriage solemnized between the sd. Thos. Battishill & the s'd Aphrah & in performance of articles of agreement made before the marriage and in considⁿ of £200 paid to T. B. by William Price of S. Courtenay, clerk, in part of the marriage portion of the sd. A. and to the intent that she may be provided with a competent jointure in case of her surviving the sd. T. B. it is covenanted etc that the sd. T. B. and A. his wife, shall before next Michms. before the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas acknowledge and levy a fine *sur connissance de droit*, etc, unto John Hore & Thos. Maynard of the messuages lands and hereds. of him the sd. T. B. hereinafter mentioned. Viz. All that mess. & tent. called MARTYN, sit. in the psh. of DREWSTENTON now or late in occupn. of the sd. T. B., and all those 2 mess. and tents. called MIDDLE WEEKE & WEST WEEKE [sit. in S. T.] now or late in the tenure and occupn. of Johane Battishill widow, grandmother of the sd. T. B. for the term of her life.

The true intent and meaning of which fine to be taken to be to the use of the sd. T. B. for the term of his life, without impeachment of waste, Then as for the mess. called Martyne, to the use of the sd. Aphrah for term of her life, for her jointure, from & immediately after the decease of the sd. T. B. Then as for the mess. called Middle Weeke & West Weeke, from & after the decease of the sd. T. B. to the use of John Battishill son of the sd. T. B. & the heirs of his body, etc.

Sealed & delivered by Thos. Maynard in presence of John Weekes.

[The seal attached to Maynard's signature displays the coat assigned by Papworth to Ryde, and by Berry to Ryed, Co. Devon, i.e.: Gu. five lozenges in bend erm. (with a crescent for difference).]

1719. Indenture. Between William Allen Sr. of S. T. yeom. & Jane his wife of 1st pt., Joseph Allen of S. T. his son, &c. Jane Lang of S. T. spinster, dau. of Oliver Lang Sr of 2^d pt. and John Dunning of S. T. yeom. and Oliver Lang Jr (brother of Jane) of 3^d pt. In view of the prospective marriage be-

tween Joseph Allen & Jane Lang, the sd W^m A. & Jane his w. settle on Jane when w. of J. A. and on their issue male or female, with reversion to J. A. All those THREE DWELLING houses with gardens & courts, etc, & all those two meadows lying behind the sd. houses . . . (illegible) Under Joseph Allen's signature is a seal with dog or fox as crest. Another seal (no name) has double or triple star. Witnesses: John Burgoyne, Richard Markes, Wialenn(?) fuens, Abraham Allen, John Yealland.

1733. Will of James Battishill of Levaton in South Tawton. (Extracted from Reg. of Archd. Exon. in 1759.) (Condensed, E. L. W.) To the Poor of the parish of South Tawton 20^s. To the poor of Drewsteignton 20^s. To Mary my wife £—. And, whereas by virtue of a marriage settlement she will be entitled to a certain messuage & tenement called West Levaton in the parish of S. T. immediately upon my decease, for her jointure; Upon condition that she will yield up her right and interest in the said messuage and tenement, etc to my eldest son James Battishill, which is my desire & will she should do, I bequeath unto her an annuity, or clear yearly rent charge of £— for a term of 60 years, if she live so long, chargeable upon all those my messuages & tents called EAST LEVATON & WEST LEVATON & every part thereof situate in S. T. parish. And upon the same condition I give to her the use & occupation of the parlour & parlour chamber, the old cellar & cellar-chamber, part of my dwelling-house at Levaton wherein I now live, and also the pale garden before the said parlour window, and free coming & going to & from the same, for such time only as she shall remain a widow, and (with the same stipulation) so much of my household goods as shall be necessary for her & such child or children as shall remain to her.

Item. To dau. Mary Battishill an annuity of £— for life, chargeable upon my messuage & tent. called Neet in Drewsteignton. Also the sum of £—, when my son Thomas Battishill shall attain the age of 21, or, in case of her decease, to my (surviving child or children) Item, subject to the aforesaid annuity of £— to Mary, I bequeath the said messuage etc called NEET to my said son Thomas B. (with remainder to Mary), also the sum of £—, in case Mary shall be living when T. B. attains age of 20. Item, to my son William Battishill my messuage called MILL or MILLAND in the psh. of DREWSTEIGNTON, and £—, and all corn in the ground. Item, to my dau. Eleanor Battishill an annuity of £—, charge-

able upon E. & W. Levaton. Also £— when 21. Item to my son Andrew Battishill an annuity of £— chargeable upon E. & W. Levaton. Also another annuity chargeable upon the same messuages, from & after the decease of my wife Mary. Also the sum of £— on attaining age of 21. Item, to my brother William Battishill piece of gold, To my two sisters-in-law Mary wife of W. B. and Barbara Battishill widow 5^s apiece. To all my late brother Andrew Battishill's children living at the time of my death 2/6 apiece, and to my father-in-law James Battishill and all his children, other than my said wife, living at time of my death 2/6 apiece. Item to my oldest son James Battishill my said messuages lands and tents. called East Levaton & West Levaton with the appts; as well as all the residue of my goods, credits, lands tents. etc. the said James to pay & discharge all debts, annuities legacies funeral expenses etc. & to be sole Executor of Will. And I appoint my wife Mary, my brother W^m, my cousin W^m Battishill my cousin W^m Ponsford of Burrow, & my cousins Francis Moore of Levaton & Francis Moore junior his son to be guardians & trustees for all my said children during their minority. Witnessed by Cath. Trend Jo. Whitefield John Whitefield Jun^r 20th Jan 1732.

A Codicil revokes the bequest to dau. Jane Steere & deprives her or her husband of any right or share in three pecuniary legacies and revokes the legacy of £— to dau. Mary—and of the corn in the ground at Milland to son William, he to have the sum of £50 in lieu thereof.

Witnessed by John Freke Edw. Morehouse, John Wilcocke, Jo. Whitefield. 18 May 1733. Proved 24 Aug. 1733. Inventory £966. 13. 6.

1737, 12 Sept. Indentures of Lease & Release Between Richard Dunning of South Tawton yeom. of the 1st part, Richard Underhill of S. T. fuller, and Thos. Dunning bro. of sd. R. D. of the 2nd part. and Sarah Underhill dau. of the sd. R. U. of the 3^d part. In consⁿ. of a marriage between Richard Dunning & Sarah Underhill, the sd. R. D. did grant to the trustees & their heirs all those two fields of land & one meadow called HOLE'S GROUND, containing about 9 ac. lying in MIDDLEWEEK within the parish of S. T. which said fields etc. were sometime heretofore belonging to a certain messuage called ZEALE otherwise ZEALE HOUSE, sit. in the boro' of SOUTH ZEAL & then in the possn. of one Thos. Battishill, gent. afterwards of Pinsent Battishill gent & afterwards of John Dunning the deceased father of the sd.

Richard D. & then of Mary Dunning, widow. To hold to the sd. R. U. and T. D. for the following uses, i.e. from & after the death of the said M. D. widow, relict of Jno. D. to the use of R. D. for life, & after his death to the use of S. U. for life for her jointure in lieu of dower. & after her death to their issue if any, or in default to the right heirs of R. D. for ever.

1742, Dec. 1. James Battishill of S. T. yeom. and Grace his wife lease for one year to William Battishill of Spreyton, yeom. & Sampson Newbery of S. T. mercer (with a view to the grant and release of the reversion and inheritance) all that mess. and tent. called WEST LEVATON now in possn. of Jas. Battishill. Signed by James Battishill (seal lion rampant) and Grace Battishill (seal queen's (?) head).

1759. Oliver Reddaway of Belstone, yeom. having purchased the fee simple of Bush meadow, parcel of the moiety of a certain mess. called LOWER COSCOMBE als Cocombe in the psh. of SAMPFORD COURTENAY of Mr. Charles Martin and Sarah his dau. of Okehampton, hereby promises Henry Westaway of S. Courtenay not to do him any voluntary damage by passing over certain fields called Evere Downs parcel of Middle Coskcombe in S. C. to Little Down parcel of Lower C.

1762. Rough draft of Settlement. Between James Battishill of S. T. yeom. & Grace his w. of 1st pt. — Westcott mother of Grace, of S. T. widow, of 2^d pt. and Wm. Battishill of Okehampton, saddler of 3^d pt. ["brother of the sd. James" is erased, so are names of Sampson Newbury of S. Zeal, — Ponnstord of fford in the p'sh of Drewsteignton, gent. & Wm. Moore of S. T. Clerk.] For the barring of all estates for life or in tail, & all reversions & remainders, etc. and for the release & conveyance, etc. by James B. Grace his w. & — Westcote, to the sd. Wm. Battishill of all those messuages, etc. called EAST LEVATON and WEST LIVATON in S. T., Levaton & WAITING DOWNS in the parishes of S. T. & Drewsteignton, and 10^s rent "arising out of one other tenement called Levaton & Waiting Doune in the sd. County." To the use of the sd. James Battishill for life, & after his death & the death of Grace Westcote to the use of Grace his wife, and after her death to the use of the sd. Wm. Battishill, his heirs and assigns for ever.

Proviso and limitation clauses follow. The messuages and lands etc were to be charged with an annuity for life to Grace Westcote ["Elizabeth" cancelled] and after her death

with an annuity for life to Grace Battishill, even during the life of her husband J. B.

1768, Jan. 25. Letter from a Liskeard lawyer, J. Lyne, from which may be quoted:—

“Mr. Redaway has very honestly paid me all the principal & interest due to me on the mortgage of his estate, but how he & the old Gent who took off the mortgage came to leave part of their deeds behind them I know not, unless they took a bottle too much! I have no demand of any kind upon Mr. Redaway, either as Exec^r of my mother (who lent the money) or upon my own account, and therefore shall very readily & justly deliver up all the deeds, an abstract of which I now send you.”

(1624, 6 Nov.) Abstract of Title Deeds to MIDDLEWEEK. Peter Ebbsworthy by Deed of Feoffment conveys to Thomas Battishill & his heires two Mess'es & Tents. called Middleweek otherwise Middleweeks, & two cottages. The said Thos. Battishill by Joan his wife had issue Andrew, who had issue Thomas.

(1672.) The said Thomas Battishill the grandson, by Deed of Feofft. in Cons^{dn}. that Alexander Vogwell & Joan his wife, mother of the said Thos. B. the grandson, had released to him all Dower-thirds as she the sd. Joan might clayme out of any of the lands & hereditaments of Andrew Battishill her former husband & Father of the said Thos. the grandson, grants unto the sd. Alexander V. & Joan his wife one Annuity of £30 p. Ann. to be issuing out of the sd. premises during the natural life of the sd. Joan his mother, and in the same deed covenants to pass a Fine before the end of next Trin. term, & declares the uses thereof in default of payment of the sd. annuity to the sd. A. V. & Joan his wife and their heirs for ever. But in case the sd. Annuity was paid according to the Tenor of the sd. deed then the sd. A. V. & Joan his wife & their heires should stand seized thereof, to the use of the sd. Thos. B. the grandson, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

The sd. annuity was paid to A. V. & Joan his wife during her natural life, who died a great many years since. Thos. Battishill the grandson had issue John & Thomas. John died many years since—unmarried, without making any disposition thereof & Thos. Battishill his only brother was seized and possessed of the sd. premises.

(1672 10 June.) The said Joan Battishill, the grandmother, by her deed . . . conveyed part of the sd premises.

to Thomas Battishill her grandson father of the late Thos. B., and the other part descended to him as her heir-at-law.

(1730, 23 June.) The sd. Thos. B. mortgaged the sd. premises to Henry Garrett by way of term of 1000 years for £200.

(1735, 17 Nov.) The sd. Henry Garrett in Cons^{dn}. of £500 paid to said Garrett and Battishill, assigns over the premises, & the s'd Thos. B. confirms, to John Russell, Esq.

(1739, 23 May.) Hester Wills, Admin^x to Russell, the sd. Thos. Battishill & Andrew B. assign and convey to Will^m Helyar Esq. in Consdn of £650. He the sd. Willm. Helyar by will appointed Robert H. his son, Exec^r. and Residuary Legatee, who duly proved the same & dyed intestate, and Administration to his effects has been granted to Joanna Helyar Spr. as well as Admon. *de bon non* of the goods and chattels of the sd. Willm Helyar.

1787, Nov. 27. Marriage Settlement. Between W^m Moore Sr. of GOOSEFORD in S. T. yeoman, of 1st pt, W^m. Moore Jr. of Langstone in Throwley, his son, of 2^d pt, Catherine Pedler of S. T. spinster of 3^d pt. & Richard Dunning Jr. of ASH in the psh. of Throwley, of 4th pt.

In consideration of £200, marriage portion, W. M. Sr. grants & sells to R. D. Jr. all that mess. tent. & farms called Langson *al's* LANGSTONE MEADOW, and a meadow called CROWENON *al's* CROWEDON MEADOW, all sit. at or near a village called Langstone in the psh. of THROWLEY, and now in possn. of W^m. Moore Jr. and John Dunning. And also all that mess. tent. and dwelling-house sit. at or near Langstone, now in possn. of Jas. Endacott, to hold in trust to certain uses, i.e. as to a dwelling-house which was formerly a barn and a waste parcel of land called the HILL HEAD sit. between three highways near L. and a garden now in possn. of the sd. J. Dunning which is part of the first mentioned mess. & farm. & all ways & paths, etc, to the use of W^m. Moore Sr. for ever, and as to the other part of the aforesaid messuages, lands, etc to the use of W^m. Moore Jr. for his life, and after his death to the use of the sd. Catherine Pedler, for her life, in full for her jointure.

1794. Thomas Rowe of Coryton, yeom. and John Gotham & Mary his wife, to John Newton Jr. yeom. Demise of a tent. called West Battishill in Bridestowe and two meadows and an orchard of uncertain boundary as to whether belonging to West or to East Battishill.

1796, 7 Aug. Draft. Conveyance in fee of ARSCOTT otherwise ADDISCOTT in S. T. in trust & to the uses specified.

Between Edmund Ede of Montgomery in Co. M. gent, of 1st pt. Thos. Richards late of Croydon in Co. Surrey but now of Marten in the same Co. Officer of Excise, of 2nd pt. John Crafts of High Wycombe in Co. Bucks, gent. of 3^d pt. Edmund Knapman of S. T. yeom. of 4th pt. & John Hawkes of Okehampton a person nominated by & in trust for the sd Edmund, of 5th pt.

Mary Oxenham late of psh. of S. T. widow, deceased, being seized in fee simple of & in & amongst other lands (not named) all that mess. & tent. called ARSCOTT, *als* ADDISCOTT in S. T. in her last will dated

(1775, Ap. 8) devised & bequeathed the same (then in possn. of Wm. Underhill) to George Bickford & John Steere, to hold to the use of the testatrix' sister Elizabeth Hole, for life, then to the use of Elizabeth's children, if any (an annuity of £8 to be paid out of the sd. estate to executrix' sister Jane), & in default of such issue, to the use of testatrix' sisters Joan Hole, & Jane Hole, then to the use of the children if any, of both or either.

And the said Mary Oxenham by a codicil dated (1780, Ap. 5) her sister Elizabeth being by then dead, confirmed her own will respecting her two remaining sisters, but as the testatrix had not bequeathed the remainder & residue of her property after their deaths, she now bequeathed to Geo. Bickford, John Steere, & M^r. Sampson Newberry Jr. all her right & estate of the land of Arscott in S. T. for the benefit and advantage equally of Thomas & John Richards, sons not yet aged 21 of the late M^r. Henry Richards, officer of Excise and native of Okehampton, subject to the payment of £100 to Samuel Palmer, son of the late John Palmer of Yeolland, Okehampton, and of £100 to John Palmer, the former's younger brother.

Mary Oxenham died some time in the year 1787, & her will was proved by Jane & Joan Hole in the court of the Archbp. of Canterbury.

An indenture was made

(1790, June 30) between the sd Thos. Richards & Lydia his wife of 1st pt. the sd John Richards (of Burnham in Co. Bucks, schoolmaster) & Mary his wife

of 2nd pt. Thos. B. Luxmoore of 3^d pt. & the sd. Edmund Ede of 4th pt. reciting that T. & J. Richards were seized of the remainder in fee simple after the decease of J. & J. Hole. amongst other lands of all that sd. mess. & tent called Arscott, formerly the lands of William Northmore dec'd. after of W^m. Oxenham the late dec'd husband of the sd. Mary Oxenham, & then in the possⁿ & occupation of W^m. Underhill as under-tenant to the sd Joan & Jane. subject to the sd payments of £100 & £100. to Sam. & Jno. Palmer. Also reciting that the sd Thomas Richards & Lydia his wife & John Richards & Mary his wife, did in Easter term last, levy in the Court of Common Pleas a fine "*sur Connizance de droit tantum*" to the sd Thos. B. Luxmoore, of their remainder in fee in the sd. mess. tent. & premises called Arscott als Addiscott (with other lands & hereds.) by the names & descriptions of one mess. 2 gard. 2 orch. 30 ac. land. 5 ac. mead. 10 ac. past. 20 ac. moor, 12 ac. f. and h. with the appts. in Arscott, otherwise Addiscott and [*sic*] South-tawton (but as yet declaring no use or uses of the said fine). And witnessing that it was agreed among the parties that the said fine or any other fine whereunto they or any of them were party or privy, respecting the sd. premises, should ensue to & upon the several uses trusts etc to be thereafter declared. viz. 1st as to one moiety of Arscott, (subject to payment of £100) to (certain trustees) to the use of the sd. Thos. Richards & his heirs for ever, and as to the other moiety of Arscott (subject to payment of £100) to (certain trustees) to the use of the sd. John Richards & his heirs for ever.

By Indenture dated

(1791, March 25) the said John Richards granted & demised to the sd. John Crafts all his moiety of the sd. premises called Arscott, etc subject to the life estate of the sd. Jane Hole (the sd. Joan Hole being then dead) (and subject to the payment of the sd. £100) for the term of 1000 yrs. without impeachment of waste, but subject nevertheless to a proviso for making void the sd. Indenture & the sd. term of years on payment by the sd. J. R. to the sd. J. C. of £80 & Int. on the same at the rate & at the time therein mentioned, which time is long since past.

And by Indentures of Lease, Release and Assignment dated respectively

(1792, June 25 and 26) between the sd. J. Richards of

1st pt. the said Edmund Edye of 2nd pt. the sd. John Crafts of 3^d part and John Prestage of the boro' of Chepping Wycombe in Co. Bucks, Laceman (a trustee nominated by & on behalf of the sd. John Crafts) of 4th pt. reciting the matters hereinbefore recited & that there was then owing to the sd. J. Craft by virtue of the sd Indre. of mortgage the sum of £— with Int., and that the sd. J. C. had agreed with the sd. J. R. for the absolute purchase in reversion in fee simple expectant of the decease of the sd. Jane Hole of & in the sd moiety, etc, together with the Equity of Redemption thereof (subject to the payment of the said bequest of £100) for the price or sum of £—. It is witnessed that he the sd. J. Crafts did bargain and sell to the sd. J. Prestage all that the sd. moiety of Arscott, etc, etc, for all the remainder of the sd. unexpired term of 1000 yrs. for the consideration of £— paid by J. C. to J. R. and of 5^s. paid by J. C. to E. E.

And whereas the sd. Joan Hole & Jane Hole are since dead, leaving no issue, the sd. Thomas Richards became seized in fee simple of one moiety of Arscott, and the sd. John Crafts of the other moiety.

And whereas the sd John Palmer and the sd Samuel Palmer by their deeds poll bearing even date with these presents acknowledge to have received from T. R. & J. C. the payment in full satisfaction & discharge of the legacy of £100 each with interest—due to them under the will of the sd. Mary Oxenham, And whereas the sd. Edmund Knapman has lately contracted & agreed with the sd. T. R. & J. C. to the absolute purchase of the fee simple & inheritance of their & each of their undivided moieties of & in the sd. heredts. & premises called Arscott otherwise Addiscott, for the price or sum of £700 *Now this Indenture witnesseth* that in pursuance of the sd. agreement & in consideration of the payment of £— to the sd Thos. Richards, & of £— to the sd John Crafts, they acquit & release the sd. Edmund Knapman, and also in consdn. of 5^s apiece paid by the sd John Hawkes, they the said Edmund Edye, Thos. Richards & John Crafts have (according to their several estates & interests in the sd. mess. etc) sold, & released etc, unto the sd. Edmund Knapman & John Hawkes all those messuages lands & tents. commonly called Arscott lying in Arscott otherwise Addiscott in the parish of South Tawton within & held of the manor of EAST AISH, formerly the lands & inheritance of William Northmore Esq. decd, after of William



SOUTH ZEAL, LOOKING TOWARDS STICKLEPATH.



SOUTH ZEAL, LOOKING TOWARDS RAMSLEIGH.

NEIGHBOURS OF NORTH WYKE.—To

Oxenham deceased, from whom the same descended to William Oxenham his son & heir-at-law who by his last will and test. duly executed & attested bearing date

(1761, June 15) devised the same unto his sd. mother, Mary Oxenham since decd. & to her heirs—and now or late in the tenure or occupation of W^m. Underhill. Together with all ways, watercourses, etc—all rents, profits, etc, all deeds, evidences, etc—To have & to hold to the said Edmund Knapman & John Hawkes to the use of themselves & their heirs but nevertheless as to the estate & interest & estate of the sd. J. H. & his heirs, in trust for the sd. E. K. & his heirs for ever, etc.

1795. **Re South Zele Chapel.** Letter to Counsel. In the Borough of South Zele in the p'sh of S. Tawton is a very ancient messuage, formerly a chapel. It is of such antiquity that no one of the boro. recollects the building of it. This chapel as appears from the way-rate book has from time to time been repaired by & out of the monies collected from the inhab^{ts} for the repairs of their road, within the sd. boro. so that it is conceived that the freehold is vested in them. That Duty was done in this chapel about 20 or 30 yrs since on every Good Friday,¹ but the same being from that time discontinued, and rather than it should remain useless, the inhabitants converted it into a school-house,—and school-masters have been by them put into possession of this house, gratis, for the purpose of teaching school there. That about 12 or 14 yrs. since—a Vestry was held in the school-house for the purpose of electing and choosing a school-master. when Langmead was approved of by the inhab^{ts}. of the sd boro' to teach school—who has ever since occupied this house by virtue of his office. But Langmead through his ill conduct & very bad behaviour has gained the ill-will of almost all those who were once his friends & has totally neglected his school, so much so that several of the parents have

¹ A resident of S. Zeal, Mr. George Jope (aged 75), tells me that within his early recollection service was held in the chapel once a year only, on Good Friday, the clergyman receiving for his offices a guinea, which a Mr. John Perkins, father-in-law of the late (nonagenarian) Mr. Mark Cann of S. Z. was "bound to pay him." His own father, Andrew Jope, used to attend school in the S. Z. Chapel building, a Mr. Carwithin being the teacher, and he himself went there as a boy; in fact the school was only discontinued about thirty years ago, when it was superseded by the board school. It was restored as a Chapel of Ease to St. Andrew's by the late Wm. Lethbridge, Esq., J.P., of Wood.

taken off their children, & the school is now reduced almost to nothing. The inhab^{ts} being willing to procure a proper person to teach school there after the present occupant is turned out of possⁿ. they would wish to be advised how possession is to be obtained in a legal manner—if it be necessary to give him notice to quit previous to the bringing of an ejectment, and by whom & in whose name must such ejectment be brought? or may they not unroof the house & leave it in that state till he is out of possession? It is understood that Langmead is not a licenced school-master. There are one or two of the inhab^{ts}. who seem to sanction him in his present situation; will this avail anything in his favour, as a considerable majority is totally against his keeping school there upon any account whatever, or must they all be unanimous before any proceed^{rs} can take place?

An extract of the several items which relate to the repairs of the chapel, & which were taken from the way-rate book, is here inserted, but you will observe that they are of rather a recent date owing to the old way-rate book being lost, in which were mentioned several articles concerning the chapel many years antecedent to this.

[The Reply.] I am afraid that if Langmead is obstinate his possession will protect him from being turned out of this school-house, there being no better title in any person to enable them to resist him. If the repairs done to the chapel had been done by an individual or by a corporation such repairs would have afforded good evidence that the freehold was in the person or body corporate who paid for them. But inhabitants paying highway rates are not such a Body as can take an estate in real property. Though I would not advise the inhab^{ts} to be at any expense in legal proceedings against him I yet think it would not be improper to convene a vestry and upon some evidence of Langmead's ill-conduct pass a resolution to turn him out, wh. shd. be communicated to him, & notice given him to quit the chapel. signed by the inhab^{ts} present at such vestry. Perhaps this may alarm him and induce him to quit upon sane terms. but shd he disregard this notice, and set the inhab^{ts} at defiance, I think they cannot compel him to quit, & therefore I cannot advise them to put themselves to any expense in a litigation in wh. I do not think they will succeed.

M. Dampier Holt *Sept. 10th, '95.*

An account of Disbursements on the Road in the boro' of Zeale¹ . . . by John Gillard, Surveyer—from 1778—[I select a few, only, of the items.—E. L.-W.] Paid for a lock to the chapel door 2/6, To W^m. Curson for timber & labour upon the chapel, 1^s 4^d, to W^m. Bevens for painting chapel window 11^d., to lime about the chapel that the Helyars made use of 2^s.—Mr. Routley bargained with for repairing clock; Joseph Drew, Helyar, for work & *creses* to chapel 2^s/3^d. D^o. for carriage of stones to foot the chapel 2/6. Lintels over the chapel window 6^s. W^m. Lang for righting the hammer and spring of the clock. 1/2. (Repairs for the clock & sweet oil for it 2^d or 3^d are frequent items.) New stapes to hang the weight of the clock to, the old ones being entirely decayed with rust—2^d.

1798. This Indent^{re}. between George Sydenham Fursdon, of Fursdon house in the parish of Cadbury, Esq. of the one part, and Willm Langmead of the boro' of South Zele, scrivener, of the other part, witnesses that for & in considⁿ. of £40, G. S. Fursdon, demises & leases unto W^m. Langmead all those messes or dwelling-houses with th' appurts. late in the possⁿ of Jane Battishill deceased, but now or late of W^m. Gillard, Willm Underhill, W^m. Westaway & James Crocker, lying & being in the boro of S. Zeale. & are parts & parcels of the manors of S. T. and S. Zeal aforesaid. together with all usual ways paths watercourses etc. Except & always reserved out of this demise—free liberty to G. S. F. & his stewards to enter the premises & view the condition of repairs thereof . . . lives of . . . sd W^m. Langmead aged 38. W^m. Westaway aged 28, son of Benjamin Westaway of Zele, labourer, & John Paltridge aged 47 son of John Paltridge of Okehampton labourer . . . yearly rent of 10^s and yielding unto the sd G. S. Fursdon. upon the death of each of them W^m L. W^m. W. & J. P. the sum of 10^s for & in the name of an heriot or *farlen*. & also doing service at the court & courts of the sd. G. Fursdon to be holden & kept in & for the sd manor & Boro' of S. Zele.

1800, March 29. Draft assignment of mortgage term of 1000 years in BRIGHTS TENEMENT IN S. ZELE, in trust to attend the Inheritance, also conveyance in fee of same, to William Knapman.

¹ Old residents inform me that until about seventy-eight years ago the old coaching-road from Okehampton via Sticklepath to Whiddon Down, etc., ran through S. Zele, but that the chief traffic has been diverted to the new road; that running through "Prospect" rejoins the other a little beyond Ramsleigh and near to Dishcombe.

This Indenture is between Geo. Boughton of Hatherleigh Co. Dev. Esq. of 1st pt John Palmer of Yelland in Okehampton, yeom. & Susanna his wife of 2nd pt. William Knapman of the Boro' of S. Zele, malster, of 3^d pt and Thos. Bridgeman Luxmoore of Okehampton, gent. of 4th pt. Whereas by Indenture dated

(1795, Dec. 2) between the sd. J. P. & G. B. after reciting that J. P. was lawfully possessed & estated in the fee simple & Inheritance of the several messuages, tents, etc to be referred to—from & after the death of Jane Hole, it is witnessed that he mortgaged the same to G. B. for £—, and whereas this sum was not paid to G. B. at the day and time limited, whereby the sd. term of 1000 years becomes absolutely vested in G. B. and whereas there is overdue & owing to him the sum of £— only, and whereas the sd. Jane Hole is since dead, whereby J. P. became absolutely vested in the sd. premises in fee simple, by virtue of a devise in her will dated 12 Nov. 1788, and whereas the sd. W^m. Knapman has agreed with the sd. John Palmer for the absolute purchase of the fee simple & Inheritance of the sd. lands etc. for the price of £—.

Now this Indenture witnesses that George Boughton and John Palmer & Susannah his wife, release and discharge, etc, and grant bargain & sell, etc, to William Knapman (and to Thos. B. Luxmoore in trust for him)

All those several dwelling-houses and two fields, or meadows, known by the name of BRIGHTS, lying in the boro' of SOUTH ZEAL in S. T. formerly in the several possns. of Jane Hole since decd, Eliz. Northcott, Philip Mock, William Bibbings, Richard Drew and George Lang as tenants thereof to the sd. Jane Hole, but now of William Powlesland, William Lang, John Powlesland, William Rowe, the sd. George Lang & William Beavins and others as tenants to the sd. John Palmer. Together with all outhouses, barns, stables, orchards, common of pasture, etc, to the same pertaining, etc.

1800, Nov. 29. Copy of Marriage Settlement. This Indenture between John Wensley of North Tawton, gent. of the 1st pt. Edmund Knapman of South Tawton, yeom. of 2nd pt. John Knapman of S. T. yeom. (son of sd. E. K.) of 3^d pt. Henry Scutt of Mannaton (Devon) yeoman and Jane Ley of Mannaton single woman of 4th pt. Jane Scutt of Manaton, spinster, (dau. of sd. H. S. and niece of J. L.) of the 5th pt. & John Scutt of Mannaton, yeom. (bro. of sd. Jane Scutt) and Arthur Knapman the younger of WELL in S. T. yeom. of 6th pt.

Whereas by Indres. of Lease & Release dated (1796, Aug. 26-27) Edmund Edye & John Crafts did grant & sell etc to the sd. Edmund Knapman (and to John Hawkes his trustee) the Lands etc hereinafter to be described, and whereas by Indres. of Lease & Release dated

(1796, Sept. 1-2) after reciting the hereinbefore recited Indres. it is witnessed that the sd. Edmund Knapman did grant & sell etc to the sd John Wensley the said messuages, lands, etc, for £— subject to the proviso that if the sd. E. K. should on the 27 Feb next ensuing the date thereof repay to J. W. the £— with Int. that then the sd. E. K. should release & reconvey the sd. messuages, lands etc to him. And whereas this sum was not repaid, the estate of the sd. J. W. in the sd. mortgaged lands etc became absolute, but subject to redemption in Equity by the sd. E. K. And whereas the sd. Edmund Knapman afterwards on 29 March last past paid to the sd John Wensley the sd. principal sum & all the interest then due for the same, which the sd. J. W. doth hereby acknowledge, but no conveyance of the legal estate of the sd. J. W. was then made by him & the same still remains in him. And whereas there is a marriage intended to be shortly solemnized between the sd. John Knapman & Jane Scutt, etc, etc. *Now this Indenture witnesseth* that in consdⁿ of . . . etc. The sd. John Wensley, by the direction of the sd Edmund Knapman, doth bargain sell & release. And in pursuance of the sd agreement etc & in considn. of the sd. intended marriage—and of the sum of £200 in hand paid to the sd. John Knapman (by the direction of the sd. E. K.) whereof £100 by the sd. Henry Scutt and the other £100 by the sd. Jane Ley as the marriage portion of the sd. Jane Scutt. the sd. J. K. doth acknowledge & doth release & discharge the sd. H. S. & J. L. etc and also in consdn. of 5^s paid to the sd. E. K. by John Scutt & Arthur Knapman—The sd. Edmund Knapman doth grant, sell, etc to the sd. J. S. & A. K. in trust etc All those messuages tenements etc called ARSCOTT otherwise ADDISCOTT in S. T. & held of the manor of East Aish. formerly the lands of W^m Northmore Esq. decd. afterwards of W^m Oxenham. decd. from whom the same descended or was devised to W^m Oxenham his son & heir at Law, who by his last will dated

(1761, June 15) devised the same to his mother Mary Oxenham, in fee, After whose decease the sd. premises were in the possn. of Joan & Jane Hole sisters of M. O. & since their deaths in the possn. of the sd. Thos. Richards & John

Crafts, & were lately in the occupn. of Will^m Underhill as tenant thereof to the sd. E. K. but are now in the occupn. of the sd. John Knapman—together with all buildings, fields, ways, etc. etc. to have & to hold to the sd J. S. & A. K. in trust to the use of Edmund Knapman until the solemnization of the sd. marriage—After to the use of John Knapman for life, after to the use of the sd Jane Scutt for life for her jointure & in lieu of dower & after to the use of the 1st son if any of J. K. & J. S. and so on to other sons if any or in default of such to daus. in order of seniority, etc.

1803–21. T. B. Luxmoore, with George Sydenham Fursdon Esq. (Lord of the Manor of Zele) Account from year to year of rents received, and of charges, etc. No place or personal names mentioned except in the following items:—
Rec'd of M^r. Drew one year's con'vy rent for UPCOTT due Michas. 1803. Do. of George Underhill 5 yrs' chief rent for house & SKAH due do. 1809, Holding survey for leasing plot of ground called Hurchills in Zele for 99 yrs, det'ble on deaths of 3 lives . . . Michas. 1814 Rec'd of James Curson for an heriot due on the death of W^m Curson late a life on HURCHILLS called ZELE . . .

. . . 1821. Remitted to Mr. Harry James bills, value . . .

1805. Jan 31. John Curson of S. T. yeom. to Richd. Creamer of Winkleigh yeom. Draft release of a tenement called ITTON in the p'sh of S. T. in Trust for sale, for raising £—, etc.

1809, Feb 3. [Printed Handbill, and MS. Draft of same and of Conditions of Sale, etc.]

To be sold by Private Contract in Three Lots. for the residue of a term of 99 years, 10 only of which are expired determinable on the deaths of two healthy lives, one (Elizabeth Cooper) aged 25 the other (William Underhill) 34.

Lot I. All that mess. & tent. called DRAKES DOWNS. sit. in the p'sh. of S. T. and now in the occupation of Mr. William Underhill, owner thereof, consisting of two cob and stone-built dwelling-houses in excellent repair; with a barn, stable, sheppen, courtlage, two lnhays and a good garden attached to it. and abt. 25 ac. of good arable & pasture land in a high state of cultivation.

Lot II. All that close or piece of land called TOWN MEADOW and Town Meadow Garden. sit. in same psh. consisting of abt. 2 ac. of extraordinary rich ground.

Lot III. All that piece of land called EAST RUNNESLEY PARK sit. near the above, consisting of 2 ac. held for 99 yrs. on death of one life aged 34.

Should the above not be sold by private Contract, an Auction will be held on the 16th inst. at the house of Mr. John Cooke known by the sign of the WAGGON AND HORSES, STICKLEPATH, in the psh. of SAMPFORD COURTENAY by Richard Sampson a licensed auctioneer. on the part & behalf of Mr. William Underhill.

Conditions of Survey, etc. The annual reserved rent payable out of Lots I. & II. is 7^s and a fat Capon or 2^s, in all 9^s., and an heriot, the best cow or heifer or the sum of £4 in lieu thereof, at the election of Sessor.

Lot III. is under the yearly rent of 4^s and 8^s for an heriot. . . . Auction duty of 7^d in the pound to be paid to the auctioneer immediately after the sale. . . . The several lots are charged with the payment of an annuity of £8 per ann. to Edward Underhill brother of the vendor under the will of William Underhill the father decd. . . . of which £5 out of Drakes Downs & £3 out of Town Meadows and Garden.

Bidders for Lot I. John Lethbridge [his highest bid] £200 John Bickle £155 Hugh Perkins £125. Will^m Powlesland 145. Robert Quick £195 William Langmead £165 John Cooke £190 Samuel Powlesland £180. Bought in on behalf of owner by T. B. Luxmoore for £350.

Bidders for Lot II. John Lethbridge £100, John Orchard £70 John Lacey £93 William Perkins £80. John Wills £85 Saml. Powlesland £90. John Orchard J^r £96 Bought in for £150.

Bidders for Lot III. W^m. Perkins £50, W^m. Langmead, £53, W^m Powlesland 56, John Lethbridge £60, W^m. Rowe, £63, John Cooke £66, John Wills £70, John Lacey £73. Bought in for £100.

1810, Sept. 6. Case on behalf of Mr. Thomas Stanbury, for the opinion of Mr. Thos. Hutchinson, Heavitree Exeter.

(1807, Mar. 28) M^r. John Stanbury, decd., in his life time and at the time of his death was seized in fee of certain messuages in the parish of South Tawton and *inter alia* disposed of the same by his last will of this date, duly executed and attested in the words following [Condensed, E. L.-W.] :— I give devise and bequeath unto Thomas Stanbury my son the fee simple & inheritance of all that mess. and tent. called COOPER'S ASH, in S. T. and to the male heirs of his body

lawfully begotten, and for default of such issue I give devise & bequeath the said mess. and tent. called Cooper's Ash unto my grandson John Stanbury the son of my son John Stanbury and to his heirs & assigns for ever.

Item I devise unto my son Thomas Stanbury the fee simple & inheritance of all that mess. & tent. called GOOSEFORD, in S. T., and for default of heirs male to him I devise the sd. mess. unto Thomas Stanbury son of my son John Stanbury I likewise devise unto my son Thomas Stanbury the fee simple of all that MY DWELLING-HOUSE¹ & meadow wherein I now live and for default of heirs male to him I bequeath the same unto George Stanbury, son of my son John Stanbury.

In the same will there are the following bequests:—

Item I bequeath unto Mr. William Dicks of OXENHAM & to his heirs one clear annuity of £— to be paid out of all those my messuages & tenements called Cooper's Ash and Gooseford yearly in Trust for my daughter Mary otherwise Polly Perkins during her life, and after her decease I bequeath unto the children of my daughter Polly Perkins that shall be living at the time of her death the sum of £— to be divided between them and share alike. Item I give and bequeath unto William Dicks of Oxenham aforesaid & to his heirs one clear yearly annuity of £— to be paid out of . . . Coopers Ash & Gooseford yearly in trust for Ann Cursons my daughter, and after her death I give & bequeath unto the children of my dau. Ann Cursons the sum of £— to be divided between them share & share alike.

After other pecuniary & specific bequests therein mentioned he bequeathed the residuum to my son Thomas Stanbury, and I do hereby appoint him my whole & sole Ex^r. of this my will and I do request that he shall pay all my just debts and funeral expenses.

[Here Mr. T. B. Luxmoore had made the marginal note:— "This request is useless unless they are to be paid out of the land, for by law he is bound to pay them out of the personalty. T. B. L."]

The Testator is since dead, and the Execr. on 10 Aug 1807. proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

[Here follow questions on points of law connected with the bequests and counsel's opinions thereon.]

1810. Dec. 15. Copy of the articles of Agreement (referred to in the Indre. of 28 Sept. 1811) after the purchase "of the

¹ This was Peard's House in S. Zeal, as appears from an abstract in another document.

fee simple & inheritance of all those two messuages & tenements either entire or in two lots called COOPERS ASH and GOOSEFORD . . . and the fee simple & inheritance of all that dwelling-house with its appurts. parcel of the sd. tenement of Coopers Ash."

1811, Sept. 28. **Mr. Thomas Stanbury & others to Mr. Thomas Moore.** (Draft.) Release in fee of certain Closes pieces & parcels of Land called COOPERS ASH & GOOSEFORD in S. T. with Covenants from Mr. T. Moore upon £100 part of the purchase money being left in his hand, to pay certain annuities charged on the same premises and to divide the said £100 to such persons as are intitled to same.

Also Mr. Thomas Stanbury Sen^r to Mr. James Moore. Draft. Assignment of Term of 1000 years in same premises to attend the Inheritance.

[The Draft comprises twenty-six folios, from which I select a few particulars.]

This Indre. is between Thomas Stanbury of SOUTH ZEAL in the psh. of S. T., sergemaker,¹ of the 1st part, John Lambert Gorwin of the psh. of Cheriton Bishop Co. Devon. gentleman of 2nd pt. William Dicks of OXENHAM in S. T. yeom. of 3^d pt. John Perkins of S. T. Woolcomber and Mary otherwise Polly, his wife, and Francis Curson² of the same place, miller, & Ann his wife (Mary & Ann being two of the daughters of John Stanbury late of South Zeal, sergemaker, deceased) of 4th pt. John Moore of WEEK in psh. of S. T. yeom. of 5th pt. Thomas Moore of GOOSEFORD in S. T. yeom. of 6th pt. Thomas Stanbury the elder of the psh. of Drewsteignton, Devon, yeom. of 7th pt. & James Moore of the psh. of Throwley, Devon, yeom. of 8th pt.

The will of the late John Stanbury of S. Zeal dated (1807, March 28) [extracts from same already given] is recited in part & it is stated that by virtue of this will the sd. Thos. Stanbury was seized of the said lands & tents, etc. which by Indres of Lease and Release dated

(1810, Dec. 28-29), and by a common Recovery suffered in Hil. term last, were limited & assured to him; and that the said lands, etc. being put up to Sale by public auction at

¹ Mr. James Crocker, aged 83, who lives opposite the post office in S. Zeal, tells me that most of the inhabitants of S. T. and S. Z. used to be engaged in home industries such as wool-combing, in connexion with the woollen manufacture, and that the "lum" (loom) was to be seen in many a cottage within his recollection. There was a large wool-factory at Sticklepath only lately converted to a grist-mill.

² There was a William Curson, miller (XXXIII, 455).

the house of W^m. Knapman in S. Zeal on 10th Dec last, the sd John Lambert Gorwyn became the purchaser thereof in trust for Thos. Moore & John Moore as witnessed by a certain Deed Poll of agreement between these three persons, dated 15 Dec last; and that Thomas & John have mutually consented to take separate & distinct conveyances to each of them of the same lands, etc, in such parts & proportions as shall be set forth in the sd conveyance. Thomas Moore agreeing to pay £— for his part, subject to the annuities & trusts specified in the will.

And this Indre. witnesses that Thomas Stanbury, on receipt of the £—, grants sells conveys etc. and that L. Gorwyn by the direction of John Moore bargains sells releases etc and that the sd John Moore grants ratifies & confirms to the sd Thomas Moore (in his actual possession now being, by virtue of a bargain etc) and to his heirs (except such messuages, lands tenements etc as are hereinafter mentioned to be excepted), All those closes meadows & parcels of land sit. in the psh. of S. T. containing by admeasurement about 13 acres, respectively known as the WORTHY MEADOW, containing 1 ac. 2 ro. WORTHY, 1 ac. 2 ro. and BURROW CLOSE 4 ac. parcels of a certain messuage & tenement in Aish otherwise East Aish called by the name of Ash otherwise COOPERS ASH.

Also HOME CUDDIMORE otherwise HIGHER HURRAMOORE, otherwise Cudmoore, containing 1½ ac. MIDDLE CUDDIMORE (same *aliases*) 3 ac. & YONDER CUDDIMORE (same *aliases*) 1½ ac. which said closes or meadows etc are known by the name of GOOSEFORD. All which said premises were formerly in the several tenures or occupns. of John Cooper, Will^m. Oxenham, Wm. Northmore, Elizabeth Weston, widow, Thomas Knapman, James Knapman, Mary Knapman, Bartholomew Gidley, Richard Endacott, & the sd. John Stanbury, but now of the sd. Thos. Stanbury the elder, Wm. Stanbury & the sd Thos. Stanbury or their tenants. Together with all closes, woods . . . commons etc to the sd. lands pertaining. Save and except certain messuages lands meadows etc called Ash, otherwise Coopers Ash, particularly described in certain Indres. of Lease & Release and conveyed unto the said John Moore. etc. etc.

From the messuages lands etc. thus conveyed to Thomas Stanbury a high or chief rent of 5^s 2^d is stated to be payable to the high & chief lord or lords of the fee or fees of the sd premises.

Reference is made to an Indre. dated

(1787, July 20) whereby Barth. Gidley, yeom. mortgaged to James Pitman Esq. for £— the several closes e^{tc} hereinbefore described to be parts of the sd tent. in Aish *als.* East Aish, or called Ash *als.* Coopers Ash., which sd. sum. & int. have been long since paid. Also to an Indre. dated

(1792, Sept. 29) between Barth. Gidley of 1st pt. Jas. Pitman of 2nd pt John Stanbury decd. of 3^d pt. & Thos. Stanbury Sr of 4th part. whereby the sd premises last described were assigned to & now vested in the sd Thos. Stanbury for the residue of the term of 1000 yrs. in Trust to attend the inheritance etc., the residue of which term of years is by the present Indre witnessed to be granted by Thos. Stanbury to James Moore, in trust for Thos. Moore.

And to John Moore is entrusted the custody of certain writings & evidences of title (relating not only to the hereditaments hereinbefore conveyed to Thos Moore, but also to other lands of greater value, purchased by the sd. John Moore), whereof a schedule follows.

(1719, Oct. 30-31) Indentures of Lease & Release bet. Jno. Cooper & Joan his w. of 1st pt & Jno. Northmore of 2nd pt.

(6th Geo. East. Term) Chirograph of a Fine bet. sd. J. N pltf. & sd. J. C. & J. defts.

(1721, July 29) Indre. bet. sd. J. C. & J. of 1st pt. & sd. J. N. of 2nd pt.

(1723, July 28 & 29) Indres. of L. & R. bet. sd. J. C. & J. of 1st pt. sd. J. N. of 2nd pt. & W^m Oxenham of 3^d pt.

(1727, Nov. 13) Bond from sd. J. C. to sd. W. O. for securing £— & int. & further charge.

(1732, June 13) Indre bet. sd J. C. & J. of 1st pt. & sd. W. O. of 2nd pt.

(1734, Sept. 11) Attested copy of articles of agreement, bet. W^m. Northmore of 1st pt. the sd. W. Oxenham & Elizabeth his dau. of 2nd pt. & Jas. Amyatt & Robt. Chichester of 3^d pt.

(1745, Oct. 8) Thomas Knapman's will prob. in Bp.'s Court. Exon. by W^m. K. the Ex^r.

(1783, Nov. 17 & 18) Indres. of L. & R. bet. James Knapman, yeom. & Mary K. sp^r. of 1st pt & Barth. Gidley of 2nd pt.

(1787, June 25 & 26) Indres. of L. & R. bet. Eliz. Weston of 1st pt. & Barth. Gidley of 2nd pt.

(July 20) Indre. bet. sd. B. G. of 1st pt. & Jas. Pilman of 2nd pt.

(1789, Jan. 23) Indre. bet. sd. B. G. of 1st pt. & sd. J. P. of 2nd pt.

(1792, Sept. 1) Indre. purporting a declaration to lead the uses of a fine—bet. the sd. B. G. & Elizabeth his w. of 1st pt. & John Stanbury of 2nd pt.

(33 Geo. III, Mich. Term. 15 days St. Martin) Two Chirographs of a Fine whereby sd. J. S. was pltf. and sd. B. G. & E. defts.

(Sept. 28 & 29) Indres. of L. & R. the latter of 4 pts. bet. sd. Barth. Gidley of 1st pt. sd. Jas. Pitman of 2nd pt. sd. John Stanbury of 3^d pt. & Thomas Stanbury of 4th pt.

(1794, Nov. 20) Indre. bet. sd. J. S. of 1st pt. John Cleave of 2nd pt. & Thos. Ley of 3^d pt.

(1799, Jan. 5) Indre. bet. sd. T. L. of 1st pt. the sd Stanbury [*sic*] of 2nd pt. & John Lane of 3^d pt.

(1807, Mar. 8) Copy Probate copy of sd. John Stanbury's will. prob. Prerog. Ct. Cant. 10 Aug. 1807.

(1810, Dec. 28 & 29) Indres. of L. & R. bet. Thos. Stanbury of 1st pt. T. B. Luxmoore of 2nd pt. & Charles Luxmoore of 3^d pt. purporting a Conveyance to lead the uses of a Recovery.

(51 Geo. III, Hil. Term) Ex^m. of Recovery whereby sd. C. L. was tenant & sd. T. B. L. demandant & sd. Thos. Stanbury vouchee.

(1810, Dec. 15) Articles of Agreement bet. J. L. Gorwyn of 1st pt. sd. T. S. of 2nd pt. & Thos. & Jno. Moore of 3^d pt.

(1811, Mar. 21) Indre. bet. sd. John Lane of 1st pt. & sd. T. S. of 2nd pt.

1813, Dec. 29. William Langmead of S. T. yeoman, to John Knapman of S. T. yeoman, Contract for sale of the fee in all that messuage and tenement called LITTLE YOULDEN.

1815, Hil. Term 55 Geo. III. In the Exchequer.

John Knapman impleads William Langmead for breach of an agreement concerning sale to him of a mess. or tent. called LITTLE YOULDEN in S. T. Lawyer (A. Moore) adds opinion that this is not an action that will be favoured in court if it comes out that the Plt. has himself refused lately to complete the purchase.

1820, March 21. Indenture between Thomas Stanbury of the borough of SOUTH ZELE, Woolcomber (Devisee in tail of the messuage lands etc hereinafter described under the last will of John Stanbury his father late of S. Zele, Sergeant-maker), of the 1st pt. John Arscott of the same place, Chandler, of 2nd pt. & John Perkins of same, Woolcomber

(a trustee of the sd. John Arscott for purposes etc), of 3^d pt. Whereas

the sd. John Stanbury in his will dated

(1807, March 28) [already cited] devised to his son, the sd. Thos., among other bequests etc, all that the Testator's dwelling-house & meadow hereinafter described, & whereas by Indres. of L. & R. dated

(1810, Dec. 28 & 29) the same were limited & assured to him & to his use, this Indre. witnesses that Thos. Stanbury grants bargains & sells to the sd. John Arscott for £— the said messuage, etc, wherein the sd. John Stanbury decd. formerly dwelt, & all that meadow, etc, lying in the borough of SOUTH ZELE & psh. of S. T., & commonly called PEARD'S HOUSE & Peards Acre, with its appurts, etc: To the uses and subject to certain provisos etc to the end & intent that the present or any future wife of the sd John Arscott may be barred & precluded from all estate right & title of & to dower in the same or any part thereof—etc.

1820, Sept. 29. [Handbill] Southtawton Devon. To be sold by public Auction at the White Hart Inn Okehampton on Saturday 14 Oct next at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on such Conditions as shall then be proposed The Fee simple & Inheritance of all that messuage & Tenement called HARPER otherwise HAREPATH, consisting of a barn & linhays and about 40 acres of good arable meadow & Pasture land in the possession of Mr. Richard Dunning as Tenant thereof.

The Premises adjoin the Turnpike Road leading from Okehampton to Exeter & distant from Okehampton, a good market town, about 5 miles and 1 mile from South Tawton LIME KILNS.

In viewing the Premises apply to the Tenant, and for particulars to Mr. T. B. Luxmoore Solicitor, Fair Place Okehampton. Mr. George Gould, Land Surveyor; or to Mr. Robert Bevan, Auctioneer—both of Okehampton aforesaid.

Richardson, printer and bookbinder.
Okehampton.

1824, Oct. 21. Notice to Mr. Anthony Ellis, to pay at the expiration of 6 cal. mos. the sum due from him to John Dunning by virtue of certain Indres. of L. & R. dated

(1816, Nov. 15-16) between Thomasin Whitefield widow, of 1st pt. the sd. Ant. Ellis of 2nd pt. the sd. John Dunning of 3^d pt. and Richard Dunning his brother & T. B. Luxmoore gent. of 4th pt.—Viz the principal sum of £— with int. at the rate of £4. 10 per cent; on the security of all that mess.

tent. & farm. & all those lands known by the name of DREWSTON *als* THURSTON *als* Lower Drewston & several fields & parcels of land formerly called CLAY STICHES *als* CLEAVE STICHES but now & for some years past distinguished by some other name, adjoining or near to the sd. mess, etc and formerly in the possn. of John Trend, decd. afterwards of the sd. Ant. Ellis & Ann Ellis his mother, as tenants to Elizabeth Trend & Grace Trend.

1828, — April [Endorsed] Mr. William Perkins & his wife to Messrs William & Richard Brock. Draft: Assignment of Annuity of £— Issuing and payable out of WEST NORDON in THROWLEY Devon.

This Indre. is bet. Wm Perkins of S. Zeal, woolstapler, & Damaris his wife of 1st pt. John Underhill of Throwley, yeoman, of 2nd pt. & William Brock & Richard Brock both of Throwley, yeomen (Exec^{rs} of last will of Richard Brock their father late of Throwley, yeom.) of 3^d pt. Whereas the sd. Willm. Perkins by his Indre. of Mortgage, dated

(1819, June 19) assigned and transferred to the sd Richard Brock since dead, certain Leasehold premises called the NEW WHITE HORSE, situate in SOUTH ZEAL, for the residue of 99 yrs term, for securing £— and int. And whereas by the will dated

(1820, May 14) of the sd. Richard Brock the father, since dead, the sd. W^m. & Richard Brock his two sons, therein appointed his Executors are become entitled to the mortgage debt of £— int., and whereas the sum of £— only is due, all int. having been paid up to date. And whereas Richard Dunning late of Ash in the parish of Throwley, dec'd. in his last will dated

(1825, March 24) amongst other things therein contained did charge his Estate called West Nordon, sit. in Throwley in trust with an annuity of £—, to be paid by half yearly payments unto the sd. Damaris Perkins for her life, and subject thereto devised the same to the use of the sd. John Underhill, partly hereto, And whereas the sd W^m. & Richd Brock have called on the sd W^m. Perkins to pay the sd £— due to them on the sd. mortgage security as Exec^{rs}. but that he being unable so to do, she the sd. Damaris his wife for the full liquidation of the sd. mortgage debt hath agreed to assign her said annuity to the sd W^m. Brock & Rich. Brock; to which they have assented: and the sd. John Underhill, to whom the fee simple and Inheritance of West Nordon is devised charged with paymt. of the sd. Annuity, hath agreed to enter into Covenants for the payment of the

same unto W. & R. Brock for the life of the sd. Damaris Perkins. In Consdn. whereof they have delivered up to W^m. Perkins the sd. security. now this Indre. witnesseth that in Consdn. etc. the sd Damaris Perkins doth grant & sell, & the sd W^m. Perkins doth ratify and confirm unto the sd W^m. Brock & Richd. Brock the sd. annuity of £—. etc.

1828. Abstract of Mr. James Moore's Title to the Fee simple and Inheritance of Langstone in Throwley. [This Abstract covers eighteen folios, but I must restrict myself to a mere outline of the Indres. cited.]

(1691, June 23) Indre. between Reignold Hawkey of Trevegoe in Cornwall, gent. & Jane¹ his wife, sister and sole heir of James Knapman gent. late of Werrington, Co. Devon, of the one part, & John White of Drewsteignton Devon. yeom. of the other part witnessing lease by 1st parties to 2nd party. for term of 99 years or lives of James Robert & Edward White, sons of Lessee, of all that one Mess. & tent. in the psh. of Throwley then late in possn. of Beatrix Moore.

(1695, 20 Dec.) Indre. bet. sd. Reignold Hawkey & Jane his w. of 1st pt. & W^m Moore of Throwley yeom. of 2nd pt. The 1st lease to the 2nd for a term of 99 yrs. or for lives of John Thomas & Simon Moore, sons of sd. W^m. Moore (a Heriot or *farlief* of 10^s to be paid on death of each life) All that House, tent. & land. sit. in the Village of LANGSTONE in the psh. of THROWLEY, together with all commons, ways, waters, etc., then lately in possn. of one W^m. Cornish & then of the sd. W^m. Moore.

(1741, 12 June) Indre. bet. Simon Moore of Throwley, yeom. of 1st pt. & John Brock the younger of Drewsteignton yeom. of 2nd pt.

Reciting that sd. Simon Moore then stood possessed in a certain mess. dwelling-house & lands in Langstone for the residue of a term of 99 yrs. etc. And that the sd. Simon Moore was likewise possessed of & interested in one other mess or dwelling-house, theretofore a Barn, situate also in the Village of Langstone, and of five fields or closes cont. abt. 10 ac., near adjoining, formerly in possn. of Arthur Knapman, decd., but then of sd. Simon Moore, for the remdr. of another term of 99 yrs. det'ble on deaths of Agnes Moore, dau. of sd. John Moore, & John Wills son of Henry Wills of Chagford & the sd S. Moore. And witnessing that

¹ Dau. and son of James Knapman and Jone Whiddon of Drewsteignton and Throwleigh. See Vivian.—R. L.

the sd. Simon Moore did assign & transfer the sd. messuage lands etc & all the title terms for years etc to John Brock, in Trust for the use of the sd. Simon Moore, to attend the inheritance.

(1741, 16 & 17 June) By Indre. of L. & R. bet. Warwick Hawkey, of Trevegoe in Cornwall Esq. (eldest son of Warwick Hawkey late of same, decd. & grandson & heir of Reginald Hawkey gent & Jane his wife late of Trevegoe both decd.) of 1st pt. Thomas Pitt of Boconnock in Cornwall Esq & John Bennett of St. Nyott in Cornwall Gent. of 2nd part John Treise of Levethan in Cornwall Esq. of 3^d pt & Simon Moore of Throwley, Devon, of 4th pt.

Reciting certain Indres. of L. & R. dated

(1739, Oct. 30-31) bet. Fras. Tucker, clerk, & Jane his wife of 1st pt. Humphrey Dean, gent. of 2nd pt. the sd. Warwick Hawkey of 3^d pt., the sd. Thos. Pitt & Jno. Bennett of 4th pt. the sd Jno. Treise of 5th pt. Wm. Waddon, clerk, of 6th pt & Henry Bennet of 7th pt.—And by certain other Indres. of L & R. dated 24 & 25 Sept. last. the fee simple & inheritance of the lands messuages etc. thereafter mentioned were charged with the paymt. of £— with int. unto Jno Treise at a certain day since past. And reciting the contract of the sd. Simon Moore with the sd. Warwick Hawkey, Tho. Pitt & J. Bennett for the purchase of the fee simple etc for £— which was to be pd. to sd. J. Treise in part satisfn. of sd. mortgage money.

It is witnessed by sd. Indre of Release that the sd. Warwick Hawkey did grant sell, etc, and sd. T. P. J. B. & J. T. at the request of sd. W. H. did bargain, sell, etc, unto sd Simon Moore All those three messuages or tents. with appts. called LANGSTONES—then or lately in possn of sd. Simon Moore, Wm. Moore & Jno. White or their tenants—all which sd premises are sit. in the sd. psh. of Throwley and are parcel or reputed parcel of the manor or reputed manor of SHILSTONE.

Together with all liberties, paths, rents heriots etc etc. all deeds etc. To hold to the use of the sd. Simon Moore for ever. And that sd. 3 messuages should continue to the use of sd. Simon Moore and his heirs for ever, free from all suits of court and services to the sd. manor or reputed manor of Shilston, & of all other gifts & encumbrances, etc. *Except* a term of 500 years created by Indre. tripartite dated

(1726, July 28) bet. sd. W^m. Hawkey of 1st pt. Fras. Tucker, clerk, & Jane his w. of 2nd pt. W^m. Glynn Esq.

since decd. Peter Kekewich Esq. since decd. & Humphrey Dean, Gent. of 3^d pt., the residue of which term was by assignment from the sd. H. D. the surviving Trustee then vested in sd. Henry Bennet, & the sd. term as to sd. 3 messuages thereby released, was by Indre. sexpartite of same date, made bet. sd. W. Hawkey of 1st pt. sd. F. Pitt & J. Bennett of 2nd pt. sd. J. Treise of 3^d pt. sd. H. Bennett of 4th pt. sd. Simon Moore of 5th pt. & Oliver Langmead of S. T. Devon, Cordwainer (a person nominated in trust for sd. S. Moore) of 6th pt, assigned to sd. Oliver Reddaway in trust for sd. Simon Moore, and in trust to attend the inheritance. And *except* an Indre. of Lease dated

(1691, June 20) granted by sd. Reginald Hawkey and Jane his wife, the aforesaid grandfather & grandmother of sd. W. Hawkey (both decd.) to sd. John White, of part of sd. thereby released pmises. for 99 yrs. det'ble on 3 lives at yearly rent of —^s.

And *except* one other Indre. of lease dated

(1695, Dec. 20) granted by same parties to sd. W^m Moore, of one other part of sd. premises for like term, at yearly rent of —^s, and a capon or 1^s.

And also *except* another Indre. of Lease dated

(1731 May 25) granted by sd. W. Hawkey unto Simon Moore, of another part of sd. pmises. for like term. at yearly rent of —^s. Also covenant for sd. W. H.'s further assurance.

1704, Hil. Term. Recital of Judgment obtained by Stephen Robyns Esq. agt. Warwick Hawkey Esq. decd. father of sd. W. Hawkey (party thereto) in King's Bench, for £— debt, besides costs.

After the death of the sd. Stephen Robyns, the purchase money of the sd. 3 messuages being paid to J. Treise (appointed Ex^r. in his will) in part of his sd. mortgage money & int. the sd. J. T. covenanted with the sd. S. Moore that the sd. Judgment etc. should not be in any way charged upon the sd. 3 messuages.

(1741, Sept. 24 & 25) Indres of L. & R. bet. sd. J. Treise of 1 pt. sd. W^m Waddon of 2nd pt. sd. W. Hawkey of 3^d part. sd. Thos. Pitt & J. Bennett of 4th part.

(1741, Sept 26 & 27) Indres of L. & R. bet. W. Hawkey (party thereto) & Grace his w. of 1st pt, sd. T. Pitt & J. Bennett of 2nd pt Benjamin Teasdale, gent. of 3^d pt. and Roger Gutely, gent. of 4th pt. Executed by W. Hawkey, T. Pitt, J. Bennett John Treise & Simon Moore & attested to

the signing by all sd. parties by John Luxmoore Ed. Whitefield, & Rd. Musgrove Jr., Also receipt for £—. Consdn. money, endorsed & signed by sd. J. Treise.

(1741, June 17) Indre. bet. Warwick Hawkey eldest son & heir of Warwick Hawkey Esq. decd. of 1st pt. Thos. Pitt & Jno. Bennett of 2nd pt. Jno. Treise of 3^d pt. H. Bennett of 4th pt. S. Moore of 5th pt. & Oliver Langmead (a person nominated etc) of 6th pt. Reciting Indre. dated

(1726, July 28) bet. sd. W. Hawkey of 1st pt. Fras. Tucker & Jane his w. of 2nd pt. W^m. Glynn (since decd.) Peter Keke-
wich (since decd.) & Humf. Dean of 3^d pt. The sd. W. Hawkey did grant and demise to sd. W. Glynn P. Kekewich & H. Dean, all those 3 mess. with appts. called Langstones, sit in Throwley, etc. to hold to the sd Glynn etc. for 500 years—upon the trusts therein declared; and reciting the death of Glynn, and Dean's surviving him, and that by Indre. dated

(1739, Oct. 31) bet. sd. Fras. Tucker & J. his w. of 1st pt. sd. Humf. Dean of 2nd pt. sd W. Hawkey (party thereto) of 3^d pt. & sd. T. Pitt J. Bennett of 4th pt. sd. J. Treise of 5th pt. W^m Waddon of 6th pt. & sd H. Bennett of 7th pt. sd. Dean did (amongst other lands) assign sd. premises unto sd. Henry Bennett for residue of sd. 500 yrs' term, in trust for J. Treise for better securing paymt. of the sum of £— & int. according to the Proviso therein contained. And reciting Simon Moore's contract with sd. Hawkey, Pitt, & Bennett for purchase of the fee simple & inheritance in possn. of sd. 3 mess. etc for £— that day paid sd. J. Treise towards sd. mortgage money & int. And that by Indres. of L. & R. (the latter of even date with the abstracting Indre.) the same premises were conveyed to the sd Simon Moore.

(1754, Nov. 28) John Moore's Will, whereby after bequeathing 20/ to such poor objects of Southtawton as his Exrs. should think proper within one month after his death, he devised as follows:—

Also I give devise and bequeath unto John Brock of Drewsteignton, yeom: my cous, & James Rowe of Chagford, yeom . . . all that my mess. tent. & lands called GOOSFORD, otherwise Goosaford, sit. & lying in Goosford in the psh. of S. T. & now in possn. of me John Moore. And also all that mess. tent & lands called Longstone otherwise LANGSTONE & a certain meadow called Langson otherwise Langstone Meadow, and also all that gistment, fields or

closes called THE WENFORDS or WENVILLS¹ and also all that parcel of land called CROWENON otherwise Crowedon Meadow, all which last mentioned lands are sit. at or near Langstone afsd. in the psh. of THROWLEY, and are all now in the possn. of Oliver Langmead my tenant at a yearly rent. *Except* the Wenfords or Wenvills which are now in my own possn., and all which sd. premises were some time since the land of Arthur Knapman & are now distinguished by the name of KNAPMAN'S LANDS, together with all buildings, gardens, etc etc to have & to hold . . . for a term of 1000 years . . . subject to the trusts herein-after declared.

That if my son William Moore or his heirs shall pay to the sd John Brock & James Rowe the full sum of £— within one year of my decease, in trust for the only use of my dau. Mary Moore, and the like sum in trust for the only use of my dau. Agnes Moore, that then the sd. J. B. & J. R. shall at the cost & charges of my sd. son Wm. M. convey all & singular the sd. lands and premises for all the then residue of the sd. term. unto or in trust for my sd. son Wm. his heirs & assigns, etc.

And it is my will that if my son W^m shall fail to pay the sd. sums of £— within the space of one year as aforesd. & all such costs etc. then all the sd. lands & premises shall continue & be vested absolutely in the sd. J. B. & J. R. etc. And I give & devise the reversion & inheritance of the sd. lands & premises unto my sd. son William Moore his heirs and assigns for ever.

Also all other my messes. lands, tents. & hereds. lying in the pshes. of Throwley & S. T. or elsewhere I give & bequeath to my sd. son Wm. M. his heirs & assigns, he or they paying & discharging all debts which shall be due from me at the time of my death, as by mortgage, bond, note, etc. Also all my goods, credits, & personal estate I give and bequeath unto my sd. son, W^m., charged also with paymt. of my debts & legacies.

The sd. son William Moore is appointed Executor of the will, & is enjoined duly to fulfil the same & to live in peace & love with his sisters.

Bequests to daus. Mary & Agnes Moore. Signed by John Moore as well as sealed & declared by him as his last will & test. in presence of William Lightfoot, Ed. Whitefield, Seddon Whitefield. Proved in Eccl. Ct. of Bp. of Exeter 8 Dec 1763.

¹ See footnote, p. 364.

(1787, Nov. 27) Indre. of L. & R. bet. William Moore the elder of GOOSEFORD in S. T. yeom. of 1st pt. W^m Moore the younger of Langston in Throwley yeom. son of sd W^m Moore, of 2nd pt. Catherine Pedler, spinster, of 3^d pt. Richard Dunning the younger of Ash in Throwley yeom. of 4th pt., reciting the marriage intended bet. sd. W^m Moore J^r & Cath. Pedler, and witnessing that in pursuance of a treaty, etc., & also in consdn. of sd. intended marriage & of £200, the marriage portion of sd. Cath. P., pd. to sd. W^m. M. J^r, the sd. W^m Moore S^r. did grant, sell, confirm, etc. (in his actual possn.) all that mess. tent. & farm called Longstone *als* Langstone & a certain meadow called Langson *als* Langstone Meadow, & all that parcel of land called Crowenoon *als* Crowedon Meadow, all which sd. premises are sit. at or near a village called Langstone, within sd. psh. of Throwley, & were then in possns. of sd. W^m. Moore J^r & John Dunning, & also all that mess. tent. & dwelling-house sit. at or near Langstone, then in occpn. of James Endacott. with all out-houses gardens, etc. To have & to hold the same unto the sd. R. Dunning, upon such trusts, & subject to such provisos, etc as were thereafter expressed, that is to say. As to a mess. or dwelling-house which was formerly a Barn, and a course or waste parcel of land called the HILL-HEAD, sit. between the three highways near Langstone aforesd. and a garden then in possn. of sd. John Dunning, which is part of the sd. first mentd. mess. and farm, and all necessary & convenient ways & paths to & from the same, & the right & liberty of using & enjoying the curtilage at Langston in common with the occupiers for the time being of the other part of the sd. messuage. To the use & behoof of the sd. W^m Moore S^r. his heirs & assigns, and as to the other part of the sd. last mentd. mess. & farm and all the rest of sd thereby granted messuages dwelling-house, lands, etc. To the use of the sd W^m Moore S^r until the solemnization of the sd. marriage, and after, etc. to the use of sd W^m. Moore J^r. and his assigns, *sans* waste, etc, and after the determination of that estate, to the use of sd Richd. Dunning, & his heirs during life of sd W^m. M. J^r. in trust to preserve, etc. Remainder to the use of sd. Catherine Pedler, for life, in bar of dower, and after the death of the survivor, etc. Remainder to the use of & in trust for all & every child or children of W. M. and C. P., whether sons or daus, and with such provisos & chargeable with such sums of money, as sd. W^m. M. should at any time by deed, or by last will, etc give grant limit, etc. etc. with ultimate remainder to use of sd W^m. Moore J^r. his heirs

& assigns for ever. Power of leasing by tenants for life at rack rent for any term absolute not exceeding—years. Covenants from W^m. Moore the elder with Dunning, that sd. messes. etc should remain according to the uses thereby limited, and should be peaceably enjoyed accordingly, free from incumbrances, the dower of the sd. wife of sd. W^m. Moore in case she survived him in sd. lands and tents. excepted. And lastly, sd W^m. Moore Sr. did appoint that Rowland Ball, formerly of S. T. yeom. in whom sd. lands & tents. were vested for residue of certain term of 1000 yrs. in trust for raising & paying unto sd. W^m. Moore Sr. the sums of £— & £— & that all & every other person possd. of any estate, or for residue of any term of years etc of or in sd. premises, should stand possd. thereof in trust for the sd R. Dunning & to attend the inheritance thereof.

(1789, Dec. 17) Will of sd. William Moore of GOOSEFORD. whereby after giving his wife Elizabeth for life an annuity of £8 clear of land & other taxes, payable out of his mess. farm, etc called WEST GOOSFORD in S. T. which premises (without such parts thereof as were thereafter comprised in certain term of 50 years) he charged with paymt. thereof, giving her power to distrain for arrears (if any), etc.

He gave the Parlour & Parlour chamber part of the Dwelling-house of West Goosford aforesd. with a doorway for entrance into sd. parlour to be opened into the back court & liberty of making a Rick in the forecourt & all necessary paths, ways, etc for convenient enjoyment of same to his sd wife for 50 yrs if she lived so long, & subject to sd annuity, etc.

He gave every & all parts of sd mess. farm & lands charged therewith, together with the premises comprised in sd. term of 50 years (but as to them subject thereto) to John Aysh of Clanaboro, & William Dunning of Langstone, both in psh. of Throwley, their Exrs. etc, for term of 200 yrs from testator's death, In Trust for sd. J. A. & W. D. at the end of 3 yrs after his death, to raise, borrow, etc by mortgage of all or part of sd. premises for residue of sd. term, by rents thereof recd. by them (if any) and, if thought proper, by sale of any timber-trees then growing the sum of £— with int. from his decease at 2 per cent. p. ann. above all costs, charges, etc. to be occasioned by sd. trust, and to pay sd £— to his daughter, Elizabeth Moore for her own use etc and subject respectively to sd annuity etc. & to sd. term of 50 yrs & to sd. term of 200 yrs.

He devised & gave his sd. mess. farm & lands called WEST

GOOSFORD to his son Simon Moore, his heirs & assigns for ever.

And he gave to his dau. Eliz. £50 to be pd. her at end of 3 yrs. from his decease with int. at 2 per cent. out of his lands & premises called or sit. at Langstone & WENFIELDS *als.* WENFORDS¹ in psh. of Throwley, and he devised the last named mess. dwelling-house lands etc to his son James Moore his heirs & assigns for ever.

(1785, March 11-12) Recital Indres. of L. & R. bet. sd. Testator of one pt. & John Hooper of Chagford, gent. & sd. John Aysh of other pt. whereby Testator did grant release & confirm certain mess. tent. and lands called EASTWEEK sit. at a village called Eastweek in S. T. unto sd. J. Hooper & J. Aysh upon certain trusts. i.e. To the use of sd. testator for life, & after detmn. of that estate to the use of persons as he might appoint by deed or by will, and in default of such gift—then the mess. tent. etc. called Eastweek to the use of the sd J. A. & W. D. for term of 500 yrs. etc for them, at the end of 3 yrs. after Testator's death to raise, borrow, etc, the sum of £—, whereof £— to be paid to his dau Eliz. Moore for her own use, £— to his son Simon Moore for his own use, & £— the residue thereof, to his son James Moore for his own use. And after detmn. of sd. term of 500 yrs. & in meantime subject thereto & to trusts of same, the testator gave & appointed sd. last named mess. tent. & lands to the use of his son John Moore, his heirs and assigns for ever. And he gave to his sd. wife, for life only, the use of his bed performed and one thing of a sort of all his household goods & furniture to be delivered to her within one month from his death.

Testator gave one guinea to be pd. to each of his sons Thomas William John Moore and to his dau. Mary wife of John Dunning within one year from his decease, etc He gave 40/ and 20/ to the poor of S. T. & of Throwley. And the testator did direct his son Simon Moore in respect of his estate in West Goosford, to open the doorway from the aforesd. parlour into sd. back court, & to erect & fix a proper door therein, and at all times during sd. term of 50 yrs to repair & keep the sd. parlour & chamber over in good condition, & indemnify testator's wife & her assigns from all taxes rates & duties which might be chargeable on

¹ Wenfords or Wenvilla, *alias* Wenfields *alias* Winfields *alias* Wingfield (*Vide* pp. 361, 369). Cf. the term "Venville," which some writers derive from "Fines Villarum," others from Fen field, Vang veld, etc. Cf. also Wenson Manor in the same parish.

s'd parlour & chamber And testator did devise all the rest of his messuages lands, etc, real, personal & testamentary effects, etc, unto his sd. sons Simon Moore & James Moore, whom he appointed Executors of his will. And during the minority of his sd. son James he appointed sd. John Aysh & W^m. Dunning to have the guardianship & care of the sd. James, & of his estate & property, etc

Executed by William Moore & signed sealed & published by him as his last will & test. in the presence of Benj. Southmead William Southmead, Jno. R. Southmead. Proved at Exeter 19 Dec. 1794.

(1828, 25 March) By Indre. of this date bet. sd. James Moore of one pt. & John Dunning of Throwley, yeom. of the other pt. Reciting under divers Wills & other acts etc & particularly the last abstracted will of W^m. Moore, dated (1789 Dec 17) that sd. Jas. Moore was seized in fee of the Mess. etc thereafter mentioned & that sd. Jas. Moore was indebted to sd. John Dunning in £— besides int, it is witnessed that in Consn. of sd. debt of £—, sd. James Moore did grant, sell, etc unto sd. J. D. All those three messuages with their appts, in or called Langstones, sit. in Throwley, parcel of the manor of Shilstone, formerly in possn. of Simon Moore, since of W^m. Moore, both since deceased, after that of John White, but then of the sd. James Moore or his tenants. and all outhouses etc. & all the estate, etc. to hold to the said John Dunning from the day next before date thereof for 1000 years *sans* waste. Proviso for Cesser of the term on paymt. of mortgage money & int. Covenant from Jas. Moore to pay the money. Power to grant, for peaceable enjoyment, etc.

Executed by sd. Jas. Moore & J. Dunning, and attested by T. B. Luxmoore.

[Abstract of Moore's Title to Langstone ends here.]

1829, April 4. This Indre. bet. John Knapman of ADDISCOTT in S. T. yeom. of the one part & Richard Dunning of WEEK in S. T. yeom. of the other part. Witnesseth that the sd. J. K. doth by these presents demise and lease to the sd. R. D. all those messuages & tents. called OXENHAM'S ADDISCOTT, and HOLE'S ADDISCOTT with their appurts. sit. in S. T. in the occpn. of the sd. J. K. Except all timber & other trees saplings & pollards which are or shall be standing upon the sd. premises—and all *mines & quarries* in & upon the same with liberty of ingress egress & regress upon the sd. premises to search dig or work the

sd. mines, etc & to fell & carry away the timber etc. And *except* to the sd. J. K. the dwelling-house and all the houses on the left or lower side coming into the court from the double door & the Garden, Orchard, Little Old Park, Higher Old Park & Long Park Meadow, parts & parcels of Oxenham's Addiscott aforesd. with free liberty for him also to go to & from the same, etc.

To have & to hold to the sd. Richard Dunning from the 29 Sept. next for the full & complete term of 11 yrs, yielding & paying unto the sd. John Knapman for the sd premises called Oxenham's Addiscott the yearly rent of £— etc.

And the sd. R. D. shall during this demise repair & keep in repair in a workmanlike manner & with good materials the sd messuages & premises etc.

And R. D. shall bring unto every acre which shall be converted to tillage, & before the tillage thereof, 8 hogsheads of good well burnt stone lime, . . . etc. etc. [Lengthy particulars as to succession of various crops, dressing of land, trimming of hedges, etc., "according to good husbandry."]

1831, 9 Sept. Indre. bet. Edmund Knapman of GOOSAFORD in the p'sh of S. T. yeom. of 1st pt. Denis Knapman his son of the same place, yeom. of 2nd pt. & Samuel Vanstone of Broadwoodkelly yeom. of 3^d pt. Witnessing the Lease by the s'd E. K. to the s'd D. K. for one year (as a preliminary to a grant of the freehold, reversion and inheritance of the messuages, lands, etc to the same, to certain uses & upon certain trusts) of all that Mess. and tenem^t. with the appurts. called Goosaford, otherwise HIGHER GOOSAFORD, sit. & lying in & near the village of Goosaford within the p'sh of S. T. and all that ten^t. or gistment, with appurts. called TAWTON-FORDS¹ sit. in the s'd p'sh of S. T. All which s'd premises were heretofore in the possⁿ. of Edmund Knapman, dec^d. father of the s'd Edmund K. (party hereto) since of the s'd E. K. but now of the s'd Denis K. his son. Together with all outhouses . . . gardens . . . fields . . . water courses . . . trees . . . commons & common of pasture, etc; and also all that piece of land or allotment now in the occupⁿ. of E. K. (party hereto) sit. on WHIDDON DOWN² in the p'sh. of S. T. containing about [blank] bounded on the N. by the Turnpike road leading from Okehampton to Exeter & Moreton; on the E. by the road passing thro' the common; on the S. by the

¹ Was this the "Tawford" of 1463? XXXIII, 420.

² Cf. the "Barton land" in "Whedon," *ante* p. 328, 1511; and p. 330, 1588.

Allottment of William Moore; & on the W. by the Allottment of Simon Moore.

1831, Sept. 10. Ind're. bet. Edmund Knapman of GOOSAFORD in the p'sh of S. T. yeoman, of 1st p't. Denis Knapman his son, of the same place, by his second wife, formerly Philippa Sampson, widow, dec'd, of 2nd p't. & Samuel Vanstone of Broadwood Kelly of 3^d part, Witnessing that in considⁿ. of £— to be paid by the s'd Denis Knapman unto Edmund K. another son of the s'd E. K. party hereto, by the same wife; within 12 mos. after the death of the sd. E. K. the father, and of 10^s in hand to the latter. He the s'd E. K. party hereto, by virtue of the power reserved to him by an Indre. of 3 parts dated

(1812, Nov. 2) bet. the s'd E. K. & John Knapman, yeom. of 1st pt. (vouchees) Benjamin Austen, gent. of 2nd pt. (tenant) & John Kinderley gent. of 3^d p't (demandant) and of all other powers, etc, grants & directs that the recoverer named in the recited Indre. & Common Recovery shall—as to the messuages lands, etc first hereinafter described, be seized of the same & that the s'd Recovery shall, as to the same, enure And this Indre. further witnesses that the s'd E. K. (party hereto) grants, sells, releases, etc to the s'd D. K. GOOSAFORD and TAWTONFORDS [described as in the foregoing Ind're] All which s'd premises were limited to the s'd E. K. party hereto, by the s'd Indre. of 1812, Nov. 2 to certain uses & trusts for the benefit of the same E. K. as are therein expressed and also all that allottment on WIDDON DOWN [described as before] marked with the letter I in the map in an Indre hereinafter referred to [Not seen by me.—E. L.-w.]. All which s'd allottment with appurts. by certain Indres of L. & R. dated

(1814, March 21–22) bet. John Dunning & George Gould of 1st p't. William Bragg, Thomas Moore, John Moore, William Moore, Simon Moore, Edward Knapman, Thomas Knapman, Arthur Knapman & James Lang of 2^d p't, & the s'd Edmund K. (party hereto) therein described to be of the p'sh of Throwley, of the 3^d pt. were conveyed unto & to the use of the s'd E. K. his heirs & assigns, in lieu & satisfaction of all rights of Common & pasturage & other right title & interest in or upon Whiddon Down; And all the estate, right, title, etc of him the s'd E. K. (party hereto) of & in the s'd heredit^{ies}.: And all deeds & writings whatsoever relating solely to them. To have & to hold the said several heredit^{ies}. & premises hereby released unto the s'd Denis K.

....., to the use of the s'd D. K. his heirs & assigns for ever—subject to certain conditions & provisos, etc. i.e. that D. K. will at his own cost maintain & keep the s'd E. K. (party hereto) during his life with good & sufficient meat & drink, washing & lodging suitable to his degree & quality. at D. K.'s own dwelling-house, and make him an annual allowance of £12. or if the s'd E. K. should prefer to reside with any other person than the s'd D. K. then the allowance to be increased to £16 a year—or at that rate. This Ind're further witnesses to the sale by E. K. to D. K. of his two cows, one heiffer, two sheep, *two soles*,¹ one pair of harrows, & all his bedding, brass pewter & other goods & chattels which were formerly in the possesⁿ. of the s'd E. K. but for some years since had been in the possⁿ. of D. K. though without legal assignment thereof to him.

1831, Sept. 17. Draft settlement by Edmund Knapman of GOOSAFORD [described as before] on Edmund Knapman his son, of all that messuage & tenement called WEST AISH lying in West Aish within the parish of THROWLEY, consisting of two dwelling-houses, Barn, stable, shippen & curtilage and of two gardens, and of six fields closes pieces or parcels of land meadow pasture & moor with their appurts in West Aish and Throwley aforesaid, heretofore in the possⁿ. of Mary Skinner widow, dec^d., since of John Skinner dec^d., and now & for several years past of the s'd E. K. the father Together with all outhouses gardens etc. and all deeds, writings etc. And Denis Knapman, another son of E. K., who ratifies this release etc. agrees to produce whenever required certain Indres of L. & R. by way of settlement, dated 11–12 May 1766, bet. Elizabeth Knapman of GOOSAFORD widow of Edmund K. yeom. late dec^d., and Edmund K. his only son & heir by the s'd Eliz. K. of 1st pt. William Knapman of GOOSAFORD, yeom, John Cuming (?) of North Bovey, yeom. of 2^d p't. & John Skinner of Throwley, yeom. & Joan Skinner, spinster, his only dau. & heir. of the 3^d pt.

1831, Sept. 17. Contract:—Edmund Knapman the younger, of GOOSEFORD, takes of M^{rs} Jane Quick of S. T. widow, for the term of 1 year from Mich. next, a MALT-HOUSE, the chamber over the meeting [*sic*] room, the pigs' house, and a small part of the courtlege adjoining the malt-house, parcel of a MESSUAGE & ten^t. occupied by the s'd *Jane Quick* in the

¹ "Sole" = plough.

boro' of S. ZEAL in the p'sh of S. T., at the yearly rent of £11 by quarterly payments. M^{rs}. Quick to pay all outgoings and put the premises in repair and to keep them in repair, all except the malt-kiln which is to be kept in repair by the sd. E. K.

Signed by Edmund Knapman.

1831. Draft:— Demise by John Knapman of S. ZEAL, victualler, to William Knapman of same place Malster, of the Equity of Redemption in a messuage called STOCKLANDS sit. in the p'sh of S. T. now in the tenure of the sd. J. K. (and mortgaged to John Norrish of Zealmonachorum for the repayment of several sums of money amounting to £—) for indemnifying the s'd W. K. against certain securities entered into by the s'd W. K. with & for the s'd J. K. unto various persons (i.e. to John Bickle in £—, to the Friendly Society or Club belonging to S. Zeal, in £—, to Messrs. Ferrel Braund & Co. in £—, being monies due for arrears of rent on an estate called FORD in S. T. all which notes of hand remain undischarged) and for securing monies advanced by the s'd W. K. to J. K. for 1000 years by way of mortgage with power of sale.

1832, 10 July. Handbill. To be sold by auction by M^r. Jas. Herbert, at the house of M^r. John Brock, known by the sign of the Three Crowns in Chagford, on Thurs. 23 Aug. by 4 o'clock in the afternoon the fee simple & inheritance of all that cap. mess. & farm called LANGSTONE situate in the parish of THROWLEIGH comprising two dwelling-houses Barn, shippen, stable & other farm buildings & abt. 28 ac. arable land now in occupⁿ. of M^r. Jas. Moore the owner, together with an unlimited right of pasturage & commonable rights in upon & over a very extensive tract of uninclosed land called Dartmoor in the same p'sh. with appts.

If the estate be not sold entire the premises will be put up in the following lots:—Lot 1. Three fields or closes called Wintfields¹ contg. abt. 11 ac. [Marginal note, "Not disputed."] Lot 2. Field called Longclose also 2 meads. & plot, contg. abt. 5 ac. [Disputed.] Lot 3. All those fields or closes called the two Four Acres, Stoneland & Stoneland Meadow, cont'g. abt. 10 ac. [Disputed.] Lot 4. Two dwelling-houses barn, shippen stable & other farm buildings with orch. & gard cont'g. abt. 2 ac. [All this lot disputed except the dwelling-house formerly a barn, & a garden & waste spot called the Hill head near 3 highways.]

¹ *Vide ante* p. 364.

. . . . Particulars of Mr. T. B. Luxmoore solicitor Okehampton
(if by letter post-paid).

Simmons, Printer, Okehampton.

1832? (not dated) Philip Walter of Gidley, labourer, maketh oath & saith that he is now as he believes of the age of 74, has lived nearly all his life time in the psh. of THROWLEIGH, & abt. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from LANGSTONE in that p'sh. Well knew W^m. Moore dec^d. the father of the Lessor of the Plft. & also W^m. Dunning & Jno. Dunning dec^d. Well knows Edward Endacott of Moreton Hampstead, yeom. & William Northcott of S. Zeal in p'sh of S. T. labourer, whose affidavits made & sworn in this cause have this day been read to him. This dep^t. further saith he was reared up from age of 2 yrs. with his grandfather Jacob Jerman at the farm called WONSON in THROWLEIGH, sit. abt. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Langstone & lived with him till he was 16 y'rs old. Remembers well the time of the marriage of John Dunning, & that he on his marriage went to live at Langstone & occupied the (?) & lands sought to be recovered in this action & now occupied by the deft. Geo. French. Also remembers the marriage of W^m. Moore dec^d. the father of W. M. the Lesser of the Plft. and that the s'd Jno. D. then occupied the s'd lands at Langstone, the whole of which fields & lands this dept. is well acquainted with. That this dept. well knew Edward Endacott late of Throwleigh butcher, dec'd mentioned in the aforesd. affidavits of Ed. E. his grandson. That the s'd E. E., butcher, did occupy the house or cottage at Langstone formerly occupied by Jas. Endacott, and the fields called the Moor & Rockey Plot. mentioned in the s'd affidavit, some years before the sd Jno. Dunning became the occupier of the lands at Langstone including the Moor & Rockey plot; but this dep't well recollects that the s'd E. E. some time prior to the s'd Jno. D. (?) at Langstone & occupying the s'd lands (including the Moor & Rockey plot) had ceased to occupy the cottage & fields & had gone to another part of the parish & occupied a cottage & 2 fields near Way farm, more than a mile from Langstone. That this dep't's s'd grandfather while dep't lived with him kept oxen which he lent out to the neighbouring farmers to plough their land. That he remembers when the s'd Mr. D. so occupied the said lands at Langstone his coming to Dep't's grandfather to borrow the oxen to plough his land. That this dep't. was then the driver of the oxen & he, dep't, & his grandfather's man-servant Geo. Mudge went to Langstone with the oxen & plough, & at about Mich'as ploughed the field called Four Acres, and the spring after ploughed the close called the Stoneland. That the s'd Jno. D. then ordered the s'd dep't & Mudge what work to perform with the plough etc. That they also ploughed for the s'd Jno. D. the fields called the Long Close & the Lower Meadow.

III. MR. JOHN KNAPMAN'S DEEDS.¹

1782. John Bailey of Whiddon, Esq. to Bartholomew Gidley of S. T., cooper, counterpart of a Lease of a house in S. T. for £24 lying in or near the village of ASH, now in possⁿ of B. G.

1800. Ind're Tripartite:—Whereas by Ind're of L. & R. dated

(1793, Jan 22–23) Barth. Gidley of Throwleigh, yeom. did grant to John Tremlett, yeom. upon trust, to sell at public auction these two dwelling-houses sit. in the village of ASH in the p'sh of S. T., the s'd J. T. grants conveys, etc, to Thomas Moore of S. T., yeom., the s'd two dwellings now in possⁿ. of Christopher Leman & John Woodley as tenants to B. G.

1802. Thomas Moore of S. T. yeom. & John Moore (his brother) for 5/- bargain & sell to James Moore All that the MANOR OF SOUTH TAWTON ALIAS EAST ASH, with the Royalties, Rights, Members, etc. thereunto pertaining, and also all those High or Chief Rents payable unto the lord of the s'd Manor issuing out of the several lands & heredit^{ies}. following, viz:—

W^m Oxenham's lands in West Week £1. 5. 0. For Oxenham 6/- Colston [= Catson?] 1/4 Thorn 7^s Lands in Addiscott 5/6 Elizabeth Weston's Cooper's Ash 4/6 Thos. Battishill for land in Lovaton 5/1 Jas. Knapman lands in Ash 6^d Thomas Knapman lands in Goosefield 2/6 John Steer land in Addicott 5/6 John Steer lands in Dishcombe 3/8 Mary Hole for Downes 3/8 Mary Oxenham lands in Addicott 6/6 Edmund Knapman lands in Addicott 6/7 Browse Trist Hore for Coarse Ever [Mr. J. K. identifies this with Coursebeer] 6/8. Oxenham Coarse Ever 15^s W^m. Moore lands in Goosefield 5/ (not paid) Edmund Knapman's Cann's Goosefield 3/4 Rich. Hole for Goosefield 1/8

¹ Mr. John Knapman, lord of the manor of Ash, *alias* East Ash, in the parish of S. T., has submitted to my examination his own documents, and has kindly given his consent to the publication of any matter relating to this property. He informs me that his grandfather was the owner (by purchase) of WELL, that his father bought the northern moiety of EAST ASH, and that he himself lately purchased the southern moiety, in which he now resides. Also that the Denis Knapman referred to in one of his deeds, was not related to him, but was a tenant under Mrs. Mary Eastabrook.

Mr. Knapman has enjoyed a very successful career as an agriculturist, a breeder of Dartmoor sheep, etc., and has won, I am told, over 400 prizes for his exhibits at the County Shows and in London and other centres.

Amounting in the whole to £6. 7. 10. And also all that the High or Chief Rent of 4^d. payable by W^m. Ash to the lord or owner of the Manor of Throwley, yearly, out of a certain tent. called *Higher Wonson*, and also all those several tents. and farms called by the several names of Weeks, Tolly's Ash, Westaway & Eastabrook or Late Cudamores, containing about 100 acres of land, lately in the occpⁿ. of Arthur Knapman, but now of Thos. & John Moore, and also of that Close of Land called King's Meadow (three-quarters acre) now lately in lease for three lives, at a rent of 6^d. per annum (*Excepting* out of the s^d tent^t. called Tollys Ash a certain close of land called Chill Park, 1 ac. 3 rd. & also excepting a certain dwelling & tent now or late in lease for 3 y^{rs} to Bart. Gidley, which s^d close called Chill Park has been allowed to a certⁿ. ten^t. called WELL¹ in the p^{sh} of S. T.) with all Rights, etc, etc. [as in deed of 1820].

1820.

Whereas Thomas Moore of S. T. yeom. stands seized of himself & his heirs of one divided moiety of the manor of South Tawton & of the high & ehief rents herein-after mentioned & of the fee-simple of the tenement, farm lands, etc, hereinafter described, he mortgaged the same for £800 to William Wippell of Thorverton, yeom. To wit all

¹ To John Northmore, Esq., of Abbey Mead, Tavistock, I am indebted for further notes on WYLL *als* WELL, the "cradle" of his race, which he visited in September, 1858, in order to make some sketches of the place. On that occasion Mr. Northmore was informed by [the then owner, Edward] Knapman that his father [Edward], who had recently died aged 88, well remembered the whole front being walled in all round, and that there was a "brave old gateway with double doors" as an entrance. Mrs. Knapman, too, said that she had heard that while a former owner named Coombe lived in the house one of the rooms was "never quiet" until, on the partition wall being removed, a lot of money was found concealed therein, after which there was no more disturbance by the "ghosts."

Mr. Northmore's decipherment of the inscriptions differs from my own; he considers that over the porch to be "E. N. 1600," for Edward Northmore, who was baptized at S. T. May 3, 1560, and buried there March 29, 1629, and reads those on the window corbels as "J. N.-J.—1641," indicating John Northmore (Attorney-at-Law and Chief Forester of Dartmoor by the Earl of Bath's Patent, 1600), who married Joane, in 1633 (S. T. register), daughter of John Stronge of Tor Hill, the next estate to Well. [*Vide* Ped. of Northmores of Cleve, etc., in Col. Vivian's "Visitations of Co. Devon," and the account of Wonson Manor house, another Northmore property, in Chas. Worthy's "Devon Wills."]

A clergyman who at my request (without any suggestion as to possible decipherments) has kindly examined the inscriptions, reads the first:—I. N. 1660, or *possibly* 1600, and the others, I. N., I., 164i; but notes that the 4 looks as if it had been "cut over a cipher as a correction."

Well is held by Mr. Courtier of Mr. John Knapman of Thorne.

See footnote on WELL, *ante* p. 333.

that the divided moiety of the MANOR OF SOUTH TAWTON otherwise EAST ASH, and also the High & Chief rents issuing out of the several lands & hereditaments following:—viz.—For W^m. Oxenham's lands in West Week £1. 5. 0 Oxenham 6^s. Colston 1/4^d Thorn 7^s Lands in Addiscott—Elizabeth Weston's Coopers Ash 4/6 Thos. Battishill for lands in Levaton 5/1 Jas. Knapman for lands in Ash 8^d Thomas Knapman [ancestor of the present M^r. John K.] for lands in Goosefield 2/6 John Steer for lands in Addicott 5/6 John Steer for lands in Dishcombe 3/8 Mary Hole for Downes 3/7 Browse Trist Hoare for Coarse Ever [M^r. J. K. identifies this with Coarse Beer where — Powlesland lives] 6/8 Oxenham Course Ever 15^s/ W^m. Moore's lands in Goosefield 5^s (not paid) Edmund Knapman's [brother of Dennis] Cann's Goosefield [in Higher Goosaford] 3/4 Richard Hole for Goosefield 1/8, Amounting in the whole to £6. 7. 10 And also all that the high & chief-rent of 4/ payable by W^m Ash to the *lord or owner of Throwley* yearly out a certain tenement called Higher Wonson, and also the entirety of all that dwelling-house, etc. called Tolby's Ash, & a barn, shippen & courtlage part of a tenement called Westaway, and a barn part of a ten^t. called Eastabrook or Late Cuddamores & also the following fields closes or parcels of land called the Plot, the Great Slade, the Little Slade, the Katherine Hornies and the Stitches, being part of the ten^t. called Westaway, and the Higher Cudamore, the Lower Cudamore, and the Town-Meadows, being part of the s'd tent called Eastabrook or Late Cudamores, and the Combeshead, the Worthy, a lane called the Worthy Lane, the Little Tolby's Works, the Great Tolby's Works, the Shortland, the Shortland Moor, the Coppice, the Long Meadow, the Calves' Meadow, & the Common Meadow, being parts of the s'd ten^t called Tolby's Ash, and the Slade, being part of a ten^t. called Weeks, Together with a divided moiety of all Rights, Royalties, Escheats, Reliefs, Courts-leet, Court Baron, View of Frankpledge, Heriots, Waifs, Estrays, Goods & Chattels of Felons, Deodands, Treasure-trove, fishing, fowling, hunting, Franchises, Liberties, Rents, Suits, Services, etc—to the s'd John Pidley . . . to the absolute use of the s'd J. P. and his heirs for ever, But upon Trust . . . that whenever W^m. Wippell shall require, J. P. shall sell the s'd moiety, . . . etc.

1826. M^r. Thomas Moore to M^r. John Brock, conveyance in fee of several messuages—i.e. all those *two messuages* which

(since Feb. 1800) have been rebuilt by the s'd Thos. Moore in the village of ASH, formerly in occupⁿ. of Christopher Leman & John Woodley, but now of Thos. Moore.

1832. Mr. Richard Lee of Pottles in Exminster, Thomas Lee of Crediton, Denis Knapman of EAST GOOSEFORD, Mr. Fras. Lee & others to M^{rs}. Mary Eastabrook Release in Fee of several closes etc.

1833. Simon Moore to W. Harvey. Mortgage in Fee of premises at ASH.

THE RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF EXMOOR AND ITS BORDERS.

PART I.

BY REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A., AND R. HANSFORD WORTH.

(Read at Princetown, 21 July, 1905.)

INTRODUCTION.

WRITING in 1879, the late R. N. WORTH stated that "the antiquities of this district [Exmoor] have never received the attention they deserve, and the Forest may therefore be commended to the attention of zealous and discreet archæologists." With the exception of the record of one stone row, and the description of the inscribed stone on Winsford Hill, matters remained as when he wrote, until the spring of the present year.

The effort now made to remedy this neglect had its origin in the limited intent of barrow-opening. It soon, however, became evident that the stone monuments, at first regarded as interesting adjuncts to barrows, must from their number and importance receive more detailed treatment. In this paper we deal only with a selection, and those only which are within reasonable reach from *Parracombe*. There remain many others which we hope subsequently to describe.

The boundary between Devon and Somerset, after passing north-west to *Shoulbury Common*, proceeds almost due north to *Saddle Stone*, and here, just four miles from the coast, turns abruptly eastward, continuing in the last-named direction for a distance of five miles to *Badgeworthy Water*, and then following that stream northward. There is thus given to Devonshire a stretch of moorland which, taken with the area west of the boundary from *Saddle Stone* to *Five Barrows*, justly entitles us to regard Exmoor as in part our own. Archæology can, however, know nothing of artificial limits, and we shall not hesitate when necessary,

which it rarely will be, to make short excursions over the border.

Surrounding the forest of Exmoor, and undivided from it, there were, in the old days, large and wild commons, many of which have only been enclosed within the past thirty years or so. The process of enclosure has sadly told on the rude stone monuments. These were hindrances to tillage, and in a county where large, well-shapen stones are scarce, the requirements of field drains and gateposts have to a great extent been met by the pillage of prehistoric remains, and we suspect, with only too good reason, that the boundary stones marking the limits of Devon have mainly been derived from the same source. Thus it comes that we have a mere remnant of the former wealth of our district to describe, and that remnant is in present danger of disappearance. Dartmoor itself has known no such wholesale destruction.

LITERATURE.

Although so long forgotten, the rude stone monuments of North Devon and Exmoor are by no means without references in literature. To this we owe it that we can reconstruct with fair certainty some of the remains which formerly existed on *Maddocks Down*, and to this also we probably owe in part the neglect of the *Exmoor* district. For it is curious that, as long ago as 1630, we find WESTCOTE categorically denying the existence of the very stones which we are about to describe.

The importance of this literature is such that we now quote fully those references which we have been able to discover. The authors are:—

- (1) WILLIAM CAMDEN, "Britannia," dating 1607.
- (2) JOHN SPEED, description attached to his map of Devon, possibly dating from 1611, but quoted from 1627 edition.
- (3) TRISTRAM RISDON, "Chorographical Description of Devon," *circ.* 1630; quoted from 1811 edition.
- (4) THOMAS WESTCOTE, *circ.* 1630; quoted from Polwhele's transcript of portion of Portledge MS., given in "Historical Views of Devonshire." The original manuscript since lost.
- (5) "A GENTLEMAN FROM BARNSTAPLE," 1751. A correspondent of Dean Milles, cited by Polwhele in work mentioned above.

- (6) An anonymous correspondent of Polwhele, *circ.* 1793, *op. cit.*
- (7) REV. SAMUEL BADCOCK, *circ.* 1786. Notes on Chapple.
- (7a) BADCOCK, prior to 1793, to Sir George Yonge, cited by Polwhele, *op. cit.*
- (7b) BADCOCK, prior to 1793, cited by Polwhele, *op. cit.*
- (8) D. & S. LYSONS, 1822, "Magna Britannia," Vol. VI, "Devonshire."
- (9) J. LL. W. PAGE, 1890, "An Exploration of Exmoor."
- (9a) J. LL. W. PAGE, 1890, "Transactions of Somersetshire Archæological Society."

And we might possibly add to the literature the Ordnance Survey of 1886-7, published in 1890-1. On this many groups of stones are marked, without recognition of their antiquity. Many others which we describe are not entered on the Survey, and in some instances the word "stones" refers to rare natural outcrops.

- (1) CAMDEN, 1607, p. 147.

Hic flu. (Isca) fontes habet in *Exmore* squallenti & infæcundo iuxta Sabrinianum fretum solo, quod magna ex parte Somersettensis censetur agri, & in quo nonnulla visuntur antiqui operis monumenta, videlicet saxa alibi in triangulum, alibi in orbem disposita, & inter ea unum Anglo-Saxonicis, vel potius Danicis literis inscriptum ad dirigendum eos, ut videtur, qui illac iter haberent.

- 1610, p. 203.

This river (Isca) hath his head and springeth first in a weely and barren ground named *Exmore*, neere unto Severne sea, a great part whereof is counted within Sommersetshire; and wherein, there are seen certaine monuments of anticke work, to wit, stones pitched in order, some triangle wise, others in a round circle; and one among the rest with an inscription in Saxon letters, or Danish rather, to direct those (as it should seeme) who were to travaile that way.

- (2) JOHN SPEED. Ed. 1627. Bk. I, chap. x. p. 19, "Devonshire."

Places memorable in this countie remaining for signes of Battles, or other antiquities are these: upon *Exmore* certaine Monuments of Anticke worke are erected, which are stones pitched in order, some triangle-wise, and some in round compasse: these no doubt were trophies of victories there obtained, either by the *Romans*, *Saxons* or *Danes*, and with *Danish* letters one of them is inscribed, giving direction to such as should travell that way.

This quotation reached Polwhele through the intermediary of Wormius. We append the reference:—

SPEED. Cited by *Wormius*, who in turn is quoted by

Polwhele, 1793, "Historical Views of Devonshire," Vol. I, p. 61.

J. Speed in *descriptione Devon, ad Exmore Saxa in Triangulum, alia in orbem erecta* (trophæa certe victoriarum quas Romani, Saxones, vel Dani obtinuerunt) ac Danicis literis unum inscribi refert.—(Worm., p. 67; *Polwhele, op cit.*, p. 61.)

(3) TRISTRAM RISDON, *circ.* 1630, "Chorographical Description of Devon."

East Down. In this parish stand certain stones, circular-wise, of more than the height of a man, which may seem to be purposely set for a memorial of some notable achievement there performed, the Truth whereof Time hath obliterated; only the field is known by the name of Madocks-Down; which many conjecture was in memory of one Madocke there vanquished; for no man will think that they were set there in vain.—(p. 345, 1811 edition, from MS. then in possession of John Coles of Stonehouse.)

Risdon was born at Winscott, near Torrington, and there lived and died. It may well be, therefore, that on this matter he wrote as of personal knowledge.

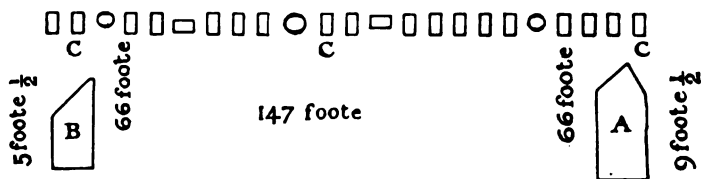
(4) THOMAS WESTCOTE, 1630.

Now you expect and hope for more pleasing objects, and more comfort after these uneven, rocky, tiring, stumbling, melancholy ways; but I cannot promise you presently; I see a spacious coarse barren and wild object, yielding little comfort by his rough complexion, have but a little patience your stay shall not be long, I will shorten the way by guiding you by a direct line without ambages, you shall not have a bow of a tree to strike off your hat, or drop in your neck. It is Exe-moore we are come unto; the greatest part whereof lieth in Somersetshire and yieldeth no metal, as yet known, only good summering for sheep and cattle, and that in good quality and quantity, and therefore we should soon pass it over, were I not to show you certain stones, supposed, as I am informed, to be there erected, some in trianglewise, others in circle, as trophies of victories, gotten of (or by) the Romans, Saxons or Danes, on which are engraven certain Danish or Saxon characters. . . . Others again suppose them to be set as markes and guides to direct passengers. But let us leave the cause and find those stones, which I could never as yet, neither can they that I have purposely employed in quest of them, find any such, either in the North-moore, between Horeoke-Rydge and Snab-hill;¹ nor southward, from Exaborough to Exridge, or in the Middle Moore westward, between the Long Chayne to Rexable and Settacomb, or in the south from Dryslade to Vermeyball, neither from Wester Emmott to Lyddenmoore, and all the other noted Hills and Combes therein, to name all which would be, I think, somewhat wearisome to you as the journey to myself, for

¹ An error in transcription, almost certainly *Scobhill*.

I was vext with a jealous care, to a particular and serious inquisition of what occurs in reading, taken up of the writers upon credit of the Reporters, for I find only near Porloch Commons a stone not pitched but lying, which they call Longstone; but that may breed another question, why it should be so named, being not above 4 foot in length and less in crassitude. Also in the west from Woodborough toward Rodely-hedd upon Chollacomb Commons is a plain stone erected, in height near 6 foot, and 2 in thickness, yet without any antique engraving.

But somewhat nearer to our purpose do I find in the parish of East-Doune in the farm of Northcott (. . .) in a large spacious field inclosed, by the name of Maddock or Maddockes-doune, 4 or 5 miles from the Forest, certain stones erected in this manner: first there stand two great stones in nature or fashion (though not curiously cut) of Pyramids, distant the one from the other 147 foot; the greatest is in height above this ground nine foot and half, every square bearing four foot. The height of the other stone is five foot and a half, but in square well nigh equals the other, being somewhat above three foot. These two stones, or as may be said Pillars, stand in a right line, one opposite to the other. Sixty-six foot on the side of these, are laid a row or bank of 23 great unformed stones also, but not equalling the other two by much, and reaching from one of these stones to the other in direct line and making a reciprocal figure as having the sides equally proportioned but double as long, or more than square (which as I am told is called a Parallelogram), but for your better understanding I present them this to your view.



- A the great stone 9 foot 6 inches
 B the other great stone 5 foot 6 inches
 C C C the row of 23 stones

But on neither of these are there any characters to be perceived, neither are they capable of any such, being impossible (as I suppose) or very difficult to engrave in them; that these stones should grow so by nature I cannot be persuaded, neither can I as yet by any reading or reason or by any man's else understand or by tradition guess, why they should be here erected, but for some victory there gotten; and the monument of the interment of some famous or eminent persons: but to conjecture by the name of Maddock or Mattock I cannot allude to any authentional

history or person; to think upon Madock who in the 23rd year of Edw 1st, 1294, raised an Uproar or Rebellion in Wales. . . . I find no likelihood therein, and therefore will leave it to the scrutiny of him that is better read than myself, and so may leave Ex-moore.—(Portledge MS., pp. 45, 46, 47, 48. As quoted by Polwhele.)

We have modernized the spelling, with the exception of such proper names as occur.

(5) "A GENTLEMAN FROM BARNSTAPLE," 1751. (Cited by Polwhele.) Writing to Dean Milles.

On *Maddoc-common*, one stone is of a remarkable size, and one only. It is of a conic figure, not so large at the base, as near its centre, occasioned by the sheep rubbing against it. At the centre, it measures fifteen feet four inches. The height, about which I could not be so exact, I take it to be eleven feet, if not more. In a line parallel to this great stone, from south to north, and at a distance of twenty-four paces, lies a trunk of stone, above a foot from the ground, whose diameter is two feet eight inches. About twelve paces distant from this, in a line from west to east, is a stone not a foot above the ground, and about a foot in diameter. Were there another to correspond to the large one, these four would include a space of ground, whose opposite sides would be equal. I counted more than one hundred clusters of stone in different parts. In some places, six, eight or more are to be seen together, but not remarkable for their height. At one group of six, the eye is particularly engaged. These stand circular-wise, and are the only ones in which the circular figure can be discovered. At the distance of four paces from this circle, is a trunk of a stone, nearly three feet above the surface, whose diameter measures about three feet.—"Historical Views of Devonshire," p. 63.

(6) A CORRESPONDENT OF POLWHELE, *circ.* 1793.

On the north side of the parish of *East-Doun*, is an estate which, though now inclosed, still bears the name of *Maddoc's Doun*. On this place stands a remarkably large stone of the spar kind—in the midst of a plain, about twelve feet above ground, and of a size too large ever to have been fixed there by art. At the distance of some yards are several other stones, lying flat—which they call the Gyant's Quoits.—"Historical Views of Devonshire," p. 63.

(7) REV. SAMUEL BADCOCK. (Notes on Chapple.)

A stone near *Holywell*, on the borders of *Exmoor*, on which some large characters were engraved.

I have searched for this stone, and employed others in the same pursuit. At last I was informed, to my great mortification,

that about ten or twelve years since, it was made the foundation of a little bridge on the rivulet where it originally stood. The man who erected this bridge said "there were nearly twenty letters on it—that they had an indenting between them, and were not of the common figure, for many persons, who examined them, pronounced them to be Greek." (Cited by Polwhele, "Historical Views of Devonshire," p. 65.)

(7a) BADCOCK. (Cited by Polwhele.)

Mr. Badcock informs Sir George Yonge, that "of the stones which bear the name of Maddoc the larger ones still remain, and that the smaller ones may be traced out, though they are almost buried beneath the turf."—"Historical Views of Devonshire," p. 63.

(7b) BADCOCK. (Cited by Polwhele.)

"A fine Barrow, immediately beyond the outer row of stones on Maddoc's-down, and my curiosity will lead me to open it." "I do not find," adds Polwhele, "that he put his design into execution."—"Historical Views of Devonshire," pp. 99, 100.

(8) D. AND S. LYSONS, 1822.

Risdon speaks of some circular stones on Maddock's Down, more than the height of a man; but Westcote, who, in his manuscript, gives a rough sketch of them, describes two great upright stones, 147 feet apart, of unequal size; the larger nine feet and a half, and the smaller five feet and a half in height, and placed parallel with these, in a row, at a distance of 66 feet, 23 smaller stones of various shapes.

The two large stones only remain, and are now in an enclosed field; the smaller one of these has been thrown down. The larger stone is a block of quartz. It appears, by a letter from Mr. Badcock, quoted by Mr. Polwhele, that the smaller ones have been long covered with turf. The stones are doubtless sepulchral, and are supposed by tradition to commemorate some great battle fought on the down, in which Maddock, or Madoc, one of the contending chiefs, is said to have been slain.—"Magna Britannia," p. cccvii. Vol. VI, "Devonshire."

(9) J. LL. WARDEN PAGE, 1890. "An Exploration of Exmoor," pp. 80, 81.

As to the avenues or *parallelitha*—those strange parallel lines of upright stone, which have been variously regarded as commemorative of a battle, as Druid processional paths, or as approaches to graves—there appears to exist one solitary specimen, and that a mere fragment, consisting of but six small stones, extending some fifty feet, on a hill between Badgeworthy Water and Challe Water; in fact, could any other use be assigned to it,

I should hesitate to regard these lines of stones as an avenue at all.

Page 129.—There are but six low slabs, having a height of about two feet, and set opposite each other at very nearly equal distances. The avenue is fifty-two feet long, and about twenty-one wide.

(9a) J. LL. WARDEN PAGE, 1890 ("Somersetshire Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Society," p. 83) states that his attention was directed by Mr. W. BIDGOOD to an inscribed stone on Winsford Hill. This he examined in company with other antiquaries, and with the assistance of Prof. Rhys the inscription—

CARĀACI
NEPUS

has been deciphered as "Caratacus Nepus."

MADDOCK'S DOWN.

We are indebted to RISDON (3) (1630) for the first statement as to the existence of a stone circle on this Down. He describes the stones as "more than the height of a man."

WESTCOTE (4) (1630), although giving particulars of other remains, omits all mention of this circle; and a correspondent of Dean Milles, "A Gentleman from Barnstaple" (5) (1751), describes a circle of six stones, but infers that they were "*not remarkable for their height.*"

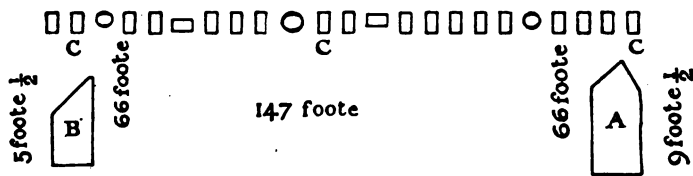
No remains of any circle are now discoverable. But our reading of the evidence is that at least two formerly existed, the one as described by RISDON, consisting of large stones of about six feet in height, the other of smaller stones. WESTCOTE's silence is not to be taken as evidence against the existence of these circles, since both contemporaneously with him and long subsequently other writers are clear on the matter.

If we could positively identify one of the two stones still standing on Maddock's Down with the "trunk of stone nearly three feet above the surface, whose diameter measures about three feet, which stood four paces from the circle of smaller stones," then we should have located the site of the latter within reasonable limits.

The stone in question stands within a field in *long.* 4° 0' 2" west, *lat.* 51° 10' 42½" north, near the high road known as *Long Lane*, and now measures 4 ft. in height, and about 2 ft. 11 in. in diameter. The data do not suffice for identification.

WESTCOTE (4) (1630) makes amends for his silence on the last named matter by giving a detailed description of a stone

row, with two associated *mênhirs*. The happy chance of POLWHELE having transcribed this portion of the Portledge manuscript has preserved this for us. We repeat here WESTCOTE's diagram.



A the great stone 9 foot 6 inches
 B the other great stone 5 foot 6 inches
 CCC the row of 23 stones

"The Gentleman from Barnstaple" (5) (1751) describes a *mênhir*, the height of which he "takes" to be eleven feet, its girth he knows to be 15 ft. 4 in. It has a "conic figure." The height is admittedly a guess; the girth of 15 ft. 4 in. corresponds well with WESTCOTE's "every square bearing four foot, and the "conic figure" with the same author's "in nature or fashion of pyramids (though not curiously cut)."

"The Gentleman from Barnstaple" proceeds to describe the obvious remains of a row, lying north of the *mênhir*, and distant 24 paces; at 33 in. to a pace this precisely equals WESTCOTE's 66 foot. The remains of the row ran east and west. Thus we supply a compass direction to WESTCOTE's sketch.

A correspondent of POLWHELE (6) (circ. 1793) notes a "remarkably large stone of the spar kind" (quartz, thus agreeing with WESTCOTE's suggestion that the *mênhirs* were not capable of being inscribed, "being impossible (as I suppose) or very difficult to engrave in them"). He makes the stone about 12 ft. high, and says that "at a distance of some yards are several other stones, lying flat—which they call the *Gyant's Quoits*." Again in all probability the remains of the row.

BADCOCK (7a) informs Sir George Yonge that "of the stones which bear the name of Maddoc, the larger ones still remain; and that the smaller ones may be traced out," etc. POLWHELE also quotes him as writing that "a fine Barrow" exists "immediately beyond the outer row of stones on Maddoc's-down" (7b).

Combining our information, we have a *mênhir* 9 ft. 6 in. in height, 4 ft. side or 15 ft. 4 in. girth, conic or pyramidal at the top, smaller near its base than higher up, and com-

posed of quartz. We prefer to ignore the guesses of 11 ft. and 12 ft. as to height. One hundred and forty-seven feet to the west of this stood another *mênhir*, also of spar, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, with a little over 3 ft. sides. Sixty-six feet north of and parallel to these *mênhirs* stood a row of twenty-three smaller stones extending from the one to the other; the easternmost member of the row was over a foot above ground (in 1751), and its diameter was 2 ft. 8 in.; another member, 33 ft. westward, was not a foot above ground (1751), and about a foot in diameter. "Immediately beyond" this row of smaller stones (and, as will be presently seen, to the eastward of it) stood a fine barrow.

The progressive spoliation is traceable through the various quotations which we have given above from previous authors.

In 1630 or thereabouts *Maddock's Down* was "*a large spacious field, inclosed*" (4). In 1751 it was referred to as *Maddoc-common* (5), and was probably still a large field. Meanwhile the greater part of the stone row had disappeared; but one of the circles still remained, and numerous smaller groups of stones. In 1822 (8), the two *mênhirs* formerly associated with the row still remained, but the smaller had fallen. To-day the fields are small, and all but two stones (both marked on the Ordnance Survey) have gone from their original sites, while two barrows which remain have been much reduced by the plough.

It is very true to-day that on Maddock's Down "*one stone is of remarkable size, and one only*" (5). The smaller stone we have already mentioned; we now describe the surviving large *mênhir*.

Visible from the *Long Lane* it is situate in *long.* 4° 0' 7" west, and *lat.* 51° 10' 35½" north. Its height is 10 ft. if measured from the depression worn around it by the feet of the sheep, or precisely 9 ft. 6 in. from the surface-level of the adjacent turf. At a height of 5 ft. 3 in. from the ground-level it girths 16 ft. 4 in., as measured round the largest part; at 2 ft. from the ground it girths 13 ft. It presents four faces, standing north, south, east, and west. The north face measures at an extreme point 4 ft. 9 in., but a fair dimension is 4 ft.; the south face measures at an extreme point 4 ft. 7 in., but a fair measurement would be 4 ft. The east face measures 4 ft., and the west face 4 ft. 3 in.

The apex of the stone is pyramid-shaped, and, viewed from the south, the western slope of the pyramid is shorter than the eastern; this corresponds with WESTCOTE's sketch, if we take the stone row as lying north of the *mênhir*.

PLATE I.



LONGSTONE, CHAPMAN BARROWS.
Looking 18° W. of N.



GREAT MÉNHIR, MADDOCK'S DOWN.
Looking 3° E. of N.

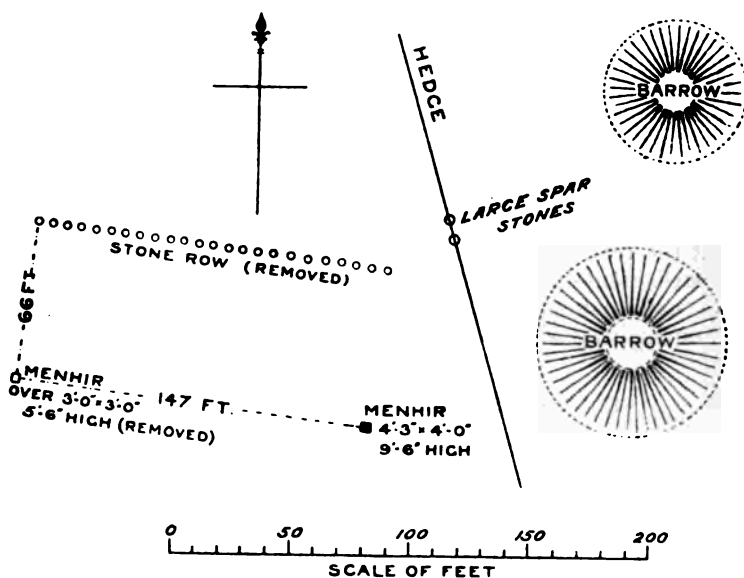


These dimensions agree well with WESTCOTE'S description of the "great stone" A. The material is vein quartz or spar, and here and there a slight adherent patch of slate betrays its origin. The shape (excepting the guess as to the height) is well described by the "Gentleman from Barnstaple" (1751), but his suggestion that the stone near its base has been reduced "by sheep rubbing against it" we are obliged to demur from. All the generations of sheep that Exmoor has ever known would not have sufficed to materially reduce a stone of this mineral composition; beside which, the angles are sharp to this day. There can be no doubt as to the identity of this *mênhir* with WESTCOTE'S "*great stone*."

To add confirmation, in the adjacent field to the eastward there still stands BADCOCK'S "*fine barrow*" (7b); it has a companion which he does not mention.

The north face of this *mênhir* presents an almost perfect plane, which stands in a line 7° north of west. From analogy with other remains, we conclude that this gives the original bearing of the second stone, and therefore the parallel alignment of the stone row, thus confirming the indications of the literature on the subject, that the row bore east and west.

We now present a plan showing a reconstruction of this monument.



The "Gentleman from Barnstaple" (5) mentions more than a hundred clusters of stone in different parts of this Down. Of these no trace remains. They were probably of a nature similar to others, which we shall presently describe, as still standing on *Exmoor*. The only possible suggestion we have to make is that the last phase of their history is to be found in the fact that "Farmer John Watts dug up a lot of old graves," a statement made to us by one who has worked in the neighbourhood. Possibly, however, the "graves" may actually have been such. We are inquiring further as to this.

The destiny of many of the larger stones of the spoliated monuments is easily traced. The hedge between the large *mênhir* and the barrow contains two fine "spars" just in the line of the formerly existing row, but eastward of it. There are three more spar stones in this hedge before we reach the road, one of which is four feet in length; in the eastern hedge of the next field east there are six stones, all quartz; and in the foundations of Long Lane cottage, thirteen large "spars" are to be found. Careful search would probably discover many more. The larger slate stones are now very possibly gateposts; the smaller are almost certainly gutter covers, and some have been used in hedging. We would appeal to present and future owners of the property to preserve the large *mênhir*, which is an imposing and, from its colour and form, an unusual monument. It is practically proof against natural decay, and its size has so far preserved it from its enemy the agriculturist.

The Ordnance Survey dignifies Maddock's Down with the remark, "Site of a Battle," some remnant, we presume, of traditions, or rather speculations, given by the earlier antiquarians. And one of us remembers having read somewhere, but the reference escapes him, that the Down is called after a parliamentary general slain there during the Civil War. As its name antedates the war, that suggestion may very summarily be dismissed.

HOLWILL, PARRACOMBE. INSCRIBED STONE.

Although WESTCOTE could find no inscribed stones on *Exmoor*, two such are known to have existed. One of them still stands on *Winsford Hill*, but being well within the Somersetshire border, and having received adequate attention from PAGE (9a) (1890), we need only refer to our quotation from that author. The other inscribed *mênhir* has

long occupied an inaccessible position in the foundation of the bridge at *Parracombe* village: our last and only evidence is that of *BADCOCK* (7), according to whom it was built into the masonry of that structure in or about the year 1775, having previously stood somewhere very near *Holwill Castle*. We have examined the bridge, which was widened in 1864, and think it probable that the stone is still there, and if ever reconstruction becomes necessary there may be some hope of the recovery of this relic, provided its existence has not by that time been again forgotten.

CHAPMAN BARROWS, MÊNHIR.

Hard by *Chapman Barrows* stands a *mênhir*, now known as the *Longstone*. Its extreme height is 9 ft., its greatest width about 2 ft. 2 in., and its average thickness 7 in. The widest face lies approximately N.E. and S.W. The material is slate. This is beyond doubt the stone which *WESTCOTE* (4) places "*from Woodborough toward Rodely-hedd, upon Challacombe Commons.*" He gives its height as "near 6 foot," and its width as 2 ft. The situation is too exactly described to admit question, and estimated heights are particularly apt to error. Precise location, *long.* $3^{\circ} 51' 8\frac{1}{2}"$ west; *lat.* $51^{\circ} 10' 18"$ north.

In "*Chapman*" we probably have preserved some form of the older name of this stone, a name which has now attached itself to that portion of the associated group of barrows which lies to the north-west. Both *Longstone* and barrows will be found marked on Sheet VI, S.E., of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey of Devon. South-east of the *mênhir*, and about 1250 feet away, is a barrow which takes its name from it, and a little further eastward are two more, while the whole group may be said to end with *Wood Barrow*, forming the boundary between Devon and Somerset.

The site of this assemblage is a long east-and-west ridge, which is one of the highest grounds of Exmoor, reaching 1575 ft. above mean sea-level.

CIRCLES, ROWS, TRIANGLES, ETC.

We now come to those remains which were described by *CAMDEN* (1) (1607, namely, "*stones set in the form of a triangle in some places; in others of a circle.*"

CAMDEN's statement does not cover all the facts, and indeed we find it necessary to originate a nomenclature, so widely different are some of these stone assemblages from those of our experience in other parts.

Rows and *circles* are terms in general use, and we shall not depart from their established meaning.

The expression *Triangle* is sufficiently self-descriptive, but we are left with the necessity of explaining and defining our intent in speaking of *Quadrilaterals* and *Parallelograms*.

These stars * * * are arranged in the form which we name *Quadrilateral*. The essential features are, four stones placed on or near the circumference of a circle so as to form an approximately rectangular figure; at the intersection of the diagonals of this figure, and hence approximately at the centre of the imaginary circle, there stands a fifth stone.

The simplest form of *Parallelogram* is here represented.
 * * * The examples which we have so far met with consist
 * * * of nine stones each. The angles are not necessarily
 * * * right angles, but the centre stone stands at the exact intersection of both diameters and diagonals.

GENERAL REMARKS ON PLANS.

The plans are drawn in each instance to as large a scale as convenient; the stones are usually slightly exaggerated in size. To each stone are appended figures, the first of which gives the width, the second the thickness, and the third the height above ground, all in inches.

In many cases an arrow has been drawn alongside the stone; this gives the direction of its greatest width, or that in which the stone points. No significance attaches to the arrow-point, which might in every instance have been equally well drawn at the other end of the line.

The north point in each case is true, and not magnetic, meridian. Where this feature is marked as "approximate," it has been taken with a pocket compass only, and hence may be open to slight error.

In some plans the word "*Horiz.*" occurs, accompanied by an angle, plus or minus. This indicates the elevation or depression of the visible horizon in the alignment of the stones.

"VII, N.W.," "XI, S.W.," and similar entries refer to the quarter-sheets of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey of Devon, on which the remains are marked, or should be marked.

All longitudes are west of Greenwich, and all latitudes are north.

All distances are stated between the centre points of stones, and not from out to out or face to face.

INDIVIDUAL STONES.

Unlike *Dartmoor*, to which we naturally look for comparison, *Exmoor* is not well provided with surface blocks. The Devonian slates and grits, which are the predominant rocks, weather into rounded and grassy slopes for the more part unencumbered with boulders of any sort. Materials being much less abundant, the rude stone monuments are of comparatively restricted size, and possessed of much fewer members. These members in turn are almost always small; about 14 in. wide by 6 in. thick by 22 in. high would be fair average dimensions. Slate is the usual material, and this naturally cleaves to slab-like forms, in which the broader faces will be parallel planes, and the width markedly greater than the thickness. Spar or quartz is rarely used, the great *ménhir* on Maddock's Down being a notable exception; here, too, many of the smaller stones were quartz. The circle around a barrow on Whitefield Down is of the same material, but these are distinctly unusual.

Small and few the stones may be, but the slate gives very neatly formed little pillars, which attribute a distinctive character to the groups.

In almost every instance the uprights are found wedged into the ground with one or more smaller slabs used as triggers on either broader face.

Where a stone has gone the triggers not infrequently remain, valuable evidences to its previous existence and position.

A great many pillars are not more than three or four inches in thickness, and not calculated to resist small forces such even as sheep might very probably apply; hence some are found broken short off at or near ground-level, and at times the upper portion lies hard by. To this source of destruction must be added others of a more serious and wholly preventable nature. In a country where stone has to be quarried, and where enclosures have been made on a large scale and much ground brought into cultivation, it is too much to expect that any reverence for the past will protect slabs which are easily seen, and which are well fitted for hedging, for gutters, and the larger for gateposts. Wholesale spoliation has resulted, while groups which fell within lands brought under the plough have necessarily been removed entirely. Many of the old camps and barrows are disappearing also.

TRADITION.

CAMDEN is silent on this point; SPEED says that no doubt the triangles and circles were trophies of victories; RISON that many conjecture the stones on Maddock's Down to be in memory of one Madocke; WESTCOTE deals only in suppositions, and asserts that no tradition remains; and not until we come to the LYSONS do we meet with any traditional evidence, and this has obviously grown from the speculations of former antiquarians.

WESTCOTE'S flat denial of the existence of any stone remains on *Exmoor* has saved us from a Druidical invasion such as has devastated the archæology of other districts.

None the less, modern traditions do exist, and Antell, of *Parracombe*, asserted that he had heard that the quadrilateral at Chapman Barrows had been erected by "Farmer Crang," and used as a help in sheep telling. Cross-examined, he admitted that it was not the work of the present farmer of that name, but of one of his forbears. The method of counting was said to be by driving the sheep up to the stones and enumerating them "as they walked away between them." Any one acquainted alike with the stones and the Exmoor sheep can form his own judgment as to the feasibility of this procedure.

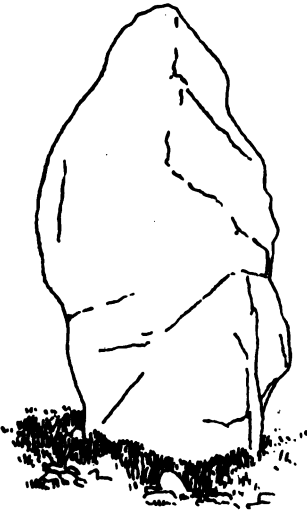
Antell, of *Whimb, Furzehill*, asserted that the stones were used as marks to which to gather the sheep, or that some of them were so used, and gave the name of Farmer John Watts as the last to put them to this purpose on Furzehill Common. There is nothing improbable in the remains having been thus utilized, in a land where natural landmarks are somewhat wanting. When or how the custom grew up, or to what extent it has been followed, we have no means of ascertaining. Certainly it was not known in WESTCOTE'S time, or he could never have failed by inquiry to find the stones. Antell also states that the hut circles were erected as shelters from which to shoot black-cock!

TRIANGLES.

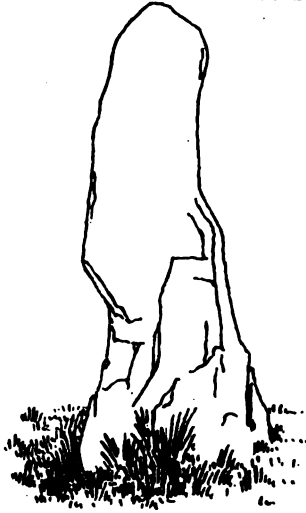
Challacombe Common, now enclosed land, VI, S.E., long. $3^{\circ} 53' 4\frac{1}{2}''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 15\frac{1}{4}''$ north. From *Radworthy* toward *Holwell Barrow*. Not marked on Ordnance Survey.

This is the only instance of an isolated triangle which we give in the present paper. It is associated with a group of barrows. The triangle is not quite equilateral, the sides

PLATE II.



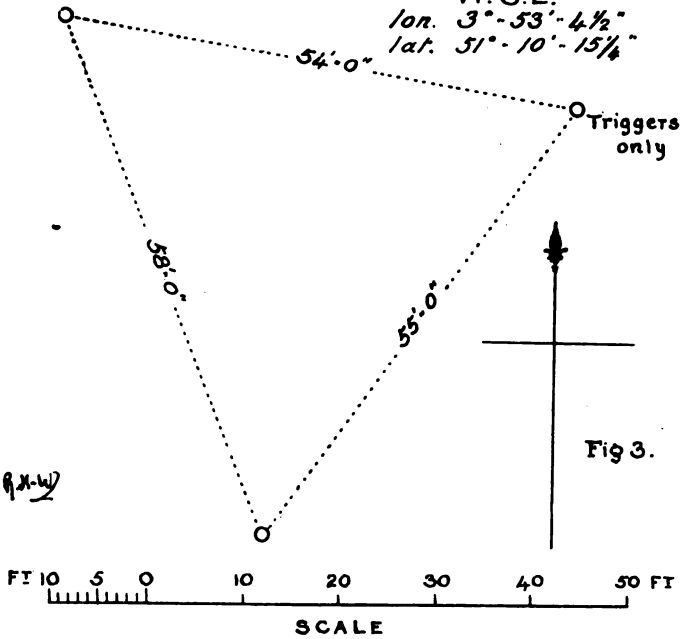
MADDOCKS DOWN
looking S by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E



CHAPMAN
looking E $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

CHALLACOMBE COMMON
VI. S.E.

*lon. $3^{\circ}-53'-4\frac{1}{2}''$
lat. $51^{\circ}-10'-15\frac{1}{4}''$*

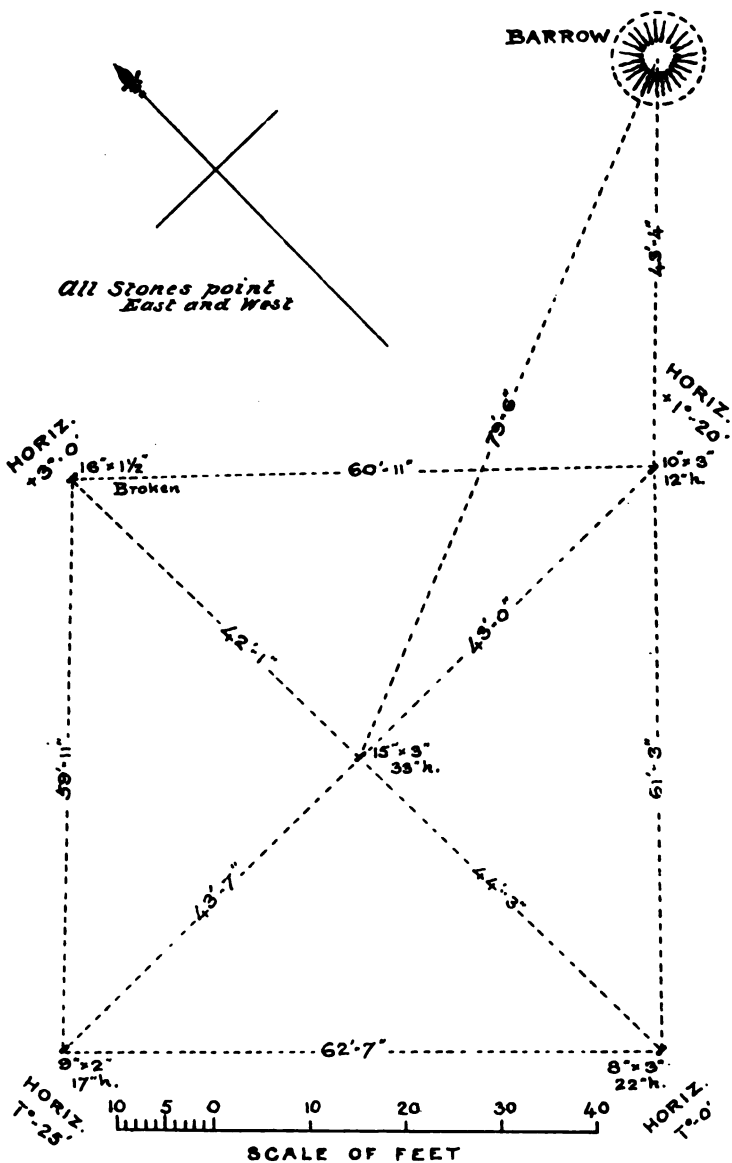


LONGSTONE ALLOTMENT
CHAPMAN BARROWS. VI. S.E.

PLATE III

lon. 3°-51'-45"

lat. 51°-10'-25½"



being, north 54 ft. 0 in., south-east 55 ft. 0 in., and south-west 58 ft. 0 in. The stones are small; one is missing and represented by its triggers only.

[See Plate II, fig. 3.]

QUADRILATERALS.

Longstone Allotment, Chapman Barrows. VI, S.E., long. $3^{\circ} 51' 45''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 25\frac{1}{2}''$ north. Not marked on Ordnance Survey.

This is the only instance of an isolated quadrilateral which we give in the present paper. It is very nearly a square, and all the stones are present, although one is broken off near ground-level. The centre stone occupies the precise point of intersection of the diagonals. The sides are—north-west 59 ft. 11 in., north-east 60 ft. 11 in., south-east 61 ft. 3 in., south-west 52 ft. 7 in. The width of each stone runs east and west. The centre is occupied by the largest stone, 15 in. wide, 3 in. thick, and 33 in. high. The east-and-west diagonal bears 33 minutes north of east, and the other diagonal deviates by a greater angle from the north-and-south line.

Almost in a line with the south-east side, and lying north-east from it, and distant 43 ft. 4 in. from the nearest stone, is a small barrow 9 ft. in diameter and 1 ft. 9 in. in height. This we opened and found a small interment pit, without a cover, but containing charcoal.

[See Plate III.]

To the north of this quadrilateral and 500 feet distant from its centre, a line drawn practically parallel to the east-and-west diagonal would pass through seven barrows of the Chapman group; other barrows lie south and east, and the Longstone itself is companion to this quadrilateral, although 2440 feet distant.

Seven hundred and thirteen feet distant, in a direction approximately 30 degrees south of east, is a large barrow which has been opened this year, and which yielded a covered interment pit with charcoal and bone ash.

Fourteen hundred and fifty feet from the centre of the quadrilateral, and in a direction approximately 21 degrees north of west, is the barrow which was opened in 1885, and which yielded an inverted urn and burnt bone. For further details reference should be made to this year's Barrow Report.

TRIANGLE AND QUADRILATERAL COMBINED.

Near *Woodbarrow Arms* (given by Ordnance as "Woodbarrow Hangings"). VII, S.W., *long.* $3^{\circ} 50' 16\frac{1}{2}"$ west, *lat.* $51^{\circ} 10' 11\frac{1}{2}"$ north. Shown on Ordnance Survey.

There is a marked difference between the lengths of the sides of this figure; the north-west and south-east sides measure 24 ft. 0 in. and 23 ft. 8 in. respectively, the north-east and south-west sides 18 ft. 8 in. and 20 ft. 3 in. The centre stone occupies the exact intersection of the diagonals. Symmetrically arranged, there is none the less no general agreement in the direction of the widths of the stones, the largest of which measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by 4 in. thick, and 34 in. high. The most easterly stone has been broken since 1887, but the top lies hard by.

So far we have treated this as a quadrilateral; it remains to note a stone broken off at ground-level and situate to the south-east. It is 21 ft. 6 in. and 21 ft. 7 in. respectively from the nearest stones of the quadrilateral, and thus gives a point bisecting the angle made by the intersection of the diagonals. The triangle which it forms with the nearest side is not quite equilateral, the third side being 23 ft. 8 in.

[See Plate IV, fig. 1.]

Woodbarrow is about 1140 feet distant to the southward.

PARALLELOGRAMS.

We are indebted to Antell, of *Whimb*, for information as to a parallelogram which he destroyed in a field at *Furzehill*, taking the stones for gutter covers. There were nine stones, arranged in three rows of three each, and distant in every direction from each other about twelve or fifteen feet; perhaps thus, but he would not bind himself as to exact measurements:—

*	15 ft.	*	15 ft.	*
12 ft.				
*		*		*
12 ft.				
*		*		*

The field is shown on VII, N.W., and its centre lies *long.* $3^{\circ} 48' 21"$ west, *lat.* $51^{\circ} 11' 35"$ north.

PLATE IV.

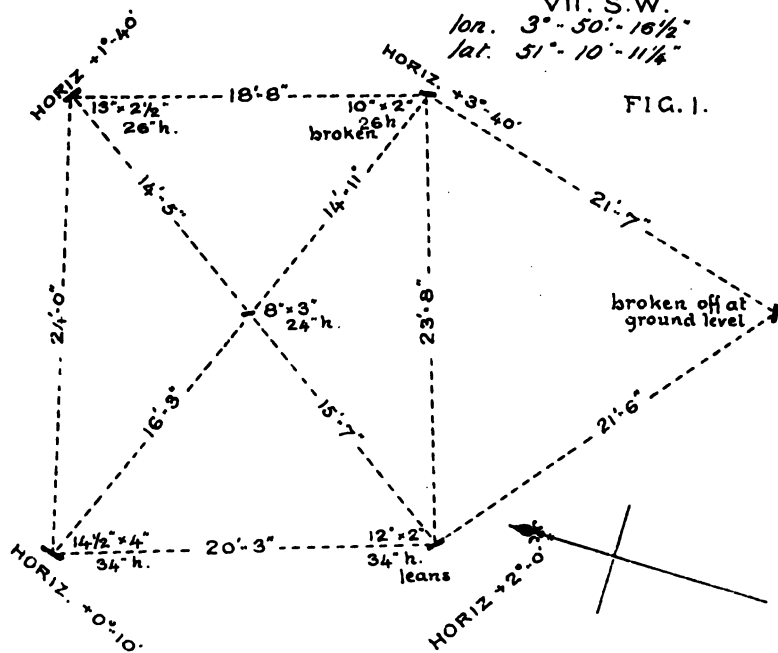
WOODBARROW ARMS

VII. S.W.

lon. $3^{\circ} 50' 16\frac{1}{2}''$

lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 11\frac{1}{4}''$

FIG. 1.



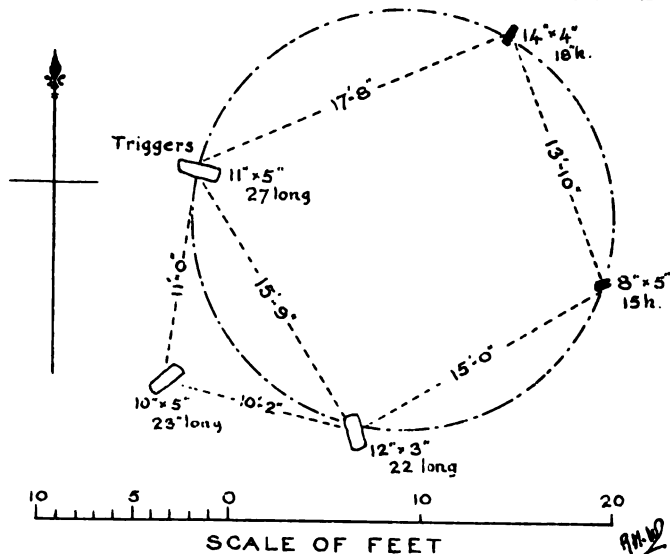
FURZEHILL COMMON NR HOAR OAK

VII. S.W.

lon. $3^{\circ} 48' 11\frac{1}{4}''$

lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 34''$

FIG. 2.



FURZEHILL COMMON
over HOAROK WATER

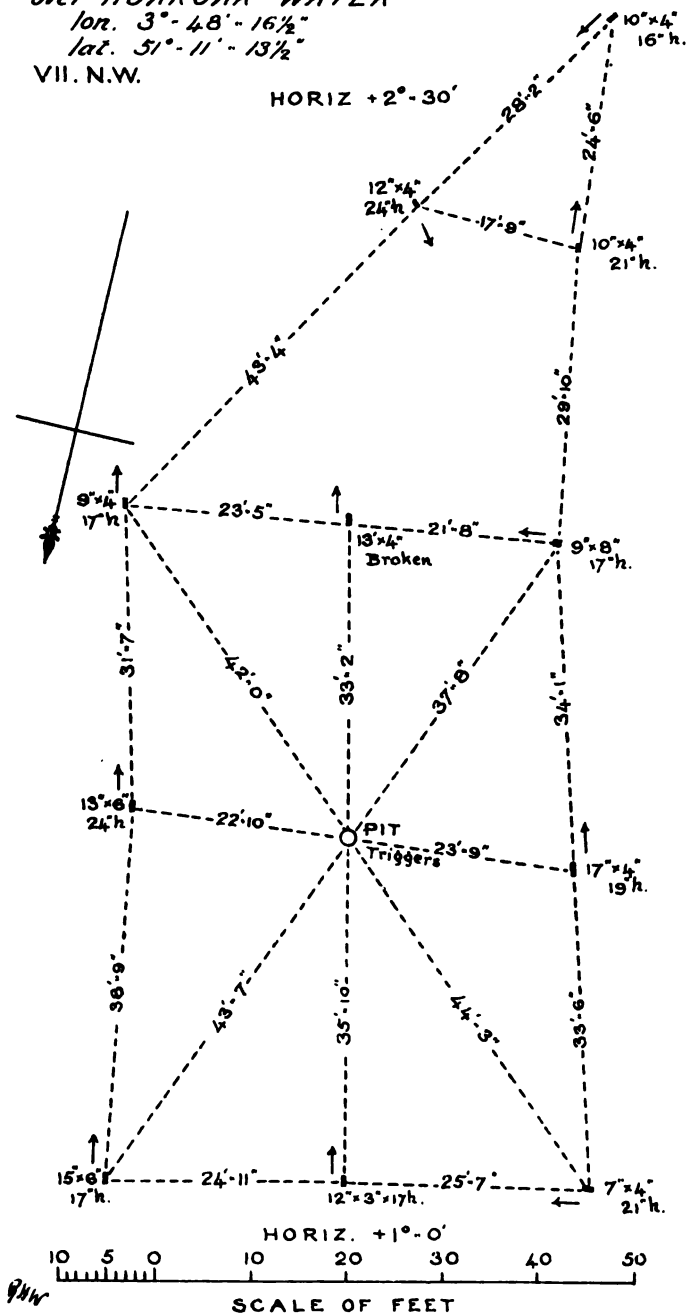
lon. $3^{\circ}-48'-16\frac{1}{2}"$

lat. $51^{\circ}-11'-13\frac{1}{2}"$

VII. N.W.

HORIZ $+2^{\circ}-30'$

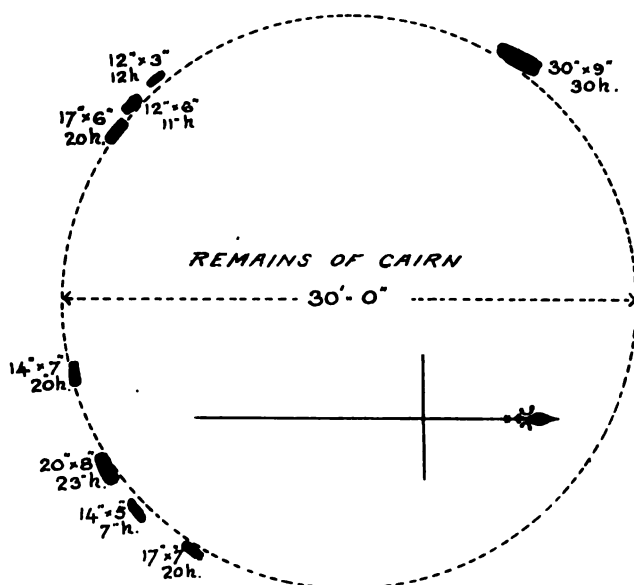
PLATE V



CHERITON RIDGE
above ALSE BARROW VII. N.W.
lon. $3^{\circ}-49'-46''$
lat. $51^{\circ}-8'-2''$

PLATE VI

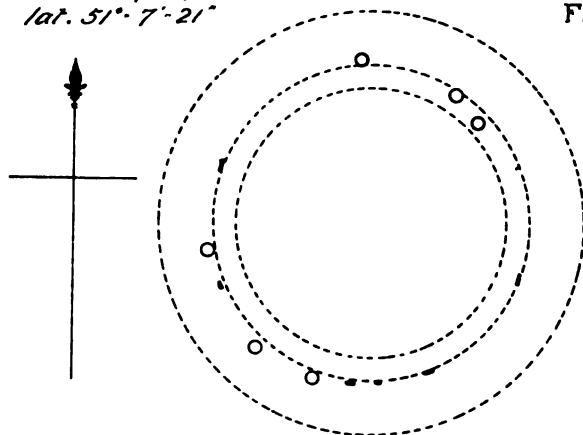
Fig 1.



Scale 10 feet to 1 inch.

WHITEFIELD DOWN XI. S.W.
lon. $3^{\circ}-49'-7''$
lat. $51^{\circ}-7'-21''$

Fig 2.



Scale 40 feet to 1 inch.

SECTION

Handwritten signature

BENJAMY

PLATE VII

RUCKHAM COMBE

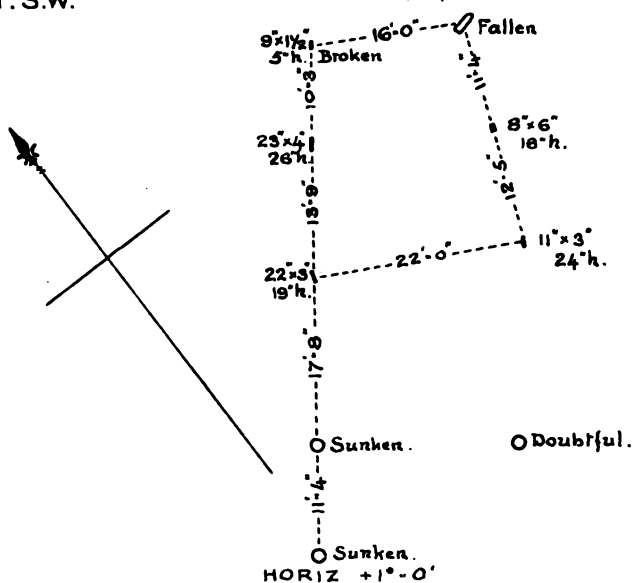
lon. $3^{\circ}-49'-13\frac{1}{2}"$

lat. $51^{\circ}-10'-31"$

Fig. 1.

VII. S.W.

HORIZ $+5^{\circ}-45'$



WINAWAY

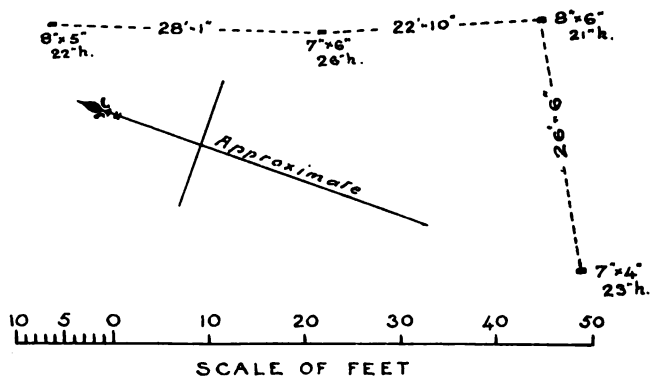
lon. $3^{\circ}-49'-33\frac{1}{2}"$

lat. $51^{\circ}-10'-4\frac{1}{2}"$

Fig. 2.

VII. S.W.

\bigcirc Fallen doubtful.



We asked Antell if he had destroyed any other remains, and he said, "Oh, well, if I wanted a stone."

Furzehill Common, over *Hoaroak Water*. VII, N.W., long. $3^{\circ} 48' 16\frac{1}{2}"$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 11' 13\frac{1}{2}"$ north. Shown on Ordnance Survey.

This is a fine instance of the parallelogram, and the more interesting in that it is associated with a triangle.

Originally it consisted of three rows of three members each; now the central pillar of the figure is represented by its triggers only, while the southern centre stone is broken off at ground-level. There are considerable irregularities in the spacing, but through it all the diameters and diagonals intersect with great exactitude at the point where the centre stone has been.

We need not dwell on the unequal distances of the stones, as the figure is fully dimensioned. The parallelogram is approximately 69 ft. long by 47 ft. broad. The tallest stone is 13 in. wide, 6 in. thick, and 24 in. high. All stones point one way, along the length of the figure (approximately north and south), except the north-west and south-west corner stones, which lie at right angles to this.

To the south, and about 30 feet distant, lies a triangle, which makes no attempt at equilateral symmetry, its north side being 17 ft. 9 in., west side 24 ft. 6 in., and south-east side 28 ft. 2 in. There is no parallelism or precise alignment between the members of the triangle and of the parallelogram. Were it not for the exact accuracy of the work where it was evidently intended to be precise, we might suggest that the south-east side of the triangle was designed to point to the south-east corner of the parallelogram, and the west side of the triangle to the south-west corner.

[See Plate V.]

CIRCLES.

We have at present no undoubted peristyle to record, and feel considerable diffidence in permitting the use of the word circle in connexion with the next described monument; it is rather "nondescript." It may even have been a quadrilateral, and we only place it here for convenience.

Furzehill Common, near *Hoaroak*. VII, S.W., long. $3^{\circ} 48' 11\frac{1}{2}"$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 34"$ north. Shown on Ordnance Survey.

Only two stones still stand; three others have fallen, and of these we can only find one set of triggers. But a circle can be drawn through the two standing stones, the triggers

of a third stone, and one of the other recumbent stones as it lies on the ground, while the spacing is not that of a quadrilateral. The largest upright member measures 14 in. wide by 4 in. thick and 18 in. high.

[See Plate IV, fig. 2.]

Cheriton Ridge above *Alse Barrow*. VII, N.W., long. $3^{\circ} 49' 46''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 8' 2''$ north. Shown on Ordnance Survey as "Hut Circle."

This, again, is not a true peristyle, nor is it a hut circle. The remains of a cairn are surrounded by the remains of its retaining circle, of which eight stones still stand, distributed around rather more than one-half the original circumference. The diameter of the circle is 30 ft. The largest stone measures 30 in. by 9 in. by 30 in. high.

[See Plate VI, fig. 1.]

Whitefield Down. XI, S.W., long. $3^{\circ} 49' 7''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 7' 21''$ north. Marked on Ordnance Survey.

A low barrow is surrounded by a shallow trench 5 ft. wide, which really lies within the margin of the barrow. The outer edge of the trench is marked by a circle of stones, 67 ft. in diameter; twelve stones remain, distributed around the whole circumference. None could be called pillars; the majority are irregular blocks of vein quartz, and the largest measures 36 in. by 11 in. by 9 in. high. The total height of the barrow does not much exceed 2 ft. 6 in.

[See Plate VI, fig. 2.]

STONE ROWS.

Benjamy, above *Ruckham Combe*. VII, S.W., long. $3^{\circ} 49' 13\frac{1}{2}''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 31''$ north. The position is approximate only, as the stones are not marked on the Ordnance Survey, and the weather at the date of our visit did not admit delay on our part.

A double row, convergent toward the north. The western half shows five stones in place, the spacing varying from 10 ft. 3 in. to 17 ft. 8 in. The largest stone measures 23 in. by 4 in. and stands 26 in. high.

The eastern row consists of three stones, of which one has fallen; the largest is 11 in. by 3 in. by 24 in. high.

The spacing roughly corresponds to the similar "bays" on the west. The rows, which are 16 ft. apart at the north end, diverge 6 ft. in a distance of 24 ft. southward. This row is over the Somerset border.

[See Plate VII, fig. 1.]

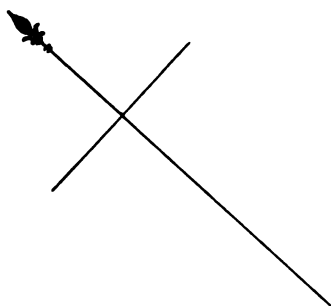
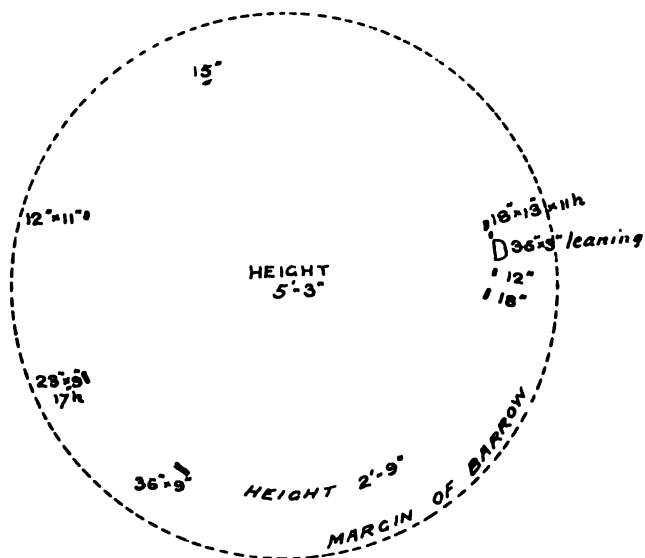
NEAR SETTA BARROW

PLATE VIII

XI. N.W.

lon. $3^{\circ}-49'-15\frac{1}{2}"$

lat. $51^{\circ}-7'-33\frac{1}{2}"$



O PIT?

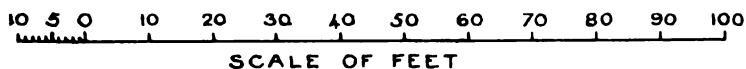
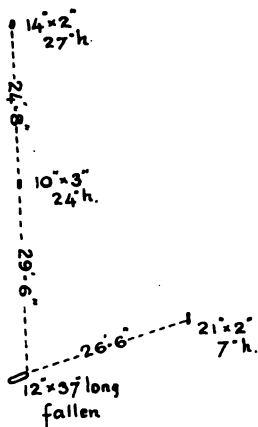


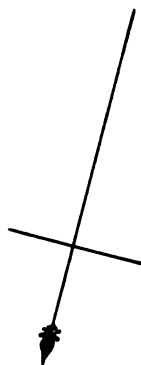
PLATE IX.

VII. N.W.

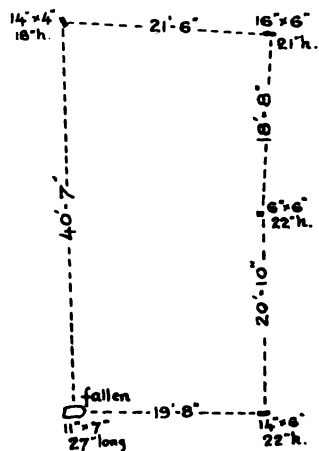
Fig 1.

 O_A

O_A



ОА



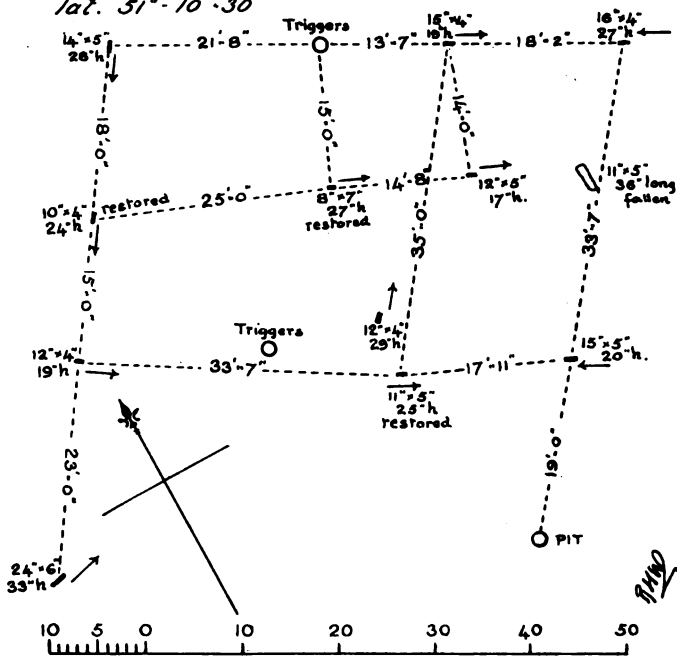
fallen
11" x 7"
27" long

Fig 2.

Fig 2.

Fig 2.

Fig 2.



SCALE OF FEET

Winaway. VII, S.W., *long.* $3^{\circ} 49' 33\frac{1}{2}"$ west, *lat.* $51^{\circ} 10' 4\frac{1}{2}"$ north. Shown on Ordnance Survey.

Four stones in place, probably the remains of a double row. The eastern side now represented by three stones 22 ft. 10 in. and 28 ft. 1 in. apart; the western side by one stone only; distance across between the rows, 26 ft. 6 in.; largest stone, 8 in. by 5 in. by 23 in. high.

[See Plate VII, fig. 2.]

Near *Setta Barrow.* XI, N.W., *long.* $3^{\circ} 49' 15\frac{1}{2}"$ west, *lat.* $51^{\circ} 7' 33\frac{1}{2}"$ north. Stones not shown on Ordnance Survey, but associated barrow is marked.

Three stones in place, and one fallen, probably the remains of a double row. It must, however, be remembered that we are not yet sufficiently familiar with all the groups on *Exmoor*, and this and the last may really be complete and in their original condition, in which case we should have to recognize a form of which the type would be thus—

* * *
*

with the single stone indifferently placed on either side of the row of three. In the present instance the row lies west and north of the single stone; the spacing is 24 ft. 8 in. and 29 ft. 6 in., with 26 ft. 6 in. between the head of the row and the outstanding stone.

The row points to a barrow, but not to its centre. The barrow is 80 ft. in diameter, and 8 ft. 3 in. in height. Nine feet within its margin it has a retaining circle, the tops of nine stones of which are visible.

[See Plate VIII.]

Brendon Common, Cheriton Ridge. VII, N.W., *long.* $3^{\circ} 47' 24"$ west, *lat.* $51^{\circ} 11' 1\frac{3}{4}"$ north. Shown on Ordnance Survey.

This group lies touching and to the east of a well-defined cart track. It has accordingly suffered spoliation. Whether originally a triple row, or a double row with a triple head, cannot now be ascertained, but the probabilities favour the latter. We find three stones standing, and one fallen. The Ordnance Survey of 1887 shows three stones more, which have now disappeared. The spacing of the remaining stones of the north row is 19 ft. 8 in., of the south row 21 ft. 6 in. The average distance between the rows is 40 ft., and this at

the west end is divided into somewhat unequal parts by a single stone.

The largest member is 14 in. by 6 in. by 22 in. high.

[See Plate IX, fig. 1.]

Brendon Common, Cheriton Ridge, near Farley Water. VII, S.W., long. $3^{\circ} 46' 57''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 10' 30''$ north. Shown on Ordnance Survey.

This is a very irregular assemblage, most perfect as regards the north and west sides, each of which consists, or has consisted, of four stones, arranged in exact line.

The southernmost stone of the western side appears isolated, and the direction of its width suggests that it has always been so. Leaving this member out of consideration, the remainder would most nearly fall into a triple row, each of four stones. If so the rows were never parallel, and the matter is further complicated by the presence of a stone which refuses to agree with any suggested arrangement. We restored three pillars which had fallen to their original positions, as marked by the triggers.

The south-westernmost stone is the largest, and measures 24 in. by 6 in. by 33 in. in height. The spacings vary from 13 ft. 7 in. to 23 ft.

[See Plate IX, fig. 2.]

Bray Common, Little Melcombe. XI, N.W., long. $3^{\circ} 49' 46''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 8' 2''$ north. Not shown on Ordnance Survey.

Two stones only, spaced 27 ft. 3 in., with their widths in the line of direction of the two. The largest is 8 in. by 5 in. by 29 in. high. Twenty-seven feet three inches from the south-western stone, and measured in a southerly direction, is the centre of a small barrow of nine feet diameter.

[See Plate X, fig. 1.]

Five Barrows. XI, S.W., long. $3^{\circ} 48' 55''$ west, lat. $51^{\circ} 7' 14''$ north. Stones not shown on Ordnance Survey, but associated barrow is.

There are eight barrows in the "Five-Barrow" group, and of these the westernmost has two stones standing near it. They are 43 ft. 8 in. apart, and from the fact that the directions of their widths do not lie in the line joining them, they are probably the remnant of a larger assemblage. One stone measures 9 in. by 3 in. by 24 in. high; the other 8 in. by 5 in. by 25 in. high. The barrow is 97 ft. in diameter, and 9 ft. 9 in. high; its margin is 18 ft. from the nearer stone.

BRAY COMMON

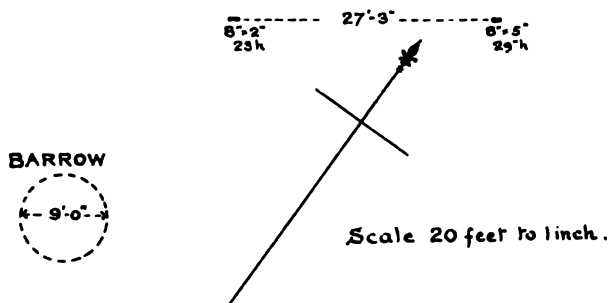
LITTLE MELCOMBE XI.N.W.

lon. $3^{\circ}49'46''$

lat. $51^{\circ}8'2''$

PLATE X.

Fig 1.



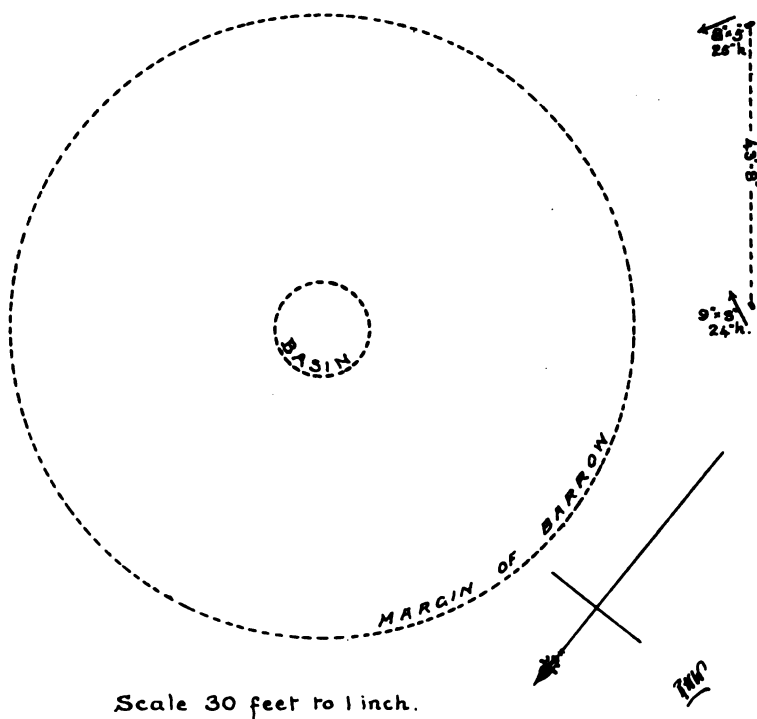
FIVE BARROWS

XI.S.W.

lon. $3^{\circ}48'55''$

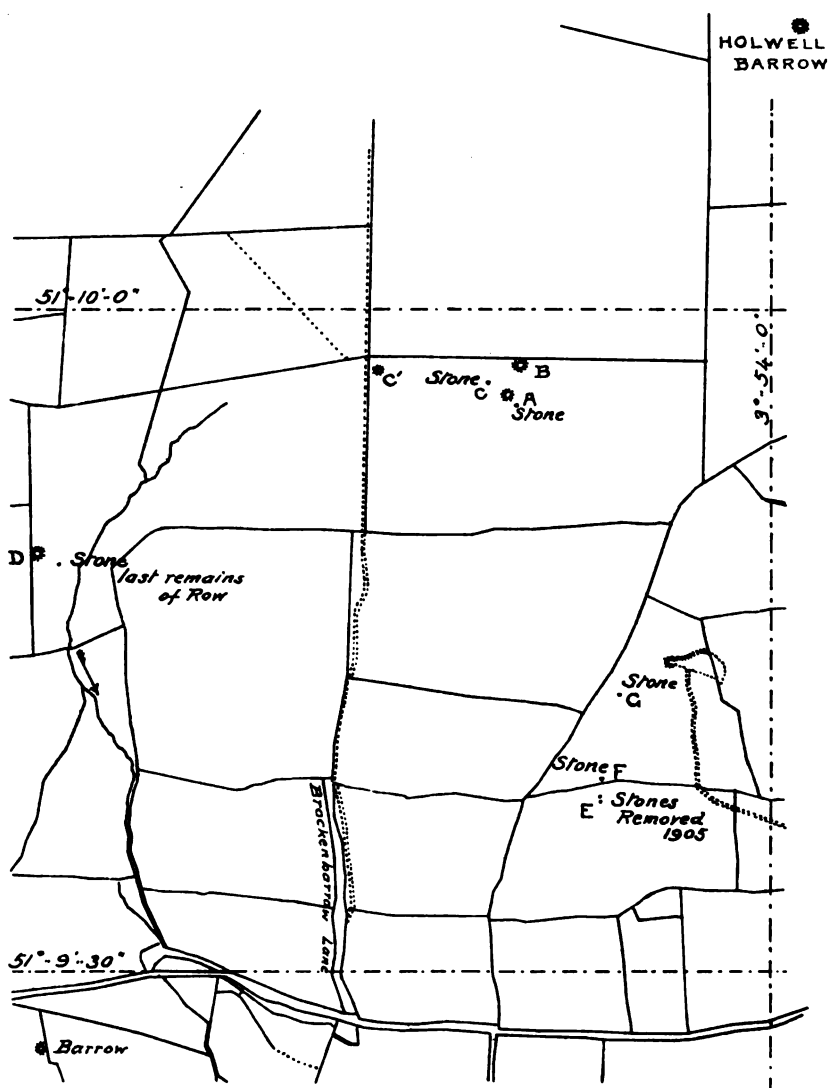
lat. $51^{\circ}7'1\frac{1}{4}''$

Fig 2.



NEAR BROCKENBURROW LANE
VI. S.E.

PLATE XI.



Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.

At the top is a depression, 14 ft. in diameter, the result probably of an attempt at opening the mound.

These two stones have a number of inscriptions upon them, the names of visitors, some dated early in last century.

[See Plate X, fig. 2.]

Near *Brockenburrow Lane*, Challacombe Parish.

[See Plan, Plate XI.]

This group of remains is in part shown on the Ordnance Survey. Commencing with the barrows marked A, B, C', on plan, we have at C a large recumbent spar stone, but although fallen, its place is still marked by the triggers. The length of the stone is 56 in., and its width 34 in., while one end comes to a point. S.S.E. (magnetic) from this stone, and distant 96 ft., lies barrow A. Six feet beyond the barrow, and in a line with the recumbent rock, is a small stone 14 in. wide by 2 in. thick, and now only 6 in. high; a broken piece that lies hard by would give an original height for this pillar of 3 ft. The barrow C' has several recumbent stones near it, but no reconstruction of their arrangement is possible.

The stones at E were removed in May or early June of this year; these are shown on the Ordnance. At F and G are large recumbent stones, which may originally have formed part of one monument with E.

Stone D on plan is associated with barrow D, which last is not marked on the Ordnance Survey. This stone is set almost exactly W.N.W. by E.S.E., magnetic (50° north of west corrected), and points to the barrow. It measures 36 in. wide by an average thickness of 14 in., and 36 in. in height. It is, so we are informed, the last remnant of a stone row which formerly existed at this point.

TOTNES: ITS MAYORS AND MAYORALTIES.

PART V.

BY EDWARD WINDEATT.

(Read at Princetown, 21 July, 1905.)

1801. ARTHUR FARWELL.

THE church was repaired, and the pinnacle which had fallen in 1799, rebuilt by the Corporation. Mr. James Derry was the carpenter, and Mr. Jackson the mason.

1802. GEORGE FARWELL.

1803. GEORGE TAYLOR.

6 November, 1803. Rev. John Williamson elected Master of the Grammar School in room of William Carwithen resigned.

1804. WILLIAM BENTALL, JUN.

1805. ARTHUR FARWELL, JUN.

1806. CHARLES TAYLOR.

At a Court held 13 August, 1807, during this mayoralty, there is a record of £1000 being presented to the Corporation by the Duchess of Bolton and £500 by William Adams, Esq. The Bolton family controlled one of the two seats in Parliament for the borough, and Mr. Adams was then M.P. for Totnes. He was of Bowden House, Totnes, and secretary to William Pitt. The money was used towards defraying the amount due to the executrix of the late James Derry, the contractor for the repair of the church.

1807. WILLIAM FORORD MITCHELL.

25 July, 1808. The Mayor was authorized to treat the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop on the occasion of his visitation at the expense of the Corporation, as had been accustomed.

1808. WILLIAM BENTALL.

This Mayor died in 1810.

1809. SAMUEL ADAMS.

7 November, 1809. The Court Book records that

The Mayor and his brethren assembled, taking into consideration the heavy debts and incumbrances of the Corporation and the great difficulty of raising money for discharging of the same, have this day and do hereby consent and agree that the several Dinners, Feasts and Entertainments made by every Mayor during his Mayoralty are attended with great expense and many inconveniences and ought therefore to be totally abolished ; it is therefore unanimously ordered and agreed upon by us whose names are hereunto subscribed that no Dinner Entertainment or Feast whatsoever (except the Mayor's election dinner which is to be supported by the Aldermen's cover dishes as usual, and the adjourned Sessions on which the Mayor's Court is usually held in November) shall be held or had by any person or persons hereafter to be elected Mayor of this Borough. And no more than the sum of Fifty pounds of lawful money current in Great Britain shall for the future be allowed for the present and every succeeding Mayor's salary, which we do hereby adjudge sufficient for defraying the expenses and charges which will necessarily accrue and he will be put unto for the maintenance of his kitchen and execution of the office of Mayor. And that the said Fifty pounds be annually paid by the Receiver of the said Borough for the time being out of the Reserves and income of the said Corporation and the same shall be allowed in his Accounts.

It was also at the same Court ordered

That no person for the future shall be permitted to make wall graves or vaults in the Church Yard for the purpose of burying dead Bodies therein, the same being found inconvenient and may be injurious to the inhabitants of this Town, and therefore ought to be prevented or a greater fee paid for making thereof, and that the Churchwardens for the time being shall not permit the same to be done unless they are first paid for every vault the sum of Ten guineas and for every wall grave the sum of Five guineas. The vault is to be seven feet square only.

21 August, 1810. The Town Clerk was ordered to defend an action brought by Mr. James Cornish, jun., respecting Martin's Charity. The Mayor's salary was also further reduced to £25 a year, and he was only to be expected to give one dinner, and that to be on the day of his election.

The first reference to the celebrated Totnes Races occurs this year, when it was ordered that the Mayor should six

weeks previous to the races annually offer to William Bastow the use of the room at the Mayoralty House for two race balls for the sum of £20, and in case of his refusal he shall let it to the best bidder by tender. The person taking the room was not to require more than four shillings for the admittance of each person.

1810. GEORGE FARWELL, JUN.

1811. RICHARD MARSHALL, M.D.

William Adams, Esq., M.P., and Recorder for the borough, died on Saturday, 21 September, 1811, about one o'clock in the morning. On 28 December, 1811, George Taylor, Esq., was elected Recorder.

1812. THORNTON BENTALL.

1813. WILLIAM SEARLE BENTALL.

During this mayoralty there were great rejoicings on the occasion of the Peace, when Napoleon was sent to Elba. On 17 June, 1814, it was ordered that all the Masters and Councillors should immediately provide themselves with black gowns made in the usual and customary manner, and that they do assemble themselves in their gowns on Wednesday next, at the Mayoralty House, from whence the Corporation would join the procession, and the town serjeants were to wait on the chairman of the committee for regulating the festivities of the day, and inform him of this order and request him to make the necessary arrangements.

The festivities were of a very elaborate character, and a pamphlet was published giving a graphic account of the three days' enjoyment. The following extracts from the account will be of interest:—

The Gazette having at length announced the return of peace to Europe after so long a period of misery, carnage and devastation, it became the unanimous desire of the inhabitants of the town of Totnes to celebrate the auspicious event by a series of rejoicings beyond the usual course of festivity on such occasions.

Delight unbounded and unalloyed beamed on every countenance at the happy tidings, and it was evident that nothing would be left undone to carry the generous impulse into complete effect; accordingly the worthy Mayor, Wm. Searle Bentall, Esq., at once convened a general Meeting of the inhabitants at the Guild Hall of the Town on Friday the 17th of June, at which time the place became crowded to excess. The Mayor briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which Christopher Farwell, Esq., was called to the Chair. The business of the day then proceeded, when a

Committee of ten persons was formed to deliberate on the best mode of celebrating this interesting event. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, viz:—

Christopher Farwell, Esq., Chairman.	
Samuel Adams	Thomas Welch
Walter Prideaux	James Harrison, Sen.
Rev. William Marshall	William Calley
John Cole	Francis Brooking Cuming
Charles Farwell	Wm. Hannaford, Jun., Secretary

To this Committee was entrusted the management and direction of the intended Fête, and the meeting was broken up with repeated acclamations. The same day a collection was made throughout the Town and in a very short time three hundred pounds were subscribed. This was deemed an ample sum, and the Committee commenced its pleasing labour with alacrity. It was at length determined that the festivities should take place on Wednesday the 22nd of June, and that there should be a public cold Dinner of fare most congenial to the taste of honest John Bull, roast beef, plum-pudding and strong beer. The spacious place before the Seven Stars Inn called the "Plains" was selected for the Dinner. A Procession to proclaim the PEACE was also agreed on, with Rural sports and a display of fireworks.

After describing how the streets were decorated and four bullocks slaughtered for the feast, the account goes on to say:—

No sooner had the Church Clock struck the hour of twelve than the appearance of Wednesday (the joyful day) was hailed by repeated discharges of Cannon from the Town Quay, which were answered by several placed on the opposite side of the River. It was a signal for beginning the festive scene. Soon after the bells sent forth their merry peals, and long before three o'clock bustle and merriment had called most of the Inhabitants from beds which sleep could not at such a time visit. At nine o'clock the different persons who were to compose the Procession and immense crowds of spectators were flocking towards the Race Course, the place where the procession was to be marshalled.

By eleven o'clock the whole arrangements were completed, and at the signal, given by the Chairman, a Royal salute was fired, and the procession began in the following Order:—

Two bugles. Detachment of XX Regt. of Foot. The Children of the Charity School headed by their Master and Mistress. The children of Dr. Bell's School headed by their Master and Mistress. Drums and Fifes. The Woollen Manufacturers headed by T. H. Taylor, Esq., carrying a Banner, the Fleece, and other insignia of the Staple Commerce. Masons and Plasterers; Cordwainers; Carpenters; Basket Makers; Gardeners; Taylors; Blacksmiths;

Upholsterers ; Carriers ; Chandlers ; Saddlers. All with Banners and appropriate Emblems. The Band of the East Devon Militia. The Free Masons. A Soldier and a Sailor bearing a Palm branch. The Colours of the Totnes Volunteers furled in token of Peace supported on each side by Sergeants. Music. Four Shepherdesses in appropriate Costume. Sixty girls in white carrying baskets of flowers. Britannia in a Car formed like a Boat seated under a Crimson Canopy, elegantly habited, and bearing a Spear, with the cap of Liberty, and leaning on a Shield, the Lion at her feet ; in front of the car lay " Neptune " bearing his Trident, having on his head a Naval crown : this Car was drawn with large black horses covered with ribbons. The Stewards with white rods. The Chairman of the Committee in a car drawn by eight Men dressed for the occasion. Brutus in a Car. Constables with their Staves of Office. The Town Clerk on Horseback with the Proclamation of Peace decorated with Royal Blue Ribbons. The Town Sergeants with their Maces. The Mayor in his Scarlet Robes. The Recorder. The Justice. Masters and Councillors in their Gowns. Burgesses. Principal Inhabitants. Detachment of XX Regt. of Foot.

Nothing could exceed the splendor with which this Procession was got up. The Banners of the tradesmen were made of silk, on which were beautifully painted the different Arms. Appropriate insignia of their several vocations were also carried in the procession and added to the general interest. The greatest degree of credit and praise is due to those who composed the procession, for the zeal and readiness with which they seconded the views and wishes of the Committee ; without their efforts the procession would have lost half its interest. The whole population of the surrounding country, for miles, filled the streets, to witness the heart-cheering scene, and it is calculated that there could not be less than 15,000 persons of all descriptions in the Town on this occasion. As the procession passed up the street it was hailed from the windows of the houses, all of which were thronged with beautiful and well-dressed women waving their handkerchiefs and affording by repeated bows and smiles the most convincing proof of the satisfaction and delight they experienced in common with all. At the Mayoralty Room the procession was joined by the Mayor and Corporation, when the whole moved forward to complete the principal object it was formed for, namely, to proclaim the Peace. At the house of Mr. Richard Taylor near the center of the town the procession halted, and here the Town Clerk read the Proclamation. At the moment it was finished the air was rent with acclamations ; astonishing was the effect upon the spectators, tears of joy glistened in the eyes of many, ecstasy and rapture lightened every countenance. At the Rotherfold the Proclamation was again read with similar demonstrations of joy. At the Mayoralty Room it was read a third time, and last of all on the Plains ; here this part of the procession was closed with repeated cheerings. The

Mayor and Corporation then quitted the line, and the procession passing over the Bridge marched through Bridgetown, and returning, filed off to the Town Marsh, where the several parties who composed it dispersed. The Car containing Britannia was afterwards drawn to her residence, where she alighted amidst the reiterated huzzas of the delighted people, the Band playing Rule Britannia the whole way, and every hat being taken off.

On Thursday, 23rd, there was a public dinner, revel, and display of fireworks, and on Friday, 24th, bull-baiting, for which Totnes was famous. There is a tradition that a man of weak intellect agreed to represent Napoleon, and was taken in a boat and placed on the island near the bridge which was then entirely surrounded with water, and represented the island of Elba. Near the end of the feast the poor man, who had been forgotten, was remembered to have been left in exile, and was hastily fetched to enjoy the dinner.

1814. THOMAS WELCH.

20 April, 1815. Rev. James Champion Hicks elected Master of the Grammar School in the room of Rev. John Williams, clerk.

1815. SAMUEL CUMING.

1816. JOHN COLE.

28 April, 1817. It is recorded that a faculty had been obtained authorizing the Mayor and burgesses to alter the west gallery of the Parish Church of Totnes by removing the organ to the back of the said gallery and to destroy some of the seats appropriated for the use of the charity children and erecting others for their accommodation, and for making six new seats or pews in the front of the said gallery, and four long seats for the use of the singers in the said Parish Church; the expense of obtaining the faculty and the making the alterations being paid by Rev. Joseph Cuming, the Vicar, who agreed to indemnify the Mayor and burgesses from any loss or damage, the Vicar to have the right for twenty-one years after the alterations to demise the six new pews to any persons he might think fit at an annual rent or specified sum.

1817. REV. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

This election was declared illegal, but on what ground does not appear.

On 18 June, 1818, during this mayoralty, there was a general election, and Thomas Peregrine Courtenay and William Holmes, Esqs., were elected. In a manuscript book,

the property of the late Francis Bentall, Esq., is a list of the voters, Totnes, 1818. It is as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Geo. Farwell, x Totnes | 30. W. F. Mitchell, x |
| 2. Wm. Bentall „ | 31. C. Michell, x |
| 3. C. Taylor „ | 32. T. Burdwood, Plymouth |
| 4. S. Adams „ | 33. C. Burdwood „ |
| 5. Illegible, x, Dartington | 34. W. Burdwood |
| 6. G. Farwell, x, Totnes | 35. S. Lane, Berry |
| 7. T. Welch „ | 36. J. H. (?) |
| 8. L. Marshall „ | 37. W. Vassall, Weston |
| <i>Aldermen.</i> | |
| 1. J. Cuming, Totnes | 38. S. Bent |
| 2. J. Cole „ | 39. W. Stokes, Cornwall |
| 3. C. Farwell, M.D. „ | 40. Rev. J. Hunt |
| 4. W. Calley, x „ | 41. J. Tann (?) Puddivine |
| 5. W. Hannaford „ | 42. John Taylor, Norfolk |
| 6. T. Windeatt, x „ | 43. E. Cowles, x (?) |
| 7. Jos. Cuming „ | 44. W. Whiteford, Plymouth |
| 8. A. Tozer, x „ | 45. B. Yard, x |
| 9. Jno. Oldreive, Recorder, Totnes | 46. Fitzgerald |
| 10. W. Prideaux, x, Totnes | 47. J. Hunt, x, Blackpool |
| 11. B. Babbage „ | 48. W. Cowlard, Cornwall |
| 12. T. Luscombe, x „ | 49. T. Bentall, Totnes, Alderman |
| 13. T. Taylor „ | 50. W. Taunton, Alderman |
| 14. G. P. Adams „ | 51. W. Marshall, Alderman |
| 15. Jno. Moore „ | 52. G. Welch, x |
| 16. J. Fowel, x „ | 53. Jno. Oldreive, by A. Farmer |
| 17. R. Paige „ | 54. W. Cornish, Totnes |
| 18. W. Adams „ | 55. C. Calley „ |
| 19. R. Dacres, Bath | 56. G. Thompson, by C. Taylor |
| 20. C. Marshall, London | 57. C. Farwell |
| 21. J. Bentall „ | 58. H. Farwell |
| 22. H. Bentall „ | 59. W. Bentall, jun., by J. B. |
| 23. B. Fulford, G. Fulford | 60. T. W. Waterfield |
| 24. W. Kitson, Shephay | D. Blackhall |
| 25. A. Wise, x, Langston | J. Bent |
| 26. G. Wise, Woolston | T. P. Courtney |
| 27. C. Epworth, x | J. Luscombe |
| 28. C. Epworth, x, Plymouth | R. H. Roe |
| 29. W. Michell | C. Tudor |
| | Jno. Windeatt |

The names with x against them are struck through as if they had died or become disqualified, and it would appear, therefore, that this must have been done some years after. Some of those struck out, though, did not die till 1827. The addresses of the non-resident freemen are given against their names.

1818. GEORGE FARWELL.

1819. GEORGE FARWELL.

20 March, 1820. Rev. Thomas Cleave elected Master of the Grammar School in the room of Rev. James Champion Hicks, resigned. He was not to receive for day boys more than six guineas per annum, and the Mayor was to have the power to send two boys to the School free of expenses to be instructed in the Grammar and other books read in the school.

1820. CHARLES TAYLOR.

This mayoralty ended with a scene which is thus described by Mr. Thornton Bentall, himself Mayor in 1823, and an eyewitness of what took place. He thus describes it:—

ACCOUNT OF WHAT PASSED AT TOTNES IN 1821.

Charles Taylor was elected Mayor 21 Sept., 1820, on which day he presided at a Court at which Mr. G. N. Thompson was elected a Burgess. On the 18th September, 1821, he issued a Summons for the Masters and Councillors to attend on the 21st of September, between the hours of 10 and 12, to elect one or more burgesses. The Sergeants at Mace to whom the warrant was directed at the same time that they served it served the usual warrant signed by the Town Clerk and Steward for the Election of the Mayor on the same day the 21st September. It is customary for the Mayor and his Brethren to attend Divine Service on the Charter Day at 10 o'clock, and to proceed from the Church to the election of a new Mayor. On the 21st September, 1821, the Mayor desired the Clergyman to begin the Service at 10 o'clock, and about half-past eleven the Mayor and some of the Masters proceeded to the Council Chamber, and there were not sufficient Masters to form a Court until a quarter past twelve, when the following Masters were present:—

1. C. Taylor, Mayor	1. John Cole
1. G. Farwell	1. Aaron Tozer
1. W. D. Taunton	2. W. S. Bentall
1. John Toms	2. Geo. Farwell, t.c.
2. Rev. Marshall	2. T. Bentall
2. Chris Farwell	2. Rev. W. Marshall

The Mayor said he thought it right to elect some Burgesses, and before any were proposed W. S. Bentall said he came there for the purpose of electing the Mayor, the time having elapsed to which the Mayor had confined his warrant for electing Burgesses. The Town Clerk, however, was directed to call over the names of the Masters. T. Bentall informed the Mayor that he did not consider the Court to be legal. As he had held the Office 365 days exclusive of that day he did not think him competent to hold a Court on the 21st Sept., 1821. The Mayor said the Town would

be deprived of its chief Magistrate (in answer to this it might have been mentioned that the Masters and Burgesses were empowered by their Charter to elect a Mayor any part of the 21st of September at the Court of the King, therefore the Election might take place immediately after midnight on the 20th, but that any Mayor's Court on that day must be the Court of the new Mayor). The six Masters whose names are entered marked 2 having protested against the legality of the Meeting, Mr. Taunton advised the Mayor to proceed, on which he proposed Mr. William Giles as a Burgess. G. Farwell, Sen., seconded him and the other four Masters marked 1 also voted for him. The six Masters whose names appear in the second list severally announced that they protested against the Meeting and thereupon declined voting. This answer was given by all, but the Town Clerk entered it only against his own name, the other five are said to have protested and voted against the said William Giles. The Town Clerk informed the Mayor that 6 Masters had voted for William Giles and 5 against, on which the Mayor said he was elected and should be sworn in forthwith. Mr. Taunton advised that as many Burgesses should first be made as were thought proper and then all be sworn at the same time, on which Mr. George Farwell proposed Capt. Blackler, but the 5 Masters who had before protested repeated their protest and left the Chamber before they were called on to vote. After 1 o'clock the Hall Bell was again rung and Chris Farwell, Esq., duly elected for the year ensuing. After he was sworn he held a Court when John Oldreive, Jun., was elected a Burgess.

This Memorandum was written by me

THORNTON BENTALL

21 September, 1821.

1821. CHRISTOPHER FARWELL.

At the Mayor's Court, held 22 October, 1821, a committee was ordered to inspect the prison with a view to its improvement, and the improvement of the accommodation of the jury at the Quarter Sessions was ordered to be done. The Mayor was requested to send the town sergeants to the persons not members of the Corporation in the habit of sitting in the aldermen's seats in the church on Sundays, and to request them to discontinue sitting in those seats for the future.

1822. RICHARD MARSHALL.

8 March, 1823. It was resolved to accept the proposal of the trustees of the Totnes Turnpike for repairing Totnes Bridge. The trustees had applied for leave to widen and repair the bridge, £700 to be applied for the purpose provided that the Corporation continued the repair. This was not carried out, but a new bridge built later on. 14 September,

1823, it was ordered that the Archdeacon of Totnes be informed that the Corporation had no objection to the enlargement of the church provided a fund was raised for that purpose exclusive of the Corporation being called upon to contribute towards it out of their funds, a plan being first submitted to them for their approbation and reserving to themselves their existing rights over the same.

1823. THORNTON BENTALL.

30 January, 1824. The proposal to enlarge the church was again before the Corporation, and it was stated £400 had been raised for enlargement, and £400 more was required. The following plan was adopted:—

PLAN.

The Mayor and Corporation of this Borough, taking into consideration the details of a plan submitted to them for the enlargement of the Church for keeping such additional parts in repair and for securing an independent income to the Clergyman, will grant to the Archdeacon, Mayor and Clergyman of Totnes for the time being all their right and title to certain parts of the Churchyard next adjoining to the North and South wall of the Parish Church. That is to say, a space on the North side to the extent of 32 ft. in length by 22 in breadth lying between the North door and the little entrance to the Church, and a space of equal extent between the Church Porch and Martin's aisle on the south side, in trust and for the following purposes: That the said Trustees shall have power to erect an aisle and connect the same with the Church on the North side thereof which shall contain 224 free sittings for the poor, and in like manner to erect another aisle on the South side of the fabric with the further power of letting or leasing the pews thereof, and to receive the rents and profits for the purpose of liquidating the debt that shall be contracted in the erection of the said buildings for keeping the same in a proper state of repair and for increasing the income of the Clergyman.

That when the debt shall be discharged the Trustees shall continue to let or lease the said seats and pews to the best advantage, and reserving the sum of £10 per year from the said rents as a repairing fund, they shall pay over the whole of the surplus to the Clergyman for the time being.

That the Committee appointed to carry the proposed improvements into effect shall be fully authorised by the Corporation to apply for a faculty comprising these provisions, and to take such other measures as shall appear best calculated to attain all the objects in view.

Fortunately only the addition on the north side was carried out. If that on the south side had also been done the church would have been spoiled.

1824. WILLIAM DOIDGE TAUNTON.

This year an Act of Parliament was obtained by the Turnpike trustees authorizing the rebuilding of Totnes Bridge.

1825. JOHN COLE.

6 April, 1826. The foundation stone of the new bridge was laid. The procession on the occasion was as follows:—

Four constables with their staves; town crier with a flag; the musicians; two mace bearers; the Mayor; Justice and Recorder; Aldermen, two and two; the model borne by two labourers. Contractor with implements. Lord Seymour, or with Chairman of Committee. Clergyman of Totnes and Clergyman of Berry Pomeroy (in canonicals). The gentlemen of the Committee, two and two, bearing wands. The other Trustees, two and two. Freemen of Totnes, two and two. The constables.

All parties were to assemble at the Mayoralty House at eleven o'clock, and on arrival at the works the Committee with the gentleman who was to lay the stone, attended by the architect and assistants, to descend to the lower platform. All the other persons to pass on to a platform on the left and remain there during the ceremony.

The stone was not laid by Lord Seymour, but by Robert William Newman, Esq., M.P., of Mamhead, afterwards created a baronet. The architect was Mr. C. Fowler, of London; the contractors, Messrs. Shepherd and Oldrey, of Plymouth, and Mr. S. Cuming, of Totnes, clerk of the works. The cost was about £12,000. Mr. Newman in his speech mentioned the old bridge had been erected in the reign of King John.

1826. CHRISTOPHER FARWELL.

8 June, 1827. It was agreed to allow Rev. Mr. Cleave, Master of the Grammar School, to charge eight guineas a year for day boys.

1827. CHARLES TAYLOR.

The new bridge opened 25 March, 1828.

1828. GENERAL ADAMS.

1829. WILLIAM BENTALL.

30 November, 1829. It was agreed to rebuild the almshouses on the Plains and remove them to a waste spot called the Carrion Pits, and this was done the following year.

1830. WILLIAM DOIDGE TAUNTON.

1831. THORNTON BENTALL.

On 7 June, 1832, the Reform Bill received the Royal Assent and Totnes retained its two members, the borough being extended to include the whole parish of Totnes and the manor of Bridgetown in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, and on 19 and 20 July there was a reform festival, which was carried out at a cost of over £300. Lord John Russell attended and took part.

1832. CHRISTOPHER FARWELL.

1833. JOHN TOMS.

1834. RICHARD SOPER.

He remained in office till 31 December, 1835, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, 1835, when the old Corporation ceased to exist and the new Corporation were elected by vote of the burgesses, and the municipal borough was extended so as to include the whole parish of Totnes and the manor of Bridgetown in the parish of Berry Pomeroy.

THE EARLIER SECTIONS OF "TESTA NEVIL" RELATING TO DEVON DONE INTO ENGLISH WITH AN INDEX.

BY THE REV. OSWALD J. REICHEL, B.C.L. & M.A., F.S.A.

(Read at Princetown, 20 July, 1905.)

THE volume in the Public Record Office known as "Testa Nevil" is far too important for the historian and the genealogist to need any apology for once more directing attention thereto. Mr. Whale has already given a summary of its contents in "Trans." XXIX, 218, and an analysis of those parts of it (1 to 23) which are ordinarily referred to the year 1241 (27 Hen. III), in "Trans." XXX, 203. Another section (part 24), giving the surveys of the manors of Berry Pomeroy and Stockleigh Pomeroy, A.D. 1292, has appeared in "Trans." XXVIII, 367, and the Fees of the Bishop of Exeter (part 25) in "Trans." XXXIV, 566. A summary of the Aid collected in 1234 (parts 26, 34 to 36, and 42) in "Trans." XXIX, 499, and the substance of "Fees and Tenements in the Hundred of Lifton," A.D. 1243 (part 27), in "Trans." XXVIII, 484. The like for the Hundred of Witheridge (part 28) in "Trans." XXX, 397: for the Hundred of Budleigh (part 29) in "Trans." XXXV, 279, leaving the Hundreds of Stanborough, Haytor and Ermington (parts 30 to 32) still to be dealt with. It is proposed to give the remaining sections here (parts 33, 37, 38, 40 to 43), done into English, with a few explanatory notes. These sections, although coming last in the book, are in point of time the earliest, and from the detailed information they contain are by far the most important ("Trans." XXIX, 499, n. 67).

PART 33. A.D. 1216.

The first of these sections, consisting of the entries Nos. 1340-75, part 33 in Mr. Whale's summary, is the oldest section in the whole volume. It is headed: Inquiry "as to

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lordship-tenements and feofments of our lord the King or of his ancestors in Devonshire." It dates apparently from the first year of Henry III ("Trans." XXX, 396). Later than 1227 it cannot be, because William Briwer, who died in that year, is named as the sitting tenant of Axminster (No. 1357), and of Langford in Ugborough (No. 1360); and it must date after 1207 and before 1216, because the grant of the wardship of Roger de Valletort's heir (No. 1372) to the Bishop of Winchester was made in 1207, and Reginald de Valletort the heir (Pipe Rolls in "Trans." XXXVI, 422) came of age in 1216. He died in 1244 ("Trans." XXXVI, 432, n. 2). The only difficulty is the mention of Baldwin de Insula as Earl of Devon (No. 1349); for he only became Earl on the death of his father Baldwin de Redvers in 1246. Perhaps the reference to him is an after-insertion.

PARTS 34-6. A.D. 1234.

The next section, Nos. 1376-1435, parts 34-6, is entitled: The account of William Peverill and Ralph Sachevill collectors of "the aid granted to our lord the King towards marrying his sister to the Roman Emperor at the rate of 2 marks the fee." The date of the marriage was 1234 ("Trans." XXIX, 499, n. 68); and this fixes the date of the account.

PART 37. A.D. 1217 × 1221.

A further section on page 196b, Nos. 1436-66, part 37 in the Summary, gives a list of heiresses, widows of tenants-in-chief in the King's gift, tenants at will and lands in hand by recent escheats. It has no other title than "From Testa de Nevill," and probably dates from a time between 1217 and 1221. It mentions Baldwin, son of Baldwin de Redvers, as being in wardship (No. 1439). Therefore it is subsequent to 1 September, 1216, on which day his father died ("Trans." VII, 363). It also mentions as sitting tenants William Briwer (No. 1439), who died in 1227 (Oliver, "Mon." p. 393); Fulk de Breaute (No. 1436), who died in 1224; and Henry, the Earl's son (No. 1456), who died in 1221. It mentions, however, Patrick de Chaworth (No. 1493) as tenant of Holsworthy, whose father, Pagan, did not die before 1226, which seems to create a difficulty. The explanation offered is that Patrick was tenant of Holsworthy in his father's lifetime, Holsworthy having been his mother's land.

PART 38. A.D. 1244.

Again on p. 197a is a section, Nos. 1466-1508, part 38 in the Summary, containing a list of the Serjeanties or "Service

holdings rented by Robert Passeleu in the time of King Henry" [III]. This must belong to a generation later than 1217. For David de Skeridon (Nos. 1370 and 1452) has been succeeded by his son John or Roger Mirabel (No. 1471) and his daughter Oressia (No. 1469). Roger Mirabel has sustained a forfeiture, and there have been fresh grants of Skeridon by the King (No. 1503), the first in 1228. Richard de Hydon (No. 1497) has succeeded his mother (No. 1369) in her dowerland of Madeshay. William le Fleming, the grandson of Richard le Fleming who held Holdich at the separation of Normandy, is stated to have sold it eight years ago (No. 1487). Dunkswell Abbey is said to hold Broadhembury (No. 1485), which it must have acquired after 1227, since Broadhembury is not named in the Charter of 20 February, 1227, confirming estates to that Abbey. The hanging of a felon in the twenty-first year of Henry's reign is referred to (No. 1490), which fixes it as later than 1236. Also Hugh Peverel is in possession of Aller Peverel (No. 1486), but he only succeeded his brother Thomas in 1241 (Original Charters, 26 Hen. III, p. 7). On the other hand, Walter de Skeridon is alive whose death occurred in 1248 ("A.D. Inq.," 33 Hen. III, No. 67, p. 7). We may therefore fix the date as after 1241 and before 1248, or approximately 1244.

PART 39. A.D. 1275.

On page 198a is a list of the tenants holding of "Reginald de Valletort and of Ralph and Roger de Valletort of the barony of Hurberton," Nos. 1509-39, part 39 in the Summary. The date of this section may be taken to be 1275. For Reginald de Valletort, who came of age in 1216 and married in 1219 the daughter and heiress of Thomas Basset (Pipe Rolls, 4 Hen. III), died in 1244 without issue ("A.-D. Inq.," 30 Hen. III, No. 11, p. 3). His brother, who succeeded him 19 January, 30 Hen. III ("Inquisitions of Hen. III," No. 63) died, as also his only son Reginald, the latter without issue, in 1269 ("A.-D. Inq.," 54 Hen. III, No. 9, p. 33). And his brother Roger, who succeeded his nephew, went mad and died in 1275 (Roberts, "Geneal. Kalend.," No. 32, p. 566, and No. 11, p. 639). The barony was then held by Nicolas de Montfort as guardian of the heir of Roger de Valletort ("Feudal Aids," p. 316, 321), and in 1286 was declared escheated to the King by the death of the said Roger (*ibid.*, p. 327).

PART 40. A.D. 1244.

A short list follows on page 198b, Nos. 1536-9, part 41, of "Service-holdings changed into military service." It is of the same date as part 38, viz. 1244.

PART 41. A.D. 1237.

Then follows, part 41, an "Inquiry as to lands held by Normans, Brétons and other foreigners" (Nos. 1540-52). The Commission (No. 1540) is dated 15 December, 21 Hen. III, or 1236, and the return was ordered to be made "on the morrow of the Purification." This fixes its date as 3 February, 1236-7. The values of the estates named in it, such as Highweek and Woburnford, have much increased.

PART 42. A.D. 1234.

The "Prelates Aid," part 42, Nos. 1553-67, is of the same date as part 34, viz. 1234.

PART 43. A.D. 1234.

The last section, Nos. 1568-1654, is endorsed: "Partition of the Fees which were sometime William Briwer's amongst his heirs in the 19th year of King Henry." Its date is therefore 1234, two years after the death of William Briwer the younger, which event took place in 1232 (Oliver, "Mon." 169).

As parts 34 to 36 and 42 have already appeared in epitome in the Association's "Transactions" (XXIX, 500), it has not been thought desirable to reproduce them; and part 39, being a mere list of tenants' names without the locality or extent of their holdings, is omitted altogether. One point calls for remark, viz. that the term "ancestor," so constantly recurring in the earliest section, does not necessarily mean "related in blood," but simply "predecessor in title" (see No. 1368; Kelham's "Domesday," p. 156; Brady, "Hist.," p. 142). There is often no relationship at all.

33. INQUIRY AS TO LORDSHIP TENEMENTS AND FEOFMENTS
OF OUR LORD THE KING OR OF HIS ANCESTORS IN
DEVONSHIRE. [A.D. 1216.]

[1340] King William I gave the manor of Oteriton [i.e. OTTERTON, also called Nether Ottery or Monks' Ottery] with appurtenances to the Abbey in peril of the sea of Mont St. Michel in Normandy ["Trans." XXX, 286; XXVIII, 413, W. 263; XXXV, 296].

[1341] King Henry I gave the manor of Buddeleigh [i.e. BUDLEIGH SYON, "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 12; "Testa," 1208, p. 191a, has *Wonlegh* in error] with appurtenances to

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Trans. Xx
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the aforesaid Abbey [of Mont St. Michel] in exchange for the Church [or spiritual revenues, see "Trans." XXX, 278] of Chausie [Cholsey, Berks], which [latter] the same King gave to the Abbey of Radinges [Reading] when he founded it [in 1125, Round, "Documents in France," No. 723, The Church of Budleigh King John gave to the Church of St. Catharine without Exeter, and the nuns there 29 Ap. 1230 (Original Charters, 123)].

[1342] King John gave to the Church of St. Nicolas in Exeter all the land of BRADEHAM¹ [in Withecombe Raleigh, "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 12; Pipe Rolls, 33 Hen. II, and Charter Rolls, 6 John, p. 22, write Brideham terra], with appurtenances in pure alms [Oliver, "Mon." pp. 125, 128], which land whilst it was in the King's hand paid fifty shillings, excepting, however, the service of his servant Morey [Morinus = de Mora], who, in return for his tenement [of Hill or Rull, "Trans." XXVII, 407; XXXIII, 600, W. 12; XXXV, 301], has to execute summonses and distrainments in the Hundred of Buddeleigh ["Testa," 1498, p. 198b], and the said fifty shillings are credited [*computantur*] to the sheriff in the lump-payment [*in corpore*] for the County of Devon ["Testa," 1213, in "Trans." XXXV, 298].²

[1343] Galfrid de Alba Mara holds the manor of W'debir' [WOODBURY, "Testa," 1475, 1505, "Trans." XXXIII, 620, W. 68] with appurtenances in chief of our lord the King ["Testa," 358, p. 179a; "Trans." XXX, 224, and XXXV, 288] by the service of 1 knight by gift of King Henry I to his ancestors by the same service. [Pole, p. 155, states that the gift was to Roger de Mandevil, castellan of Exeter, whose son William gave it to William Carbunel. In 1177 Alice, daughter of William Carbunel, held it (Pipe Rolls, 23 Hen. II) and brought it to her husband, Reginald de Albemarle ("Trans." XXXV, 288), who in 1182 "owed £53. 10/ for acknowledgment of Wudeberia, and Aelizia his wife daughter of William Carbunell owed £30. 13/ for having seizin of that land" (Pipe Rolls, 28 Hen. II)].

¹ Before Bradham was "booked" to St. Nicolas Priory, its men were "folklanders," or the King's socmen. In 14 Hen. II, and 33 Hen. II, "the men of Bradham" contributed 2 marks; in 1 Ric. I, 16s. 6d. See "Trans." XXXV, 298; XXIX, 498, n. 66. Similarly "the men of South Tawton or Addiscot" in 14 Hen. II ("Trans." XXXVI, 434) were folklanders.

² Mr. Round ("Victoria History of Somerset") quotes the case of Wedmore in Somerset to show that "before 'Domesday,' and even before the Conquest, the 12th-century Exchequer system of crediting the sheriff at his annual account with a fixed sum in respect of such royal manors or portions thereof as had been granted to subjects, was already in full operation."

[1344] Philip de Farnell[is; Furnel, in "Testa," 1445, p. 196b; le Furneus in "Testa," 1210, p. 191b; i.e. Furneaux] holds Fenoteri ["Testa," 1210, says a hide of land in Fenoteri; "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 12; XXXV, 297; Pipe Roll, 8 Ric. I, Fenotri Philippi] with appurtenances by gift of our lord the King at a rent of £4. 4. 8 yearly, and answers for it (*respondet*) in a certain supply-rent³ in currency (*numero*), by gift of King Henry I to his ancestors by the same service.

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[1345] Robert de Hokesham [Hochesham in Hundred Rolls] holds the HUNDRED OF BUDDLEGH of our lord the King ["Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 12] at a rent of 11 shillings a year to make up the supply-rent (*firma*) of the County of Devon ["Testa," 1366, p. 195b; "Trans." XXIX, 502, n. 73] by gift of Henry I to his ancestors by the same service.

[1347] The monks of Dinant in Brittany hold the manor of HERPEFORD [Harpford, "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 12; XXIX, 484, n. 41; XXXIV, 421; XXXV, 297] with appurtenances in pure alms by gift of Oliver de Dinant, which manor King William I gave to his ancestors, but by what service is not known.

[1348] John the Gatekeeper (Janitor) holds Bukint' [BICTON, "Trans." XXVIII, 449, W. 1047] with appurtenances of our lord the King by the service of guarding the gate of the Castle of Exeter and the prisoners' gaol, by gift of King Henry I to his ancestors by the same service ["Trans." XIII, 105; XXIX, 489, n. 53].

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[1349] Nich[olas] de Meriet holds the manor of Coletun [COLYTON RALEIGH, "Testa," 370, p. 179a; 1182, p. 190b; "Trans." XXXIII, 371, 620, W. 70; XXXV, 286] with appurtenances, aforetime a lordship of King Henry I, by the service of 1 knight, which service the same Nicolas now renders to our lord the King. This [manor] Henry I gave to his ancestors in exchange for the manor of Toppesham which is now in the hand of the Earl de l'Isle (de Insula). [In 1178 the sheriff accounted for $\frac{1}{2}$ mark from Topesham (Pipe Rolls, 24 Hen. I). In 1246 Baldwin de Redvers, Earl

³ The meaning is that this amount was not paid direct into the Exchequer, but, as "Testa," 1445, p. 196b, and 1466, p. 197a, states, was paid to the sheriff and was by him paid into the Exchequer as part of the supply-rent or revenue (*firma*; see "Trans." XXIX, 459, n. 15) which he paid from the Hundred of Budleigh.

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of Devon, died ("Inquisition," Hen. III, No. 50), and in 1262 Baldwin de Insula, Earl of Devon, died, when his sister, Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, late the wife of the Earl of Albemarle, aged 25, was found to be his heir through the death of his son ("Inquisition," 47 Hen. III, No. 564). As to Meriet, see "Trans." XXXV, 286; "Testa," 1182, p. 1906j.

[1350] William Peverel, of Essex, and Matilda, his sister, enfeoffed the ancestors of Hugh Peverel, of Sanford, in the time of King Henry I of Sanford [SAMPFORD PEVEREL, "Testa," 347, p. 179a; "Trans." XXVIII, 445, W. 1007] and Haure [Aure, "Testa," 348, p. 179a; 1486, p. 197b, i.e. ALLER PEVEREL in Collumton; "Trans." XXVIII, W. 993] and CARSWELL [in Broadhembury, "Trans." XXVIII, 444, W. 992] by the service of 1 knight; and since the barony of the aforesaid William and Matilda fell into the hands of our lord the King [the second William Peverel having been deprived of all his lands by Henry II "because he offered poison to Ralf, Earl of Chester," according to one account (Trans. XXXIII, 390), or for having espoused the cause of Stephen, according to another (Planché, "The Conqueror's Companions," II, 27), "Trans." XXIX, 501, n. 70; XXXII, 397] the ancestors of the said Hugh have held the said lands in chief of our lord the King by the service of 1 knight, and Hugh Peverel now holds the said lands of our lord the King in chief by the same service.

[1351] The monks of La Bataille⁴ [Battle Abbey in Sussex] hold the land of Bogeleg [above Exe Island in St. David's, Exeter, "within the burh and without" (Oliver, "Mon." p. 115), otherwise known as St. NICOLAS' fee ("Trans." XXXIV, 719)] with appurtenances, together with St. Olave's Church in Exeter in pure alms, and similarly the CHURCH OF COLUMTON with appurtenances ["Testa," 1486, p. 197b, writes Colinthon; "Trans." XXVIII, 413, W. 264] by gift of King William I.

[1352] The monks of the Greater Monastery oversea [St. Stephen's, *alias* Marmoutier of Tours, Bronescombe Reg., p. 184] hold the manor of Torverton [THORVERTON,

⁴ "Testa," 1486, p. 197b, says the Prior of St. Nicholas, the Priory of St. Nicholas being a cell of Battle Abbey which held in fee farm all the Abbey's Devonshire estates ("Trans." XXX, 289, n. 61), paying for them a fee-farm rent of 60/-, afterwards reduced to 20/-, and increased to £7 before the Dissolution (Oliver, "Mon." p. 113).

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"Trans." XXXIII, 608, W. 10], together with the Church of the same manor and appurtenances in pure alms, by gift of King William I.⁶

[1353] Henry de Farnell[is, i.e. Furneaux; see above, 1344], and Nicolas Avenell;⁶ and James Girard's son hold in chief of our lord the King Childetun ["Testa," 349, p. 179a; i.e. Chilton, in Thorverton] and Sepewass ["Testa," 343, p. 179a; viz. SHEEPWASH, "Trans." XXXIII, 616, W. 46. Both were Robert William's son's lands in 1185 and 1189 (Pipe Rolls, 31 and 35 Hen. II)] by the service of 1 knight by gift of King William I to the ancestors of the wives of the said Henry and Nicolas and James by the same service⁷ ["Trans." XXIX, 487, n. 50 and 74].

[1354] The minikins of Polesloe [Charter Rolls, 14 Hen. III, 45, m. 3: Exeter minikins of the Church of St. Catharine, in Culinton manor 100/] hold within the manor of Culinton [at TUDHAYES, *alias* MINIKINHAM, in Colyton (Bronescombe Reg. 475; Oliver, "Mon." 167; "Trans." XXXIII, 610, W. 21; XXIX, 467, n. 31 and 76] 100 shillings worth of land in pure alms by gift of King Henry [II in 1178 (Pipe Roll, 24 Hen. II), confirmed in 1221 (Pipe Roll, 4 Hen. III)], father of our lord King John; and Thomas Basset holds the rest of the same manor [since 1194 (Pipe Roll, 6 Ric. I)], as also Witeford [WHITFORD, "Trans." XXXIII, 621, W. 75; XXIX, 467, n. 31; "Testa," 345, p. 179a; since 1199 (Pipe Roll, 1 John)] in chief of our lord the King by the service

⁵ The Hundred Rolls, 3 Edward I, No. 18, p. 70: Thorverton was part of the ancient lordship of King Henry [I], grandfather of King Henry [II], the present King's father, which grandfather gave it to the monks of Mermoster (Majus Monasterium).

⁶ Inquisitions of Henry III, Nos. 278, 325, state that Batishorn in Honiton was given by Earl William de Vernun to Nicolas Avenel and his heirs, from whom descended William Avenel his son, who died 18 Oct., 1243, Mathew de Furneans, aged 28, being his heir. Nicolas Avenel succeeded Earl Reginald at Meshaw ("Testa," 406, p. 179b) and the Earl's brother William at Snedleigh ("Testa," 425).

⁷ "Black Book," p. 130, has a return by William, son of Reginald, stating that he holds 1 fee of the King. A later hand has added, "Now Nicolas Avenel holds that fee, viz. Scepewast from the daughter and heiress of the said William." William had apparently been immediately succeeded by his son Robert, who was out of possession in 1189 (Pipe Rolls, 1 Ric. I; "Trans." XXXIII, 394). In 37 Hen. III, William Avenel died seized of Chillat' $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, Schepways $\frac{3}{4}$ fee, and other places ("Inquisition," No. 278). Nicolas Avenel is a witness to a charter 1189 x 1199 ("Documents in France," p. 195). Correct the identification of Childeton in "Trans." XXIX, 502, n. 74, and see Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 40, p. 78, quoted "Trans." XXVI, 141, n. 8, and XXIX, 498, n. 64.

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of 1 knight by gift of King Richard, pursuant to the request of Walter de Dunstanvil, mother's brother to the said Thomas

[1355] Richard de Droscumb holds $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land [at DRASCOMBE in Drewsteignton parish ("Testa," 1449, p. 196b; "Trans." XXXIII, 618, W. 59); Drescumbe in "Testa," 1477, p. 197a; Druscombe in Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 43, p. 85; Drascumb in "Testa," 1500, p. 198a; Tros-cumbe in Pipe Rolls, 13 John ("Trans." XXXIII, 393); and Tros-cumbe arcariorum or Bowmen's Tros-cumbe in Pipe Rolls, 14 Hen. II, in "Trans." XXXIII, 392] of our lord the King by the service of carrying 1 bow and 4 arrows behind the King whenever he comes to hunt in the Forest of Dertemore by grant of King William I to his ancestors. [Richard was tenant in 1206. See Pipe Roll of 1 John, supplied by Miss E. L.-Weekes.]

[1356] The manor of Wuford ["Testa," 1547, p. 199a, i.e. WONFORD in Heavitree; "Trans." XXXIII, 618, W. 58] with appurtenances was sometime in the hand of our lord King Henry [I], and paid £15 yearly. This he afterwards gave to Galfrid de Mandevil [son of Geoffrey de Mandevil, the Conqueror's companion (Round's "Geoffrey de Mandevil," p. 392)], but it is not known by what service. The same Galfrid gave the said manor with appurtenances to William [de Tilli (Risdon, p. 113)], son of John, in marriage with his [grand] daughter [Dionisia ("Devon Notes and Quer.," III, p. 219)]. And Henry de Tilli [their son ("Cal. Rot. Chart.," p. 75)] held that manor with appurtenances all his life long, whose heirs are in Normandy. Robert de Mandevil ["Testa," 1547, p. 199a] now holds that manor with appurtenances, but it is not known by what service.⁸

⁸ Mr. Whale ("Trans." XXXIII, 368, 395), on the authority of Madox, says that Ralph Taisson held Wonford in King Stephen's reign; but how this statement can be reconciled with Henry I's gift to Geoffrey de Mandevil does not appear. The grantee Geoffrey is stated to be the son of Geoffrey, the Conqueror's companion, and consequently the brother of Roger, castellan of Exeter (E. L.-W.) and of William, father to Geoffrey, 1st Earl of Essex (Round, "Geoffrey de Mandevil," p. 392) and to Beatrice his sister, wife of William de Say, whose descendant Geoffrey, son of Piers, called himself de Mandevil (Batten, "Somerset," p. 120) and was the second husband of Isabel, Countess of Gloucester ("Trans." XXIX, 465, n. 27; XXXIII, 623). The grantee was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Robert de Mandevil of Coker, whose son Geoffrey in 1194 claimed the Honour of Marshwood, and whose great-grandson Robert succeeded in 1208 in establishing his claim thereto (Charter, 24 May, 1208, in Batten, p. 120). By his second wife he had another son, Ralph, whose daughter Dionisia married William son of John, steward of Normandy, and was succeeded in the Honour of Marshwood by his son Henry de Tilli, who in 6 Richard I had a fief of 14½ knights in Devon ("Trans." XXXIII, 368; XXXVI, 416).

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[1357] William Bruere holds the manor of Axeministre [AXMINSTER, "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 14] in chief of our lord the King by the service of $\frac{1}{2}$ knight and a farm-rent of £24 yearly. It used to pay £16 in the County account, and the Hundred is in the hand of our lord the King ["Testa," 1442, p. 196b, and 1488, p. 197b. In 1196 it had been granted to John, Count of Mortain, together with the Hundred for $\frac{1}{2}$ year for £13. 6. 8 (Pipe Roll, 8 Ric. I). In 7 John William, son of John, as custodian, accounted for 29/2, a whole year's proceeds of the outland hundred (E. L.-W., in "Devon Notes and Queries," III). In 1205 £10 there was granted to William Briwerre (Pipe Roll, 7 John)].

[1358] The monks of St. Mary of Bec hold $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, with appurtenances, in Membir' [the Prior of Gloucester's MEMBURY,⁹ Add. MS. 28,649, p. 491; "Trans." XXXIII, 610, W. 15], in pure alms which Robert de Chandos [to whom Charter of Henry I, 1107 × 1120, is addressed ("Documents in France," p. 55); see also Charter of Henry II, *ibid.*, p. 128] gave them, being part of the lordship of his barony, which he held by gift of King Henry I [Chandos is witness to a deed in 1126 (*ibid.*, p. 430)].

[1359] The men of Kent' [Kenton, who in 1187 owed £7. 18. 8 for a gift (Pipe Roll, 33 Hen. II)] hold the manor of Kent' [KENTON, "Trans." XXXIII, 616, W. 50; XXVII, 405, n. 3; Polwhele, II, 161], with appurtenances of our lord the King, at a fixed rent of £60 [since 1204, when they paid 40 marks for taking it (Pipe Roll, 6 John)], which aforetime used to pay £24 [should be £34, since £30 is given as the Domesday value, and £34 as the value in Pipe Rolls of Henry II ("Trans." XXIX, 459, n. 13)].

[1360] William Briwere holds LANGEFORD [Lestre in Ugborough, "Trans." XXXIII, 622, W. 78; XXIX, 502, n. 72; Robert de Aureavilla's, in 31 Hen. I; William de Orivallo's, in 1160 ("Trans." XXXIII, 389; XXIX, 472, n. 35 and 72); in 1166 Ralph Sanzavier's "Lib. Nig.," p. 130], with appurtenances in chief of our lord the King by the service of 1 knight by gift of King John.

⁹ Mr. Whale proposes to identify this with Maaberia W. 894 in "Trans." XXVIII, 439, i.e. East Membury. But East Membury was held in 1285 by Erminard of the Earl of Cornwall ("F. Aids," p. 320) for 1 fee, and in 1346 of the Honour of Bradninch (*ibid.*, p. 429). It is preferably the township of West Membury. See "Trans." XXXVI, 365.

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[1361] Roger de Mortuo mari (Mortimer) holds the manor of Mouland [MOLLAND BOTREAU, "Trans." XXX, 617, W. 52], with appurtenances by virtue of the heirship of William de Botell [Boterellis or Botreaux] who is under age. This manor King William I gave to the ancestors of William de Beumeis [named in a Charter 1198 × 1204 ("Documents in France," p. 211)], of whom William de Boterell [is witness to letters patent 1196 × 1205, *ibid.*, p. 62] purchased it, and it renders the service of 1 Knight. ["A.-D. Inq.," 34 Ed. III, No. 86, p. 224 (2240) describes Molland Botreaux as held for 1 fee of Roger de Mortuo Mari. "Trans." XXIX, 506, n. 82.]

[1362] King Henry I gave to the ancestors of Johel de Meduana [Mayne in "Testa," 1549, p. 199, Meduana in Pipe Roll, 35 Hen. II], a son of Geoffrey de Mayne by Isabella daughter of Walerand Count of Meulan ("Documents in France," p. 302) Blaketorit [BLACKTORINGTON, "Trans." XXXIII, 567, 614, W. 41] and Nimet [KINGS NYMTON, "Trans." XXXIII, 622, W. 83; XXX, 395 and 412, n. 8], with appurtenances in exchange for Gorham and Ambreres [Ambrières in the department of Marne recovered by Henry II in 1162 (Ramsay's "Angevin Empire," p. 25)] it is said, but Geoffrey de Luscy now holds those lands by order of our lord King John ["Trans." XXIX, 485, n. 43. Previously in 1199 "Richard de Wanford owed 40 marks for having seisin of land of Nimeton, which was Joel del Maene's at fee farm paying £10 yearly (Pipe Rolls, 1 John). In 1210 the Sheriff accounted for £9. 13/ issues of Limet and Blaketoriton lands of Geoffrey de Luci which were Joel de Maine's for ½ year (Pipe Rolls, 12 John)].

[1363] King Henry I gave the manor of Morba [MORBATH, "Trans." XXX, 441; XXXIII, 618, W. 56] to Britel de Ambreres, but by what service is not known, and Britel gave the said manor to Hugh Ruffus [*alias* Rous] in marriage with his daughter, and his heirs held that manor until the time of Henry le Boscu, who gave it to Henry, the son of the Earl [Reginald, "Trans." XXIX, 455, n. 4], but by what service is not known.

[1364] King Henry [II], father of King John, gave to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall ["Trans." XXIX, 455, n. 4], the

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manor of Karswell¹⁰ [KINGS KERSWELL, "Trans." XXXIII, 610, W. 18] with the Hundred [of Haytor] and the manor of Depeford [DIPTFORD, "Trans." XXXIII, 611, W. 25], together with the Hundred [of Stanborough, in 1155, "Trans." XXXIII, 386], but by what service is not known. And Henry, the Earl's son, now holds those manors, together with the hundreds and Liskarret in Cornwall, in chief of our lord the King by the service of 1 knight by gift of King Richard.

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[1365] Henry I gave the manor of Hypelepenn¹¹ [IPPLEPEN, "Testa," 351, p. 179a; "Trans." XXVIII, 446, W. 1015; XXIX, 501, n. 71] with appurtenances to Ralph de Felgers, but by what service is not known; and his heirs continued to hold it until King John gave that manor to Henry, the Earl's son, but by what service is not known.

[1366] Robert de Siccavill[a, i.e. Satchvil] holds [since 1202, "Trans." XXXIII, 369], by gift of King John, £8 worth of land [Pipe Roll of 4 John says £8. 8. 8 worth, to which Philip succeeded as heir in 1219 (Pipe Roll of 3 Hen. III)], with appurtenances, in the manor of Brunton [BRAUNTON, "Trans." XXXIII, 608, W. 5; "Testa," 1465-6, p. 197a], by the service of 1 knight. The rest of the manor he holds in farm of our lord the King at a rent of £30 [since 1206, in which year Robert de Seechevill accounted for 50 marks and a palfrey for having the land which was Odo de Cariun's (Cario, also Kayryun's) in Branton, at a yearly rent to the King of £30 (Pipe Roll, 8 John)]. The outland hundred of Brampton [BRAUNTON] is in the sheriff's hand as part of the revenue of the county of Devon ["Trans." XXIX, 502, n. 73. Charter Rolls of 5 John, p. 20, n. 6, and Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II, show that in 1176 the King gave £20 a year in Braunton to Odo, son of William, son of Gerald, in exchange for the castle and land of Emelin, so long as Rees ap Griffin holds them (Risdon, "Note-book," p. 138).

¹⁰ "Testa," 1459, p. 197a. A fuller account in "Trans." XXIX, 456, n. 5, and 501, n. 71.

¹¹ "Testa," 1484, p. 197b, quoted "Trans." XXIX, 502, n. 71, gives a fuller account. In 19 Hen. II it was in the King's hand; "Trans." XXXIII, 396. Apparently Ralph de Felgers, who was deprived of the custody of Doland Combourge in 1162 [Ramsay, "Angevin Empire," page 89], was ancestor to Ralph de Meulent or de Mullond, who held possession at the time of the separation of England and Normandy, when he sided with the Normans ("Testa," 1544, 198a). It was then given to Henry the Earl's son, and "after a time" to Nicolas de Lettres, probably after the Earl's son's rebellion in 1219. See "Trans." XXIX, 501, n. 71.

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In 1205 "the King gave to William de Marisco £20 of land in Braunton, in exchange for £20 which he used to receive yearly at the Exchequer" (Pipe Roll, 7 John). In 1215 "the escheators account for £15 farm-rent of Bramton from Robert de Siccavilla (Pipe Roll, 17 John). In 1218 the King gave to William, Earl of Saresberie, £20 in Brampton (Pipe Roll, 2 Hen. III). In 1220 the escheators accounted for £15, the farm-rent of Bramton (Pipe Roll, 4 Hen. III)].

[1367] Peter Herbert's son holds Berdestapel [BARNSTAPLE, "Trans." XXXIII, 376 and 612, W. 35], with a fee of 15 knights, by gift of our lord King John, which was William Brause's [in 1188, when he accounted for £11. 10/ for scutage (Pipe Roll, 34 Hen. II)], but by what service is not known ("Trans." XXXIII, 368).

[1368] The manor of Taustok [Tawstock, "Trans." XXXIII, 616, W. 48], which is in the King's hand, William de Brause gave, together with 14 knight's fees ["Lib. Nig." p. 127], to the Earl of Leicester [Robert II de Beaumont, chief justiciar with Richard de Lucy up to his death, 5 April, 1168 (Ramsay's "Angevin Empire," p. 99)] in marriage with his [second] daughter [Loretta ("Testa," 1461, p. 197a)]. Some say that it was of old a royal lordship,¹² but they know not

¹² Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 17, p. 70: "The manor of Tawstock was of old a King's manor in ancient lordship belonging to the Crown, which Joel of Totnes had by gift from King Henry [I] in extreme old age [Round, 'Feudal England,' 486, n.]. Now Geoffrey de Kaumville holds the manor, with appurtenances, together with the manor of Fremington through Matilda his wife, heiress of Sir Henry de Tracy [See 'Trans.' XXXIV, 729, and Lysons, II, 478]. And a certain lady called Lora, the lady of the same township, gave a third part of the manor of Tawstock to the Hospital of Buckland in pure and perpetual alms." Lysons, II, 478, n., says that the manor of Hele, *alias* Templand, *alias* Templeton, in Tawstock, was probably the third part of Tawstock given by Lora to the nuns of Minchin Buckland. The Charter, 16 July, 1227 (Charter Rolls, I, 52), names Noteston, Yvesford, Ruwedon, Ridescot, Hele, Cherlecote, Tunecote, Bozeburn, and Ancwood. Dugdale, "Baronage," I, 417, says that this William de Braose succeeded his father as baron of Barnstaple in 2 Hen. II, and died in 1212, and that Reginald de Braose, who obtained the Barony of Totton in 1216, in succession to his brother Giles, Bishop of Hereford, was his son, seemingly mixing together two Williams, father and son. From "Kalendar of Documents in France" it appears that William I de Braiose was son of Gunnora, and died about 1094. In 1068 he had a dispute with Fécamp Abbey (*ibid.*, p. 37). He witnessed a Charter in 1082 (p. 141), and executed Charters in 1082 (p. 397) and 1093 (p. 400). His son Philip confirmed the above Charters in 1096 (p. 401). Philip's son, William II de Braose, succeeded his father in 1155. He calls Judhel of Totnes his grandfather (p. 460). His wife was Berta (p. 404). He witnessed Charters in 1158 (pp. 186, 204), and executed Charters in 1157 (pp. 402, 460). His son, William III de Braose (p. 461), witnessed Charters in 1203 (pp. 131, 139, 196), and executed a Charter in 1196, in which his wife, Matilda de St. Waleran, and his sons Giles, William, and Philip concurred. Probably his death occurred in 1212.

breved

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of which king; Richard de Chartray held these fees before him (*de antecessaria*)¹³ ["Trans." XXIX, 486, n. 48. In 1210 William Briewerre accounted for £13. 16s. issues of Tawstock the Countess of Leicester's for $\frac{1}{2}$ year (Pipe Rolls, 12 John)].

[1369] Simon Roges' son holds in Madisheve ["Testa," 1497, p. 198a, Madeshay, maddes Hamele in Pipe Roll, 1 John, i.e. MADFORD in Hemyock, Polwhele II, 335; "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 11] $\frac{1}{2}$ ferling of land in dower with his wife the mother of Richard de Hydun, who is heir to the same tenement by the service of attesting the summonses made by the serjeant of H'emiac [Hemyock] on the arrival of the justices of our lord the King, which tenement King Henry I gave to Robert Foliot [grandfather of Thomas Foliot, Geoffrey de Barenton, Richard de Hidon and Emma des Botreaux, Pipe Rolls, 1 John] by the afore-said service [see "Trans." XXIX, 492, n. 57].

[1370] Richard Burden [who succeeded Peter Burden in 12 John, "Trans." XXXIII, 368] holds the manor of Teint' [KINGSTEIGNTON, "Testa," 344, p. 179a; "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 13; XXIX, 226, n. 3; 503, n. 75] with half the Hundred of Teinebrig [Teignbridge] by the service of 1 Knight by gift of King Henry [II], King John's father, to his ancestors by the same service.

[1371] David de Syredon [Schiredon in Pipe Rolls, 7 John, and "Testa," 1452, p. 196b] holds 1 virgate of land in Seyredun [Skiredun' in "Testa," 1468, p. 197a; Skyredon, "Testa," 1503, p. 198a; i.e. SKERIDON in Dean Church, "Trans." XXVIII, 454, W. 1117] and Sappesley [Schaphelegh land in "A.-D. Inq.," 33 Hen. III, No. 67, p. 7 (27); Hokeneton hamlet in "A.-D. Inq.," 13 Ed. II, No. 20, p. 293 (1289); i.e. HOCKNER FARM and Kingdon near Shapleigh in North Bovey] by the service of finding 2 arrows whenever our lord the King comes to hunt in the forest of Dertemore and his ancestors since the Conquest held upon these terms.¹⁴

¹³ Among "Knights of William de Braose of the Honour of Barnstaple" in the "Black Book," p. 127, the first entry is "Philip de Chartrai holds a fee of 14 knights [in 1166], and they are Philip's own knights" ("Trans." XXXIII, 368).

¹⁴ The two estates referred to are Essapla (W. 1107, p. 1186) and Siredona (W. 1117, p. 1188), both held by Aluric in Domesday. In 1200 the sheriff accounted for £6. 2. 3, issues of Scuton and Sapeleia, lands of Harvey de

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[1372] The Bishop of Winchester¹⁵ has in wardship the manor of HURBERTON ["Trans." XXXIII, 621, W. 76] with appurtenances [27½ + ½ fees, "Inquisitions," Hen. III, No. 728], together with [Reginald] the heir of Roger de Valle Torta by gift of the King, but by what service is not known. This manor King Henry I gave to Roger de Nunhant [Nonant] the elder, but by what service is not known.

[1373] Henry son of the Earl [Reginald] holds by leave of King John the castle and township of Totton [TOTNES] "Trans." XXVIII, 427, W. 639,¹⁶ and the manors of CORNWORTHY [since 1209 (Pipe Roll, 11 John), "Testa," 1460, p. 196b; "Trans." XXVIII, 425, W. 579] and LODESWELL ["Testa," 1456, p. 196b; "Trans." XXVIII, 424, W. 563] with appurtenances, but by what service is not known, which manors Reginald de Brause held aforetime by gift of his father [Henry II]. *William de Braiose mt. Amy.*

[1374] The manor of Clifton [BROAD CLIST, "Trans." XXXIII, 618, W. 57] is in the King's hand in discharge

Helion (Pipe Rolls, 2 John). In 33 Hen. III they appear as Skiredon and Schaplegh; and as Skiredon, Kingdon, and Hockneton in Hundred Rolls, No. 32, p. 79, and No. 37, p. 81, of which Kingdon, value 10/, was given to Bucfast Abbey (Hund. Rolls, No. 32, quoted, note 25). At the Dissolution 10/ of land in North Bovey was held by Bucfast Abbey (Oliver, "Mon." 377). In 13 Ed. II Skiredon hamlet and Hokeneton hamlet were held by William, son of John de Boyvill. The locality of Shaplegh is determined by "Testa," 1452, as being in Teignbridge Hundred. The service is there described as finding a pair of arrows. "Testa," 1503, the Hundred Rolls, and the "A.-D. Inq.," 33 Hen. III, say finding 3 arrows. "Illustrated London News" of 16 May, 1903, has an illustration of "the presentation to the King of 3 silver arrows called a pair" in Scotland, which explains the discrepancy.

¹⁵ Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, had a grant of Hurberton (8 Joh. m. 5) and the wardship of the heir of Roger de Valletort in 1207. The heir Reginald de Valletort came of age in 1217. Pipe Rolls, 1212-13, m. 12, in "Trans." XXXVI, 422: "P. Bishop of Winchester, guardian of Reginald de Valletort, accounts for £37. 4s. 6d. by the King's writ under the little seal." Reginald married in 1219 the daughter and heiress of Thos. Basset (Pipe Roll, 4 Hen. III).

¹⁶ In 1200 William de Braose, who or whose ancestor William held 28 fees of the Honour of Barnstaple in 1166 ("Lib. Niger," p. 127), claimed the barony of Totton as being great-grandson of the Domesday tenant Judhel, and having made the claim passed it on to his younger son William. In 1206 a partition was made into the two baronies of Totton and Hurberton, William de Braose obtaining the barony of Totton and Nonant retaining that of Hurberton. In 1208 Braose forfeited Totton and Nonant made over Hurberton to Roger de Valletort.

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of a debt incurred by Henry de Nunant to the Jews,¹⁷ which manor Robert de Ver [Earl of Oxford] holds as part of her dower with Isabella his wife, sometime the wife of the aforesaid Henry. This manor King Henry I gave to Roger de Nunant his ancestor, but by what service is not known ["Trans." XXIX, 507, n. 84].

[1375] Constance¹⁸ de Touny holds the manor of Suth Taut' [SOUTH TAWTON, "Trans." XXXIII, 613, W. 39] with appurtenances.

34-36. THE ACCOUNT OF WILLIAM PEVERILL AND RALPH DE SECHEVILL, COLLECTORS OF THE AID GRANTED TO OUR LORD THE KING [Henry III] TOWARDS MARRYING HIS SISTER TO THE ROMAN EMPEROR [Frederick II] AT THE RATE OF TWO MARKS A FEE [A.D. 1234].

[Nos. 1376-1435, p. 195a, are epitomized in "Trans." XXIX, 500-508].

37 FROM "TESTA NEVILL"

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[*Heiresses, widows of tenants in chief in the King's gift or wardship, tenants at will and by recent grants, A.D. 1221.*]

[1436] Falco de Breante [who died in 1224, "Rot Fin.," 8 Hen. III, m. 2] holds the borough of Huneton¹⁹ [HONITON, "Trans." XXIX, 415, W. 313; XXX, 118; William Avenel's

¹⁷ According to the Laws of the Confessor, quoted "Trans." XXVI, 219, and the Statute of Jewry in Selden Society's "Select Pleas of the Jews," XV, p. x: "Jews and all their effects are the King's property, and if any one withhold their money from them, let the King recover it as his own." Henry de Nonant, the first husband of Isabella de Bulbek, was the great-grandson of Roger de Nonant, to whom Henry I gave the Totton fee (Hundred Rolls, No. 39, p. 83) about 1130, in which year Alured, son of Judhel, paid £110 for the relief of his father's lands belonging to the Honour of Barnstaple (Round, "Feudal England," pp. 327, 486; "Trans." XXIX, 233, n. 16. See also No. 1489). According to the Charters known as Originalia, p. 8 in 29 Hen. III, Reginald de Valletort fined with the King for 600 marks to have seizin of the manors of Clifton, Clauton, and Brikesham, which Isabella de Bolebec, sometime Countess of Oxford, held in dower by gift of Henry de Nunant, aforetime her husband.

¹⁸ Henry I gave Constance, his base-born daughter, to Roscelin de Beaumont, with the manor of South Tawton. Their son, Richard de Beaumont, was sheriff of Mayne and lord of South Tawton. Richard de Beaumont gave his daughter Constance, with the manor of South Tawton, to Roger de Tony ("Trans." XXIX, 458, n. 12). The Charter Rolls of 1 John, p. 4, m. 11, show a gift of "Ayalrichescott within the parish of South Tawton" to Constance de Touny, which fixes the date of the gift to 1199 ("Trans." XXXVI, 434).

¹⁹ Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 22, p. 74: The borough of Honiton was first founded by "William le Vernon, Earl of Devon, predecessor of the said Isabella" ("Trans." VII, 363).

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in 37 Hen. III, "A.-D. Inq.," No. 43, p. 11] by reason of his wardship of Baldwin de Re[d]vers by grant of our lord the King and it is worth 4 marks [=£2. 13s. 4d. In 1221 "Falkes de Breautee owed a palfrey for having a yearly fair at the manor of Huneton on eve day and morrow of All Hallows" (Pipe Roll, 5 Hen. III)].

[1437] Albreda ["Testa," 654, p. 181b, Aubrea] de Boterell[is] is in the King's gift and her land of Plumtr [PLYMTREE, "Trans." XXIX, 433, W. 766] is worth 100 shillings in Harigg Hundred.

[1438] Margery, sometime wife of Baldwin the Earl [of Devon]'s son is in the gift of our lord the King [since the death of her husband [1 September, 1216, "Trans." VII, 363], and was married to Falco by King John's assignment. And her land of Colinton²⁰ [COLLUMTON North Manor, "Trans." XXXIII, 608, W. 10; VII, 358] is worth £10 in the same Hundred [Hairidge].

[1439] Baldwin, son of Baldwin de Re[d]vers, is in the wardship of lord Falco by assignment (*consilium*) of our lord the King, and his land of TIVERTON is worth 20 marks in the Hundred of Tiverton. [He married, in 1240, Amicia, eldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and died, in 1244, sixth Earl of Devon, leaving issue by her a son Baldwin, seventh Earl, last male of his line, and two daughters, Isabella de Fortibus and Margaret, nun of Laycock, "Trans." VII, 363.]

[1440] Henry de Pont Audomar holds the manor of W'deneford [WOBERNFORD, Oburnford or Pitt, in Halberton, "Testa," 1542, p. 198; "Trans." XXXIII, 626, W. 102b; Hundred Rolls, No. 19, p. 71] by assignment of our lord the King, and it is worth 100 shillings [1542 says £7], and is an escheat in the Hundred of [H]alberton [of Luke, son of John ("Excerpt. Rot. Fin." p. 16, supplied by Miss L.-Weekes), Pipe Roll, 2 Hen. III].

[1441] Hawise de Curten' [who, in 1210, accounted for £195. 10/ scutage of 92½ fees in Okhamton (Pipe Roll, 12 John)] is in the King's gift, and her land of WYMPLE ["Trans." XXVIII, 420, W. 442; Hundred Rolls, No. 10,

²⁰ "Trans." XXIX, 503, n. 76; Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 18, p. 73: Amicia, Countess of Devon, is the present holder "of Collumton by feofment of Baldwin, sometime Earl of Devon, for term of her life."

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p. 67; Hugh de Curtenay holds Wypmel in chief of the King] is worth 100 shillings in Clifton [Cliston] Hundred.

[1442] William Briwarr [who died in 1226] holds the manor of AXEMINST'ER in farm of our lord the King, by charter of King John at a rent of £16 standard money ["Testa," 1357, p. 194b], and 1 mark of silver, for which he answers to the Exchequer with the Hundred of Axeminister.

[1443] Hawise de Curten' is in the King's gift, and her land of Mulbirval [MUSBURY, "Trans." XXVIII, 423, W. 519] is worth 50 shillings in the same Hundred [of Axminster].

[1444] Falco de Breaute holds the manor of Huneton [Honiton, "Testa," 1436] by reason of his wardship of Baldwin, son of Baldwin de Re[d]vers by grant of our lord the King, and it is worth £10 in the same Hundred [Axminster].

[1445] Philip de Furnell[is] holds the township of Fen Oteri [FENOTTERY, see "Testa," 1344] in fee farm of our lord the King at a rent of £4. 4. 8, which he answers for to the sheriff and the sheriff to the Exchequer included in the Hundred of Buddele[igh].

[1446] Falco de Breaute holds the township of EXEMINSTER ["Trans." XXXIII, 607, W. 2) by assignment of our lord the King, and it is worth £15, included in the Hundred of Exeminster.

[1447] Hawise de Curten[ai] is in the King's gift, and her land of KEN ("Trans." XXVIII, 419, W. 411] is worth £20, and her land of Alfinton [ALPHINGTON, "Trans." XXXIII, 619, W. 62] £20 in the same Hundred [Ken is in Exminster Hundred, but Alphington in Wonford Hundred].

[1448] Falco de Breaute holds the township of Topesham [TOPSHAM, "Trans." XXXIII, 619, W. 63; also Hawise de Curtenais] by assignment of our lord the King, and it is worth £15 in the same Hundred [to wit Wonford Hundred].

[1449] Richard de Droscumbe holds [DRASCOMBE, see "Testa," 1355] by the service of carrying the bow of our lord the King whenever he hunts in Dertemore $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of land, and it is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ mark in the same Hundred [Wonford].

[1450] Hawise de Curten[ay] is in the King's gift, and her land of Winkele [WINKLEIGH, "Trans." XXXIII, 624, W. 95: XXIX, 270, n. 50] is worth £10 in the free manor of Winkeley.

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[1451] Henry de Ponte Audomar ["Testa," 1440] holds the township of Tannewick [Teignweek, now HIGHWEEK, "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 13; XXIX, 226, n. 3; "Testa," 1370, p. 195a; 1543, p. 198b] by assignment of our lord the King, and it is worth £6 ["Testa," 1543, says £11. 4/] in Tennebrugg [Teignbridge] Hundred.

[1452] David de Schiredon' ["Testa," 1371, p. 195a] holds by the King's gift by the service of two [? three. See above, n. 14] arrows the land of Sappesleg, and it is worth 10/ in the same Hundred [Teignbridge].

[1453] Eva de Tracy²¹ is in the gift of our lord the King, and her land of Bovy [BOVEY TRACY, "Trans." XXXIII, 639, W. 218, called South Bovey in Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 37, p. 82] is worth £15 in the same Hundred [Teignbridge].

[1454] Albrea de Boterell[is, "Testa," 1437] is in the King's gift, and her land of Jorford [Gippaford in Pipe Roll, 33 Hen. II; Joweford in "Testa," 701, p. 182a, viz. IDEFORD or Yudeford, "Trans." XXVIII, 449, W. 1048; XXIX, 229] is worth £4 in the same Hundred [Teignbridge].

Chaurces.

[1455] Pagan de Chaworth [who died in 1226] holds the manor of Aufinton [WEST ALVINGTON,²² "Trans." XXXIII, 611, W. 27; "Testa," 1259, p. 192b, and 1491, p. 197b] with [Gundreda] the daughter of William de la Ferte [by Margery, one of the daughters of the elder, and a sister and coheiress of the younger William Briwere], and it is

²¹ Not Eva the daughter of Henry de Tracy, who married Guy de Bryane, and died in her father's lifetime, as stated in "Trans." XXIX, 227, n. 5, but Eva the wife and after 1210 the widow of Oliver de Tracy ("Trans." XXXIV, 729). In 1178 Oliver de Traci accounted for £232. 19. 8 for his part of the Honour of Barnstaple (Pipe Roll, 24 Hen. II).

²² Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 32, p. 79: "The manor of Alfynghon was a lordship of King John, and he gave it to Alice de Rivers, excepting the advowson of the Church, which the canons of Salisbury held from of old, the church being worth 100 marks yearly, and excepting a rent-charge of 36/ ["Testa," 1259, says 26/], which King Henry [III] gave to Nicolas de Mules with Depeford manor and Roger son & heir of the said Nicolas now holds. Afterwards in the time of King Henry [III] the present King's father the aforesaid manor fell into the King's hands by the death of Alice sometime wife of Patrick de Cadurcis [Chaworth] grandson & heir of William de la Ferte. The King then gave it to Mathew de Busyllis, & since Mathew's death John his son & heir holds it." See below, n. 35.

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worth 100 shillings in Staneberg [Stanborough] Hundred. [Charter Rolls, I, 237, record 20 August, 1237, a grant to Mathew Bezul and his heirs of the manor of Alfynton, which is of the lands of the Normans which Payn de Chaorciis aforetime held as the King's bailiff.]

[1456] Henry son of the Earl of Cornwall holds the manor of LODESWELL ["Testa," 1258, p. 192b, and 1373, p. 195a; "Trans." XXVIII, 424, W. 563] by leave of King John, and it is worth £6 in the same Hundred.

[1457] Falco de Breaute holds the manor of Dertintun [DARTINGTON, "Trans." XXVIII, 431, W. 744; "Testa," 1221-27, p. 191b] by assignment of the King, and it is worth 100 shillings in the same Hundred. [In 1176 it was Alice de Nonant's (Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II), and was seized into the King's hand in 1187 because Alice had married without leave (Pipe Roll, 33 Hen. II).]

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[1458] The same Falco holds the manor of Hunne [HOLNE, "Trans." XXVIII, 431, W. 740, called North Holne or Northanne, "Testa," 1255, p. 192a, "appurtenant to Dartington manor"] by the King's assignment, and it is worth £4 in the same Hundred [Stanborough, Pipe Roll, 22 Hen. II, has £4 10. 8 from Olna land of Alice de Nonant].

[1459] Henry, son of the Earl of Cornwall, holds Karswell [KING'S KERSWELL, "Testa," 1258, p. 192b, and 1364, p. 194b, which was a lordship of our lord the King, by gift of King Richard, and it is worth £15 included in the Hundred of Heytorr. [It was given to Nicolas de Molis in 1228, Charter Rolls, 13 Hen. III, p. 45, m. 2.]

[1460] The same Henry holds the manor of CORNWORTHY ["Testa," 1373, p. 195a] by leave of King John, and it is worth £16 included in the Hundred of Corig [Colridge].

[1461] Loretta, Countess of Leyc[ester, "Testa," 1368, p. 195a], is in the King's gift, and her land of Taustok [TAWSTOCK] is worth £44 within the free manor of Taustok. [She gave Tawstock to her niece Matilda, wife of Henry de Tracy.]

[1462] Roger de la Suche holds Blaketoriton [BLACKTORINGTON, "Testa," 1362, p. 194b, and 1550, p. 199a; "Trans." XXXIII, 614, W. 41: XXIX, 485, n. 43; since

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1226, Charter Rolls, 11 Hen. III, p. 43, m. 12], which is a King's lordship, and it is worth £10 within the Hundred of Blaketorington.

[1463] The township of Cheleworth [CHILSWORTHY, in Holsworthy, "Testa," 1551, p. 199a; "Trans." XXXIII, 616, n. 14; and XXVIII, 450, W. 1150] is in the King's hand as an escheat, being one of the Normans' lands, and it is part of the fee of Robert de Mandevil, and worth 32 shillings. The sheriff answers for it to the Exchequer in the same Hundred [Blacktorington].²³

[1464] Seftber [SHEBBEAR, "Trans." XXXIII, 616, W. 45] is a manor of our lord the King, and it is worth £16 standard money, which the sheriff answers for to the Exchequer in the Hundred of Seftbere [Shebbear].²⁴

[1465] Brampton [BRAUNTON, "Testa," 1366, p. 195a] is a lordship of the King, and it is worth £28. Henry de Tracy holds thereof £20 worth of land by grant of Sarah [?Sachvil], and Philip Chauceboff ["Testa," 1545, p. 199a; "Trans." XXX, 443, n. 9] holds thereof £8 worth of land

²³ Hundred Rolls, No. 6, p. 64: "The land of Chellesworth was an escheat of our lord the King since the death of Robert de St. Dionisius [St. Dennis], a Norman, in the time of King Henry [III], the present King's father. Reginald de Sauser now holds it by livery of King Henry at the will of the aforesaid King Henry, and has held it for a term of 6 years, and it is worth 32 shillings a year." In 7 John Chilsworthy and Wike were held for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of the Honour of Henry de Tilli, i.e. the Honour of Marshwood, subsequently Mandevil's (Miss L.-Weekes, in "Trans." XXXVI, 439). Sheriff accounted for them in 1207 (Pipe Roll, 9 John). Ralph de Bray held it in 13 John ("Trans." XXXIII, 393; XXXVI, 440). In 17 John some payment was made from Chilsworthy and Wike to Richard of Flanders and Baldwin de Belston ("Trans." XXXVI, 439). "A.-D. Inq." 30 Hen. III, No. 3, p. 3, shows that Richard de Burton died seized of it in 1244. In new "Calendar of Inquisitions," No. 56, 2 June, 30 Hen. III, is a writ to the sheriff of Devon as to Cheleworth, one carucate held by (de) the bailiff [Richard de Wanford (Pipe Roll, 1 John)] of King John, which came into the King's hand on the death of the said Richard, and can be given to whom he likes as a Norman's land. In 56 Hen. III, No. 39, p. 40, William de Ardern died seized of it. His inquisition find that "Chulaworth is the King's escheat by the death of Robert de St. Dennis, and William de Ardern [sometime the King's salter] who held it before for life is dead, and the King can give it to whomsoever he will."

²⁴ Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 30, p. 78: "The manor of Scheftbere is a lordship of the King pertaining to his Crown, and is now in the King's hand by escheat, whence he has the custody of it. The manor of Nyweton [Newton St. Petrock, "Trans." XXXIII, 451, W. 1081, p. 1148] aforetime belonged to the manor of Scheftbere. Now the prior of Bodmin holds it by grant of King Henry. It also did suit to the manor of Scheftbere month by month until King Edward by his letters discharged the Prior and his men therefrom."

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by leave of King John in the Hundred of Bramton [BRAUNTON.]²⁵

[1466] The outland Hundred [uthundred, Charter Rolls, I, p. 211] of Bramton [Braunton] is in the King's hand. The sheriff answers for it to the Exchequer with 3 marks current money.

[1467] 38 [Dues] FROM SERVICE-HOLDINGS (De serjantiis) RENTED BY ROBERT PASSELEU IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY [III] SON OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1244].

[According to the "Dictionary of National Biography," Robert Passeleu died in 1252. Presumably he was related to William Passelewe, to whom, according to the Charters known as "Originalia," page 8, the King in 29 Hen. III committed during pleasure the custody of all the lands which had been B[aldwin's] Earl's of Devon. These service-holdings are what the Scotch call blanch-tenures. "Feudal Aids," p. 312, William de Batteshill holds of Simon de Montacute the service-holdings of the hundreds of Wonford and Halsford for 30/ a year.]

Sciredun.

[1468] The Service-holding of Walter of Devonshire²⁶ [de

²⁵ Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 8, p. 65: "Two-thirds of the manor of Banton [Braunton], together with the outland Hundred, were in ancient lordship, and were given by King Henry [III]. the present King's father, to the House of Clive in the 13th year of his coronation [on 25 June, 1229 (Charter Rolls, I, 98)] by an annual payment to the Exchequer of £22, and they are worth £32. John de Blakeford holds 1 fee at B[rau]nton, which contains the third part of the said manor. This King John, the present King's grandfather, gave to Robert de Siccaville, by the service of 1 knight's fee. On 5 Aug., 1235, the grant to Satchvil was extended to Robert de Blakeford and Avice his wife, Satchvil's heiress (Charter Rolls, I, 211). Blakeford died 26 Feb., 37 Hen. III." ("Inquisitions," Hen. III, No. 262.)

²⁶ In the Calendar of Letter books of the City of London, A, p. 55, we meet with Henry le Galeys or le Waleys, i.e. the Welshman. So here le Deveneyns = the Devon man. Walter le Deveneyns is called Walter the Doctor in Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 32, p. 79, and Walter of Skiredon, *ibid.*, No. 37, p. 81. David had been tenant in 1217 ("Testa," 1371). Apparently Roger Mirabel ["Testa," 1503], called John in the Hundred Rolls, No. 32, p. 79, who "formerly held the land of Sciredon of the King's lordship in chief by the service of finding 3 arrows whenever the King should hunt in Dermore," was David's eldest son, Oressia and Robert being David's younger children. "John [i.e. Roger] de Mirabel committed felony, and was outlawed, and then the said land fell into the hands of King Henry [III], the present King's father, and he gave it to Walter the doctor." Miss Lega-Weekes draws attention to an entry in the Calendar of Close Rolls, p. 62, according to which the King previously, in 1228, granted to "A. de Esturmy 100 shillings worth of land which Roger Mirabel had held of the King in

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Deveneyns here and in Original Charters, 34 Hen. III, p. 11; le Deveneyns in "Testa," 1503, p. 198a] in Skiredune ["Testa," 1371, p. 195a; 1452, p. 196b; "Trans." XXXIII, 585, n. 57; i.e. SKERIDON in Dean Church], for which he has to find our lord the King with 3 arrows whenever he goes hunting in the Forest of Dertemore, has been alienated in part.

[1469] Oressia ["Testa," 1504], daughter of David [of Skeridon, "Testa," 1371 and 1452] holds thereof 1 ferling worth 4 shillings yearly.

[1470] The Church of Northany [Northbur' in "Testa," 1504, i.e. NORTH BOVEY] holds 1 ferling worth 4 shillings yearly.

[1471] Robert, son of David ["Testa," 1504], holds $\frac{1}{2}$ ferling worth 18 pence yearly.

[1472] John, son of Fine [Fernie in "Testa," 1504], holds 8 acres worth 9 pence.

The sum of the above alienation is 10 shillings and 3 pence. And thereanent (*inde*) the said Walter made a fine ("Trans." XXIX, 490, n. 55) for the said tenants with their consent to wit 3/ yearly, upon terms that the said tenants shall be answerable to the same Walter for a third part of the value of his tenement, each of them according to his share, and the said Walter shall discharge the afore-said service for his unalienated part [the two-thirds].

Skiredon [spelt Skiledon on p. 147, E. L.-W.] and Shapelegh." Walter the doctor died in 1248. His "A.-D. Inq.," 33 Hen. III, No. 67, p. 7, and No. 165 in "Inquisitions," Hen. III, for particulars of which I am indebted to Miss Lega-Weekes, names among the jurors Hamel and William de Cumb, Martin de Skyredon and Briw' de Kingdon, who say that "Up Skyredon contains 3 ferlings of land in lordship worth [7/] shillings; assessed rent 8 shillings; rent of 1 mill $\frac{5}{4}$; at Schaplegh assessed rent 20/4; Total 40/8. Walter held the above of our lord the King in chief, paying to our lord the King 3 arrows whenever the King should come to hunt in Dertemore in lieu of all service. Next heir of said Walter are his two daughters, one 8, the other 5 years of age." In 34 Henry III, Emma, his widow, fined with the King for 100 shillings to have the custody of his land and heirs together with the right of marrying them ("Originalia," p. 11). Another entry discovered by Miss Lega-Weekes in Assize Roll, 175, m. 9, records a plea between Walter de Kyngdon and Orresia his wife as to 1 ferling of land in Sapeley, Oressia having disseised Walter le Devene of his free tenement in Kingdon, and having disseised said Walter of 40 acres of land beyond Cornedich in the said township. The Hundred Rolls of 1274 say: "Now John de Boyville holds it [i.e. Skeridon] with Dyonisia, his wife daughter and heiress of the said Walter. Subsequently two [No. 37, p. 81, says one] ferling of land in Kyngdon pertaining to the service holding of Sciredon has been newly alienated in the same King's time by Nicolas de Kingdon, a free tenant of the same land who gave it to the Abbot and convent of Bucfestre and it is worth 10/ yearly" [No. 37, p. 82, says Kingdon is worth 8/]. See note 14.

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Branton.

[1473] The service-holding of Maurice de la Barre in Brantona [LA BARRE in BRAUNTON, "Testa," 1494, p. 198a] for which he had to find the King 1 salmon whenever he hunted in Oxemore [Exmoor] forest, has been alienated in whole.²⁷

[1474] Reginald Blanpell ["Testa," 1494, Beupel] holds the whole of it, and it is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ mark. And the same Reginald made a fine thereanent, to wit 2/ yearly, and it discharges the service of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a knight's fee ["Testa" 1536, p. 198b].

Wodebery.

[1475] The service-holding of Alba Marlia in Wodebery [WOODBURY, "Testa," 358, p. 179a; 1343, p. 194a; 1505, p. 198a] for which he had to find the King with one attendant mounted and armed to serve the King for 40 days in his army at his own charges, has been alienated in part.

[1476] Walter Gervase of Exton ["Testa," 1506, p. 198a reads Exon, i.e. Exeter, of which city he was mayor in 1223, 1231 and 1239 (Jenkins' "Exeter," p. 44), the builder of Exebridge, in the Chapel of which he was buried in 1259] holds thereof 1 virgate of land with appurtenances which is worth 20/ yearly [probably RYDON and EXTON in Woodbury]. And the same Walter made a fine thereanent, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ mark yearly. And it will discharge the service of $\frac{1}{8}$ knight's fee ["Testa," 1506, p. 198a; 1537, p. 198b].

Drascomb.

[1477] The service-holding of Odo le Archer²⁸ ["Testa,"

²⁷ "A.-D. Inq.," 15 Ed. I, No. 9, p. 93 (456), shows that Maurice de la Barre died in 1287. In 25 Ed. I, No. 11, p. 133 (665), Matilda de la Barre died seized of 4 acres in de Barre next Barnstaple.

²⁸ It appears from "Testa," 1500, that Odo le Archer had two daughters coheiresses, who married respectively Robert de Bromhill and Roger de Notley, and from "Testa," 1482, that besides Redlake, Hobhouse, Tarhill, and Natonhole, Odo's Drascombe included Budbrook ("Testa," 1482). Hundred Rolls, No. 43, p. 85: "The heirs of Walter de Bromhill hold the township of Druscombe of the King in chief, and were wont to carry 1 bow and 3 arrows to the King on his arrival in the forest of Dertemore. Now they pay a rent of 5/ at St. Michael's mass to the sheriff of Devon." At an earlier date they present No. 44, p. 86: "Robert de Malleston, the King's escheator, seized the service-holding of the free tenants of Broscumb [Drascomb] last Holy Rood Finding day upon the death of Sarah de Bromille, who held the aforesaid land of the King in chief by the service of finding the King 1 bow and 3 arrows whenever he comes into the forest of Dertemor, paying the King 5/ a year. And the said Robert got 3/9 on St. John Baptist's day, and it is still in the King's custody."

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1500, p. 198a] in Dreescumbe ["Testa," 1355, p. 194b, and 1449, p. 196b, has Droscumb; 1500, p. 198a, has Drascumb i.e. DRASCOMB in Drewsteignton], for which he had to find 1 bow and 3 arrows for our lord the King whenever he might follow the chase in Dertemoor forest, has been alienated in part.

[1478] Robert de Bromehull ["Testa," 1501, p. 198a, writes Brumhull; Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I., No. 43, p. 85, Bromhill] and Sarr [Sarah] his wife, one of the coheiresses of the said service-holding, hold $\frac{1}{2}$ mark's worth of land in hand.

[1479] Roger de Notteleye ["Testa," 1501, writes Nutle] and Agnes his wife, one of the coheiresses of the said service-holding, hold $\frac{1}{2}$ mark's worth of land in hand. [In Pipe Rolls of 5 Hen. III, among amercements "Roger de Nutlege owes 10/ because he failed to appear," "Trans." XXXVI, 422.]

[1480] William de Droscumb ["Testa," 1501] holds 5 shillings worth of land. [He died 1276, "A.-D. Inq.," 4 Ed. I, No. 18, p. 57 (229).]

[1481] John de Droscum ["Testa," 1501] holds 4 shillings worth of land. The total of the above alienation [to William de Droscumb and John de Droscumb] comes to 9 shillings. And the said Robert de Bromehill, who married the aforesaid Sarah, the elder of the said sisters, made a fine thereanent for the said tenants with their consent, to wit 5 shillings yearly, upon terms that the said tenants shall be answerable to the same Robert for the said 5 shillings, and the said Robert and Roger de Notteleye, his co-tenant, will render a service of $\frac{1}{6}$ of a knight's fee for their unalienated parts ["Testa," 1538, p. 198b].

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[1482] Besides the above Robert de Averailles ["Testa," 1502, p. 198a; 1539, p. 198b, writes Anames; Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 43, p. 85, Duaylles; Kirby's "Quest" in "Feudal Aids," p. 312, Avaylles] and his cotenants hold thereof 5 ["Testa," 1502, says 15] shillings worth of land and rents [in BUDBROOK]²⁹. And Robert made a fine thereanent in

²⁹ Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 43, p. 85: "John de D[AV]aylles holds the township of Boggebroc [i.e. Budbrook, in Drewsteignton] for the same service [viz. finding the King 1 bow and 3 arrows] of the King in chief." A document of 1846, in "Feudal Aids," p. 437, writes it in error Doggebrok. In 4 Ed. II, "A.-D. Inq.," No. 14, p. 240 (1132), Alice, wife of John de Davaylles: Boghebrok. In "A.-D. Inq.," 11 Ed. II, No. 8, p. 287 (1278), John Davailles: Boggebrok hamlet.

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behalf of himself and his cotenants, to wit 5 shillings yearly. And let them do a service of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a knight's fee ["Testa," 1539, p. 198b].

Hundred of Lyston (Lifton).

[1483] It is said that the manor of Lyston [now LIFTON, "Trans." XXXIII, 613, W. 37; XXVIII, 471, n. 17; "Testa," 1499, p. 198a], together with the outland Hundred and the advowson, was sometime the property of King Henry I. Afterwards Queen Alianora [Henry III's queen] gave it together with the said Hundred and advowson of the Church to dame Agatha de Gattesden, her foster-mother [Charter Rolls, 1 John, p. 2, n. 27], for an annual payment to her chapel of one pound of free incense. Afterwards the same Agatha sold and renounced all her right to Andrew de Cancell[is = Chanceaux] as well in the manor as in the Hundred and advowson of the Church. On the death of Andrew the said manor, Hundred and advowson came to Sir Egidius his brother [before 1246, Charter Rolls, 30 Hen. III, p. 60]. After the death of Egidius, Sir Richard, Earl of Cornwall, seized the said manor into hand together with the said Hundred and continues to hold them, they know not upon what terms. Master Philip de Cancell[is = Chanceaux] holds the Church by gift of Sir Andrew de Chanceaux. In the time of Henry I the manor, together with the Hundred, was valued at £15 annually, and the Church was valued at 18 marks.

Hundred of Haytorr.

[1484] Sir Ralph de Meulent [de Mullond in "Testa," 1544, p. 198b, and Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 20, p. 71] held the manor of Ippolepenn ["Testa," 1365, p. 195a, i.e. IPPLEPEN, "Trans." XXVIII, 446, W. 1015] of our lord the King in chief until after the coronation of our lord the King. And because Ralph de Meulent would not join the King's army when he was in Brittany, the King gave the said manor to Nicolas de Lettres [*alias* del Estre or de Lestre in Charter Rolls, 15 Hen. III, p. 47], who held it all his life. On the death of the aforesaid Nicolas W[alter "Testa," 1490], de Bathon seized the said manor into the King's hand, but got nothing from it because the King gave the said manor to Americ de St. Amante. After the death of Americ, Ralph his son made peace with the King and held the manor all his life. Upon the death of Ralph de

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St. Amante, Walter de Bapton [? Bathon, sheriff, 21 to 35 Hen. III (Pole 92)] seized the said manor into the King's hand [the order to do so in "Originalia," p. 9, is dated 29 Hen. III] and got from it £8. 4. 3½. Subsequently the King gave the custody of the said manor to Sir Paulin Peyvre, and the marriage of [Amaric] the heir of the said Ralph to Nicolas de Moeles [Mules]. Upon the death of Sir Paulin Sir W[illiam] de la Pomeray the King's escheator took the manor into the King's hand and got from it £9. 6. 11. Sir John de Grey then married the widow of Sir Paulin, and holds the said manor of our lord the King in chief, and it is valued at £23 yearly.³⁰

Hundred of Haring [Hairidge].

[1485] Brodehambur' [BROADHEMBURY, "Trans." XXVIII, 433, W. 765] was William de Thorinton's [Torington], and he held it in chief of the barony of Thorinton.³¹ He gave it to William Bruere, and the Abbot of Dunakeswell (Dunkswell) now holds it by gift of the said William. As to the service they know nothing.

[1486] The Prior of St. Nicholas in Exeter holds the Church of Colinthon ["Testa," 1351, 194b, has Columton, the Churchlands of which included WEAVER and ASH in Collumton and HENLAND in Kentisbeare, Oliver, "Mon.," p. 113. Colebrook was a later gift], and the township of Uppe-

³⁰ See the account given in the Hundred Rolls, No. 20, p. 71, quoted "Trans." XXIX, 501, n. 71. Ipplepen was in the King's hand in 19 Hen. II ("Trans." XXXIII, 396).

³¹ In Henry III's Confirmation of property to Dunkeswell Abbey, 20 Feb., 1227, in Oliver, "Mon.," p. 396, mention is made of some land at Stentwood given to the Abbey by John de Toriton, who died in 1207, but Broadhembury is not mentioned. John's son, William de Toriton, who sold it to William Briwer, died in 1224. Hence the sale to Briwer must have been completed before 1224, but the gift to the Abbey was not made until after 1226. The Charter Rolls, I, p. 2, record, under date 4 Feb., 1227, "Grant to the Church of St. Mary Dunekewell and the abbot and monks thereof in frank almain of the manor of Hembiri which William Briwer held of the gift of William de Thorinton his nephew, to be held by the abbot together with the service and homage of Geoffrey Coffyn and his heirs for the land which the said Geoffrey held of the said William in Levinton as appurtenant to the manor of Hembiri, and also with the services of Simon and Adam, free tenants of the said William in Hemberi, saving to the said William Briwer and his heirs the advowson of the Church of Hemberi, as set forth in the charter of William Briwer, which the abbot and monks have." Hundred Rolls, No. 13, p. 70: "The abbot of Donkeswell has the manor of Hambiri which aforetime belonged to the barony of Toritone in the time of William de Toritone. This William gave the manor with appurtenances to William Briwere, and the same William gave it to the Abbot of Doncheswell."

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ton [UPTON in Collumton, Oliver, p. 113] since the ancient Conquest of William the Bastard, and Hugh Peverel holds Aure ["Testa," 1350, p. 194b, i.e. ALLER PEVEREL in Collumton] of our lord the King in chief pertaining to his barony. As to the service they know nothing. [The Hundred Rolls, No. 18, p. 70, say for $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee.]³²

Hundred of Axeminster.

[1487] William le Sauser [see n. 24] a Norman held the manor of Holedihc ["Testa," 1541, p. 198b, Holedic; in "Domesday" Hetfella, "Trans." XXVIII, 430, W. 716, i.e. HOLDITCH in Thorncombe] in King John's time of Richard Flemeng,³³ the same Richard having given it to him in marriage with his daughter Joanna. by whom the said William had issue. On the separation of England and Normandy [William] together with his wife and children kept up their allegiance to the King of France, whereupon King John seized the said land. The said Richard then made overtures to the said King and got it restored to himself, and he held it during his life, and after him his son William. And to William succeeded William de Flemeng his son, who 8 years ago gave the manor to Reginald de Mohun, who now holds it, and it is worth £10.

[1488] Reginald de Mohun held the manor of Axeminstra ["Testa," 1357, p. 194b; and 1442, p. 196b], of the King in chief. He gave it to the Abbot of Newenham, who now holds it [grant was confirmed 8 Aug., 1247 (Charter Rolls, T. 326)], and the said manor is part of Cestrefeld, Kyngeswere and Snodinton, which the same Reginald and the coheirresses of William Briwere hold of the King by the service of 3 knights. It is worth £40 yearly [Charter Rolls, 31 Hen. III, p. 62: Cistercian monks by gift of Reginald Moun, hold Axeminster manor. In 1218 William Briwere accounted for 40s. for land of Kingeswere for past year and this year (Pipe Roll, 3 Hen. III)].

³² According to the Rolls known as "Originalia," p. 3, in 26 Hen. III, homage was done to the King by Thomas Peverel, brother and heir of William Peverel, for all the lands and tenements which the same William held of the King in chief.

Also later in 26 Hen. III homage was done by Hugh Peverel, brother and heir of Thomas Peverel, for the lands and tenements which the same Thomas held of the King in chief. This fixes Hugh's accession to the property as 1241.

³³ Pipe Rolls of 6 John, A.D. 1204, have this entry: Richard of Flanders owes 20 marks for £4 of land in Holedich, which is of his fee.

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Hundred of Clifton [Clifton].

[1489] It is said that Johel de Grenelinthe a felon of our lord the King held $\frac{1}{2}$ ferling of land in Boterleg [BUTTERLEIGH, "Trans." XXVIII, 452, W. 1086], and after his flight a certain Jew, Bonefaunt by name, held the aforesaid land 6 years for a debt due to him ["Testa," 1374, p. 195a], and after its delivery up by the Jew Robert de Srenesmothe held the said land 4 years, and it is worth 2 shillings a year, and this [happened] 10 years ago.

Hundred of Tauton [North Tawton].

[1490] As to felons lands it is said that the land of Seleda [SLADE, which is in the manor of [North] Tauton,³⁴ came into the King's hand on Friday next after the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry [III] when Robert of Seleda was hung. Walter de Bathon then Sheriff of Devon sold it to Johel de Valletorta the lord of the said Robert. The said Johel sold the said land to Weremund de Portu Mortuo [Poremore, who in 45 Hen. III held Holecombe in Winkleigh (Charter Rolls, p. 90), and Wormund gave the same land to Beatrice his wife. On the death of Wormund, who was accounted a Norman, Ralph Balista, also a Norman, married the said Beatrice, together with the said land, and he holds it still. It is worth yearly 38 shillings.

Hundred of Staneburg [Stanborough].

[1491] It is said that the Church of Affinton ["Testa," 1259, p. 192b, and 1455, p. 196b, "Trans." XXVIII, 611, W. 27, i.e. WEST ALVINGTON] was aforetime in the King's gift which Andrew the Precentor of Salisbury now holds.

Hundred of Blacktorington.

[1492] The Prior of Bonne [Bodmin] holds Slecumbe [i.e. HOLLACOMBE], in pure and perpetual alms by gift of some ancient King, but the said King's name is not known.

³⁴ North Tawton must be meant, because Joel de Valletort was lord of North Tawton ("Trans." XXIX, 460, n. 18). South Tawton was Tony's (*ibid.*, n. 17). In 1270 John de Vautort held Cheping Tawton (Charter Rolls, 55 Hen. III, p. 102). Mr. Whale in "Trans." XXXVI, 163, identifies Seleda with Barton Babige without naming any authority.

p. 198a *Chaurces* [Chaworth's].

[1493] Also Patrick de Scawethi [Chaworth] holds the free manor of Alleweth [Haldeurdi in "Trans." XXXIII, 616, W. 43, i.e. HOLSWORTHY³⁵] with appurtenances of our lord the King as they believe. It was aforetime a King's manor, and it is worth £20 per annum, but Henry de Tracy now holds the said manor in fee-farm of the said Patrick, paying him therefor £20, but they know not by what service the said Patrick held or now holds the said manor.

Hundred of Branton [Braunton].

[1494] Richard de la Barre aforetime held 8 acres in LA BARRE ["Testa," 1473, p. 197a] by the service of having to bring 1 salmon and 2 arrows to the King when he came to Oxemore [Exmoor] chace and the King's having 1 stag from the aforesaid Richard. After his decease came Morice and sold the aforesaid 8 acres to Richard Beupel, saving to himself and his heirs a service of 2 shillings yearly, and now Reginald Beupel holds those 8 acres and they are worth 6 shillings yearly. And they say that during the time that Walter de Bathon was sheriff he got 7 shillings from the arrears. And they know full well that the aforesaid 2 shillings have never been paid since Henry de Wyngton held the inquiry as to such matters; and the heirs are of age.

[1495] Richard de Poscumb holds Poscumb [i.e. POCOMBE in Alphington, "Trans." XXXIII, 618, W. 59] by service.³⁶

³⁵ Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 6, p. 65: "Hallesworth was an ancient crown lordship . . . King Henry [II] granted the said manor to Fulco Paynel until he should recover his land in Normandy . . . Afterwards King Henry was minded to have back his manor of Hallesworth when he died. Then Fulco Paynel gave the manor to Mathew del Jartye with his daughter Gundreda . . . Mathew de la Jartye had one daughter from his said wife Gundreda, from which daughter came Pagan de Chaworth. And the said Pagan had issue Patrick de Chaworth who gave the manor in fee farm to Sir Henry de Tracy at a rent of £20; and the said Sir Henry de Tracy bought the said rent of £20 of Pagan de Chaworth, and on the death of Henry de Tracy the manor descended to Geoffrey de Kanvil, who now holds it."

In the "A.-D. Inq." of Patrick de Chaworth, 8 Ed. II, No. 56, p. 258 (1217), it appears as "Alworthe manor held of the Honour of Odecombe in Somerset"; in "A.-D. Inq." of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 35 Ed. III, No. 122, p. 235 (2271), as Hoddesworth. In 1661 a Court of the Duchy was regularly held there (Copy of Duchy Paper kindly lent me by Rev. Dr. Pearson in continuation of "Trans." XXXII, 407), at which land in Cookbury, Pancrasweek, Southweek [in Germansweek], Halsbury [in Parkham], Burden [probably Brendon in Buckland Brewer], Southcote [in Holsworthy], and North Gellsey [Galsworthy in Buckland Brewer] paid chief rents.

³⁶ In the Geldroll of 1083, Reprint XLIX, B. 11, Owin, the King's reeve, holds 1 ferling in Wonford Hundred.

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[1496] Roger Portarius [doorkeeper, Porter]³⁷ holds by service [BICTON, "Trans." XXVIII, 449, W. 1047; "Testa," 1348, p. 194a].

[1497] Richard de Hydon holds Madeshay ["Testa," 1369, p. 195a, i.e. MAIDFORD in Hemyock] by service.³⁸

[1498] Morey (Morinus) the King's servant holds [HILL *alias* RULL, next Exmouth, "Trans." XXXIII, 609, W. 12] by the service of summoning and distraining in the Hundred of Duddelig [Budleigh].

[1499] William de Gattesden holds the manor of Lyston [LIFTON, "Testa," 1483, p. 197b] by [finding] 1 pound of incense for the King's chapel.

[1500] The service-holding of Odo le Archer ["Testa," 1477, p. 197a] in DRASCUMB [in Drewsteignton, "Testa," 1355, p. 194b; 1449, p. 196b; 1477, p. 197a], for which he had to find our lord the King 1 bow with 3 arrows whenever he might follow the chase in the forest of Dartemor, has been alienated in part and the capital barton of this service-holding has been divided between Sarra [Sarah de Bromhill, "Testa," 1478, p. 197a] and Agnes [de Notley, "Testa," 1479], sisters and coheirresses of the same Odo.

[1501] From Robert de Brumhull [Bromehill, "Testa," 1478, p. 197a; Dronhell, "Testa," 1538, p. 198b], who married the aforesaid Sarah, the elder sister, in respect of $\frac{1}{2}$ mark's worth of land which he holds, [and] in respect of $\frac{1}{2}$ mark's worth of land which Roger de Nutle, who married the aforesaid Agnes, holds, [and in respect of] the 9 shillings of rents which William de Droscumbe and John of the same hold alienated from the same service-holding, 5 shillings

³⁷ In 1083 William the Doorkeeper (Portarius in Geldroll, XXXI, A; Portitor in "Domesday") held Bicton; in 1217 John the Gatekeeper (Janitor, "Testa," 1348, p. 194a); now, in 1241, Roger the Doorkeeper (Portarius). Clearly, therefore, Janitor=Portitor=Portarius, the Porter or Gatekeeper. On 20 Feb., 1227, the King confirmed a grant of 20 acres made by John the Gatekeeper to the Church of St. Michael in peril of the sea, viz. the meadow of Robert de Blakeburg and the moor of Coleton (Charter Rolls, I, 14).

³⁸ Richard de Hydon, according to "Testa," 1369, was the son of the tenant in 1217 (Pipe Rolls, 1198-9, in "Trans." XXXVI, 418: Galfrid de Barinton, and Thomas Foliot, and Richard Hiddon, and Umfrey des Boteraux owe 80 marks for having their reasonable shares coming to them from the lands which were Robert Foliot's, their grandfather's, in Emioc (Hemyock) and Dunsidioc (Dunchidock), Maddeshamele, Almadeston (Elmiston?), Lewincot, and Cheping Tauton (North Tawton).

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yearly; and the same Robert will render a service of $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a knight's fee ["Testa," 1481, p. 197a].³⁹

[1502] From Robert de Averaylles ["Testa," 1482, p. 197b] in respect of 15 shillings of rents alienated from the same service-holding [at BUDBROOK], and held by him 5 shillings yearly; and he will render a service of $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a knight's fee ["Testa," 1539, p. 198b].

[1503] The service-holding of Walter the Devonshire man [le Deveneys, "Testa," 1468, p. 197a] in SKERIDON which aforetime belonged to Roger de Mirabel [see note 25] who forfeited it for murder, which the present King Henry [III, then] gave by charter specially determining the service to the aforesaid Walter binding him to find the King in 3 arrows whenever he hunted in the forest of Dertemore, has been alienated piecemeal.

[1504] From the same Walter in respect of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ferlings and 8 acres of land alienated from the same service-holding which Oreseya David's daughter ("Testa," 1469, p. 197a), the Church of North Bur' [North Bovey, "Testa," 1470], Robert David's son [1471] and John Fernie's son [1472] hold of him 3 shillings yearly. And let him discharge the aforesaid accustomed service.

[1505] The service-holding of Reginald de Albemarl' in Wodebir' [WOODBURY, "Testa," 1343, p. 194a; 1475, p. 197a] for which he had to find the King with one armed Knight to his army for 40 days at his own charges, has been alienated in part.

[1506] From Walter Gerveys of Exeter ["Testa," 1476, p. 197a] for 1 virgate of land with appurtenances alienated from the above service-holding and held by him $\frac{1}{2}$ mark yearly; and he will discharge the service of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee ["Testa," 1537, p. 198b].

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[1507] The service-holding of Maurice de la War [? Bar, "Testa," 1473, p. 197a; 1494, p. 198a, at BAR] in Branton for which he had to find the King 1 salmon whenever he

³⁹ In 1274 died Mar., wife of Robert de Bromham, seized of Druscumbe land ("A.-D. Inq.," 2 Ed. I, No. 79, p. 54 (2101), and in the following year William de Bromhill died seized of the same ("A.-D. Inq.," 4 Ed. I, No. 18, p. 51 (2291).

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followed the chace in Oxemor' [Exmoor] has been alienated in whole.

[1508] From Reginald Blanepeyl [Beupel in "Testa," 1494] for the whole of the aforesaid service-holding now held by him 2 shillings yearly; and he will discharge a service of $\frac{1}{80}$ of a knight's fee ["Testa," 1536, p. 198b].

39. TENANTS OF THE LAND OF REGINALD DE VALLETORT;
RALPH AND ROGER DE VALLETORT OF THE BARONY OF
HURBERTON [A.D. 1275].

[1509] Hurberton the capital lordship of the barony is in the hand of our lord the King [Nos. 1510-1535 are names only of persons without the names of the places or the extent of their holdings. "Feudal Aids," p. 331, A.D. 1285: the barony of Roger de Valletort is in the King's hand by the death of the said Roger].

40. SERVICE-HOLDINGS CHANGED INTO MILITARY SERVICE
[A.D. 1244].

[1536] Reginald Blanepul ["Testa," 1474, 1508 Beaupel], $\frac{1}{80}$ of a knight's fee.

[1537] Walter Gervas ["Testa," 1476, 1506], $\frac{1}{80}$ do.

[1538] Robert de Dronhel [Bromhill, "Testa," 1479, 1482, 1501], $\frac{1}{80}$ do.

[1539] Robert de Avaines ["Testa," 1502], $\frac{1}{80}$ do.

41. LANDS HELD BY NORMANS, BRÉTONS, AND OTHER
FOREIGNERS [A.D. 1236].

[1540] Henry [III], by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou, to the sheriff of Devon greeting. We command you by the allegiance which you owe to us to make a diligent inquiry in your next shire-mote after St. Hilary's feast as to the lands of Normans, Brétons, and other foreigners who held lands of our lord father or of us in your shire, more particularly as to who are the present holders, how much each land is worth, and by whose gift they hold them; and to clearly and faithfully make return to the barons of our Exchequer at Westminster, on the morrow of the Purification [2 Feb.], as to the names of the several lands, their value, and the names of those who hold them in writing under your seal. And do you follow up these matters so carefully that we may not have to refer back to you (*ad te capere*).

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Witness the archdeacon of Shropshire, at Westminster, the 15th day of December and of our reign the 21st.

Inquiry made as to the lands of Normans, Brétons and other foreigners pursuant to the tenor of the letters of our lord the King.

[1541] William of Flanders [le Fleming in "Testa," 1487, p. 197b] holds a certain land called Holedic [HOLDITCH in Thorncombe, "Testa," 835, p. 183a], worth 100 shillings which William de Saucey [le Sauser, "Testa," 1487; de Sauser in Hundred Rolls. See note 24] a Norman held. And when the said land was in the King's hand as an escheat, Richard le Flamanc' grandfather of the said William who now holds it came and made satisfaction to our lord King John so that he bestowed it upon the said Richard because the aforesaid Richard had given the said land to Richard de Saucey father of the aforesaid William in free marriage with one of his [William's] sisters.

[1542] Theobald de Englethevil [Engleschevill in "Testa," 274, p. 178a] holds Wimborneford [W'deneford in "Testa," 1440, p. 196b, i.e. O'BURNFORD, *alias* Adippesford (Charter Rolls, p. 321), *alias* PITT in Halberton], which is worth £1 yearly [1 carucate of land and £6 rent held for 1 fee of the Earl of Gloucester, and the lord can take 20/ aid ("Inquis.," Hen. III, No. 548)]. This land Luke son of John's held and the said Theobald holds it by gift of King Henry [III], King John's son [16 May, 1247 (Charter Rolls, p. 321)].⁴⁰ [He died in 1263 without heir ("Inquis.," 47 Hen. III).]

[1543] The same Theobald [de Engleschevill] holds Teyngewik [i.e. HIGHWEEK, "Testa," 1451, p. 196b; "Trans." XXIX, 226, n. 3] with half the outland Hundred [of Teignbridge, "Testa," 1370, p. 195a], which is worth £11. 4/ yearly.

⁴⁰ Hundred Rolls, 3 Ed. I, No. 19, p. 71: "Worberneford was a Norman escheat thro' John, son of Lucas, and after the decease of the said John King Henry [III], the present King's father, gave the township to Tubaud de Engletheville for the term of his life and after Tubaud's death ["A.-D. Inq.," 37 Hen. III, No. 3, p. 11] the township fell into the King's hands. Henry held it for a while, and then gave it to Bartholomew de Yattyngeden [in 1270, Charter Rolls, 55 Hen. III, p. 103]. Bartholomew de Yattyngedene held it for 10 years, and in the 2nd year of King Edward gave it to Peter de Greyneham with his daughter in marriage. And the said Peter will do suit to the Court at Wynkelegh every 3 weeks, and the said township is worth £8 yearly." In the Charters known as "Originalia," p. 25, in 4 Ed. I, is an Order to the sheriff to take into the King's hand the land in his bailiffship which Bartholomew Yatinden holds and which aforetime belonged to Theobald de Engleschevill.

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These the aforesaid Luke [son of John] held, and Theobald now holds, by grant of King Henry [dated 15 May, 21 Hen. III, in "Trans." XXXVI, 430. Hundred Rolls, No. 36, p. 81, say "by the service of rendering one pair of gilt spurs to his lord the King at Easter and the same Theobald enfeoffed Robert Bussel thereof by the same service and the same Robert has King Henry's confirmation of the grant," dated 46 Hen. III, in Charter Rolls, p. 91. See also "Trans." XXXVI, 430. Robert Bussel died 1270, leaving a son Theobald aged 5 ("Inquisitions," Hen. III, No. 714)].

[1544] Amaric de St. Amand ["Testa," 1394, p. 195b, in "Trans." XXIX, 501, and 1484, p. 197b, writes Amante] holds Ipelpenne [IPPLEPEN, "Testa," 1365, p. 195a; 1484, p. 197b] by gift of King Henry [III] [since 1234, Charter Rolls, 19 Hen. III, p. 51, m. 3]. It is worth £20 yearly. Ralf de Muilland, a Norman, formerly held it [Hundred Rolls, No. 20, p. 71].

[1545] Rosa de Campernun [Champernoun] holds Rewy [REWE, "Trans." XXXIII, 369 and 637, W. 196] in dower by gift of Robert de Sicca ville [Satchvill], sometime her husband, which is worth 72 shillings yearly. This Gilbert de Vilers ["Testa," 1552, p. 199a], a Norman, [formerly] held.

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And our lord King John gave it to Robert de Sicca villa [in 1201, "Trans." XXXIII, 369], and it ought to come to Philip Causebuf [Chauceboff in "Testa," 1465, p. 197a], grandson [*nepoti*] and heir of the said Robert and from him to Robert de Blakeford [who died 26 Feb., 37 Hen. III, "A.-D. Inq.," No. 31, p. 11; and No. 262, "Inquisitions," Hen. III], and Avice his wife, daughter and heiress of the aforesaid Philip. [Avice died in 1272, seized of Braunton held for 1 fee, Rewes held of Sir Henry de Tracy for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, and Dunsford held of Sir Geoffrey de Maundevill ("Inquisitions," Hen. III, No. 799), after marrying W^m. de Berkeley. "William de Berkeley held the inheritance of the said Avice for many years until against her will he alienated 20/ of land in Brauntune to Henry de Stanwe, 1 ferling in Dunesford manor to the prior of St. Nicolas, Exeter, and the residue of the said manors and the whole land of Rewes to Sir Balan de Garges".]

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[1546] Robert de Blakeford and Avice his wife hold Dunisford [DUNS福德, "Trans." XXVIII, 430, W. 711], worth £6 yearly, which William Bacon a Norman held [of the Honour of Tilli ("Trans." XXXIII, 369), i.e. of Marshwood ("Testa," 836, p. 183a)]. This the aforesaid King gave to Robert de Sicca villa, and it descended to Philip Causebuf as heir of Robert de Sicca villa, and from him to Robert de Blakeford and Avice his wife the daughter and heiress of the said Philip. [See No. 1545. William Bacon held a fee in Normandy and was overlord of an estate granted to St. Stephen's, Caen, in 1156, to which he and his son Roger gave consent ("Documents in France," p. 160). Roger Bacun is stated to be son-in-law of William de Epetreu ("Liber Niger," p. 84). Another William Bacon is a witness to deeds in 1190 and 1201 ("Documents in France," pp. 172, 189). In the Pipe Roll of 6 John, A.D. 1204, is this entry: "Robert de Secchevill owes 15 marks and a palfrey for having £7 of land in Dunnesford and 60/ rent in Rewes saving to the King the corn for the present autumn and all the stock there." Dunsford was sold by John de Blakeford, Satchvil's heir, to Matilda de Clare, and by her given to Canonsleigh Priory (Oliver, p. 230).]

[1547] Walter Gervese ["Testa," 1476, p. 197a; 1506, p. 198a; 1537, p. 198b] and Alan de Hallesworth [Hols-worthy] hold Wuford ["Testa," 1356, p. 194b; viz. WONFORD in Heavitree] by gift of Robert de Mandevill. This land belonged aforetime to Henry de Tilly, a Norman. King John gave it to Robert de Mandevill [in 10 John, "Trans." XXXVI, 427]; and it is worth £15.

[1548] Roger de Acastre ["Testa," 66, p. 175b] holds Warbriteslegh [WARSBRIGHTLEY in Stoodley, "Trans." XXX, 404, 425; "Testa," 1140, p. 190a], and a moiety of Cumbe [in TEMPLETON, "Trans." XXX, 395, 407, 413; "Testa," 1146, p. 190a] by gift of Robert de Mandeville, which land belonged to the said Henry de Tilly ["Testa," 1547], and King John gave it to Robert de Mandeville, and it is worth £6. 13. 10 yearly. Also John de Reigny holds a moiety of Combe ["Testa," 1147, p. 190a] by gift of the said Robert de Mandevill which land belonged to the said Henry de Tilly ["Testa," 66, p. 175b, describes Combe as held for 1 fee of the Honour of Barnstaple by Roger Dacastre and John de Reyngny].

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[1549] Roger la Zuche ["Trans." XXXIII, 567] holds Neuneton [KINGS NYMTON, "Testa," 1362, p. 194b] by gift of King Henry [III] son of King John [since 1226, Charter Rolls, 11 Hen. III, p. 43, m. 12]; aforetime it was [the land] of Joel de Mayne a Norman; and it is worth £12. 18. 6 yearly.

[1550] The same Roger [la Zouch] holds Blaketoriton [BLACKTORINGTON, "Testa," 1362, p. 194b] by gift of King Henry [III], which was Joel's, and it is worth £12. 19. 7 yearly.

[1551] Richard de Burton [who died 30 Hen. III, "A.-D. Inq." No. 3, p. 3] holds Chellisworth [CHILSWORTHY in Hols-worthy, "Testa," 1463, p. 197a] by gift of King John which was Robert de St. Dennis'; and it is worth 32 shillings. [It was held by the service of being drysalter or bacon-curer to the King. See n. 23.]

[1552] Robert de Blakeford [see 1545] and Avice his wife hold Covelegh [COWLEY near Exeter, "Testa," 72, p. 176a; "Trans." XXXIII, 637, W. 196] which was Gilbert de Vilers' in the aforesaid manner ["Testa," 1545, p. 198b]. This Robert de Sicca villa had by gift of King John, and it is worth 60 shillings yearly.

42. AID OF THE PRELATES GRANTED TO OUR LORD THE KING [A.D. 1234].

Nos. 1553-1566 may be found epitomized in "Trans." XXIX, 509.

43. DIVISION OF FEES WHICH WERE SOMETIME WILLIAM BRIWER'S AMONGST HIS HEIRS IN THE 19TH YEAR OF KING HENRY [III. A.D. 1234].

[1567] The King to the Sheriff of Devon greeting. Be it known to you that when the fees of the Knights and free-tenants who aforetime held in fee of William Briwer in divers counties were in our presence divided and distributed by lot among the coheirs of the said William, there fell to us as the share of the daughters and coheirresses of William de Brause who are in our wardship until they come of age the following fees in your county to wit:

[1568] A fee of $1\frac{1}{4}$ Knights which Robert de Hoxam held of him in Hoxam [HUXHAM, "Trans." XXVIII, 428, W. 668, including $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Hochesham, "Testa," 754; $\frac{1}{2}$ fee

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in Hille and Eston ("Testa," 1195) and $\frac{1}{6}$ fee in La Forde ("Testa," 1197) of the Honour of Bery]

[1569] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which John son of Richard held of him in Dune [GREYDON? in Bradworthy ("Testa," 741) of the Honour of Bery]

[1570] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee in Radewurth [perhaps North Radworthy, part of South Radworthy, "Testa," 815] Bickeworth and La Fenne [BICKWORTHY and FEN in Lynton ("Testa," 793) $\frac{1}{6}$ fee. Mr. Whale says Badgeworthy in Brendon, W. 851b, held of the Honour of Braneys].

[1571] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which John de Culum held of him in Culum [COLUMB JOHN in Broad Clist ("Testa," 668) W. 1027, of Patrick de Chaworth ("Feudal Aids," p. 333) of the Honour of Plymton].

[1572] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which William de Ros held of him in Chivethorn [WEST CHEVITHORN in Tiverton ("Testa," 761), W. 682 of the Honour of Bery].

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[1573] Also 1 fee which the Abbot of Thorre held of him in Duningeston [DENSON in Clayhanger W. 291].

[1574] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which Wydo de Brettevil held of him in Dyakenesber' [DEXBOROUGH in Pancrasweek ("Testa," 733) part of W. 642 of the Honour of Bery].

[1575] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which Hamelin de Deandon held in Brudewyk [BURDICK in Kentisbury ("Testa," 22, W. 174) of the Honour of Barnstaple].

[1576] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which Richard de Langeford held in Brewurth [BRADWORTHY ("Testa," 745) part of W. 645 of John de Mohun ("Feudal Aids," 326) of the Honour of Bery].

[1577] Also 1 fee which Robert de Leg' held in Leg' [LEIGH in Loxbeare ("Testa," 665, W. 1053) of John de Mohun ("Feudal Aids," 319) of the Honour of Plymton].

[1578] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which William de Flexbir' held in Hermodeswurth [HAWSWORTHY in Bradworthy, "Testa," 735, part of W. 645 of the Honour of Bery].

[1579] Also $\frac{1}{6}$ fee which Jordan Russel held in Wrthe [WORDON in Bradworthy, "Testa," 736, part of W. 645 of the Honour of Bery].

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[1580] Also 1 fee which William de Clist held in Henoc [HENNOCK, "Testa," 538, W. 510, of the Honour of Okhamton].

[1581] Also $\frac{1}{2}$ fee which Nicolaus Fukere held in Whiteweye [WHITEWAY in Kingsteignton, "Testa," 703, W. 512, of the Honour of Plymton], Upecote and Bere [probably Uppacot and Bear in North Tawton, part of W. 1058, "A.-D. Inq.," 7 Ed. I, No. 13, p. 66 (333), of the Honour of Plymton].

[1582] Also $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Middelmorwde [MIDDLE MARWOOD, "Testa," 419, W. 441, of the Honour of Okhamton]

[1583] Also $\frac{1}{2}$ fee which Maurice de Rouen [de Rotomago; "Testa," 815, de Rem] held in Radewurth [SOUTH RADWORTHY in North Molton, "Testa," 815, W. 852, of the Honour of Braneys]

[1584] Wherefore we enjoin upon you without delay to take full seisin of the service of the aforesaid knights and free tenants in respect of the aforesaid lands on our account by reason of our custody of the daughters and heiresses of the said William de Brause, yet so that so soon as we have obtained seisin thereof you cause to be assigned to Joanna sometime the wife of the aforesaid William Briwere out of the share which comes to us as the portion of the daughters and heiresses of the said William de Braus the following fees from those above named to wit

[1585] the aforesaid fee of 1 knight which Robert de Leg' holds in Leg'

[1586] the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee which William de Flexbir' holds in Hermodeswrth

[1587] the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee which Jordan Russel holds in Wurth

[1588] the 1 fee which William de Clist holds in Henoc

[1589] the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee which Nicholaus Fukere holds in Whiteweye, Upecot and Bere

[1590] the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Middelmorwude

[1591] And the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee which Maurice de Rouen [de Rotomago] holds in Redewurth, To have and to hold to the said Joanna for term of life by way of dower. Witness the King at Worcester [Wudestr] 30th of October in the 19th year.

[1592-1599] The portion of the same in Somerset.

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The share of William de Percy and his daughters.

[1600] The King to the Sheriff of Devon greeting. Be it known to you that when the fees of the knights and free tenants who aforetime held in fee of William Briwere were divided and distributed by lot in our presence among the coheirs of the said William, there fell to the share of the daughters and coheiresses of Joanna sometime the wife of William de Percy one of the aforesaid coheiresses in your county the following fees to wit:

[1601] For Saumford [SAMFORD SPINEY, W. 960, "Testa," 679], Gerard de Spineto's 1 fee [held of Plymton Honour].

[1602] For Stodleg [WEST STOODLEIGH, W. 679, "Testa," 730; "Feudal Aids," p. 344] and Holecumbe [Holcombe in Dawlish, W. 650] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee [of Bery Honour].

[1603] For Aulescumbe Tremettes [AULESCOMBE SPEKE, *alias* Church Aulescombe, W. 858, "Testa," 810; "Feudal Aids," p. 338] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee [of the Honour of Braneys].

[1604] For Little Kidel [LITTLE CADELEIGH, W. 857] and Furesdon [FURSDON, W. 294] $\frac{1}{4}$ fee [held of Braneys Honour].

[1605] For Hampton [probably COFFINS HEANTON in Lynnton, W. 655, "Testa," 731] Hundr. [Mr. Whale suggests Humfrey] de Bikel's $\frac{1}{4}$ fee [held of the Honour of Bery].

[1606] For Ketelberg [KENTISBEARE, W. 450, "Testa," 517] Reginald de Punchardon's $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees [held of Okhamton Honour].

[1607] For Clifford St. Laurence [CLIST ST. LAURENCE, W. 293] $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.

[1608] For Putteford [WEST PUTFORD, W. 646, "Testa," 737] Henry [de la Pomeray's] 1 fee [held of the Honour of Bery].

[1609] For Blakeburn Bodyn [BLACKBOROUGH BOTY, W. 1062] 1 fee [held of the Honour of Plymton].

[1610] Wherefore we enjoin you that you straightway assure to the said daughters of the aforesaid Joanna the homage and service of the aforesaid knights and free tenants due for the aforesaid lands.

[1611-1620] refer to other counties.

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The share of Margaret de Affertis.

[1621] Margaret de Affert [whose daughter and heiress married Pagan de Chaworth] has similar letters.

For 1 fee in Jowe [YEO in Crediton part of W. 105] which Thomas de Tetteburn holds [of Patrick de Chaworth in "Feudal Aids," p. 337, under the Bishop].

[1622] For 2 fees in Pacstwik [PANCRAS WEEK, W. 642, "Testa," 732], Suthwik [SOUTH WEEK in Germans week, W. 641, "Testa," 760], and Maneton [MANATON, W. 1108, "Testa," 769], which Henry Dacus [Dennis] holds [of Patrick de Chaworth (in "Feudal Aids," pp. 321, 328, 339), of the Honour of Bery].

[1623] For 1 fee in Sullingford [SHELLINGFORD, W. 1024, "Testa," 717, and] Ferndon [FARINGDON RALPH, W. 1046, "Testa," 1193] which William la Bruere holds [of the Honour of Plymton].

[1624] For 1 fee which the Abbot of Dunk[s]well, Wymund de Raleigh and Ralph Springan hold [in Colyton Raleigh, W. 20, "Testa," 370, p. 179a, of the King].

[1625] For $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in POLE [Anthony in Tiverton, W. 998] which Antony de Pole holds [of Patrick de Chaworth (in "Feudal Aids," p. 319) of the Honour of Plymton, "Testa," 666, p. 181b].

[1626] For $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Cappelcote [KIPPINSCOT in Roseash, part of W. 121] which Walter de Nivet [? Nymet, "Testa," 1126] holds [of the bishop] in the C^o. of Devon.

[1627] For 1 fee in Sp'yton [SPREYTON, W. 458] which Philip Thalebot holds [of Pagan de Chaworth's heirs (in "Feudal Aids," p. 314) of the Honour of Okhamton, "Testa," 487].

[1628] For 1 fee in Leg' [NORTHLEIGH, W. 315, "Testa," 843] which William de Leg' holds in the same County [of Patrick de Chaworth (in "Feudal Aids," p. 330) of the Honour of Odcombe].

[1629-1639] refer to other counties.

The Share of Hugo Wak.

[1640] Hugo Wak has similar letters [in several counties, 1640-43]. And in the County of Devon.

[1644] For $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Lutestokelej [SOUTH STOCKLEIGH, *alias* SUTTON SATCHEVIL] and Heppecote [UPCOT in

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Cheriton Fitzpaine, W. 301, "Testa," 951, p. 184b] which Robert de Siccavill [Satchvil] and William de Bukinton hold.

[1645] For $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Aurescomb [probably BUCKEREL, W. 662; "Testa," 763, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee] Esse [ASH in Bradworthy, W. 644; "Testa," 740, $\frac{1}{4}$ fee; "Feudal Aids," p. 356] and Meddon [MEDDON and Deptford in Hartland, W. 1074; "Testa," 770, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee; "Feudal Aids," p. 342] which Jordan Specarius holds in the same county [of the Honour of Beri].

[1646] For $\frac{3}{4}$ fee in Horwode [EAST HORWOOD, W. 647; "Testa," 746, $\frac{1}{2}$ fee] and Lefwynescot [LYMSCOT in Bradworthy part of W. 645; "Testa," 742, $\frac{1}{8}$ fee] which Robert de Hochesham holds [of the Honour of Bery].

[1647] For 1 fee in Cruk [CROOK BURNEL in North Tawton, W. 1058; "Testa," 562] which Robert Burnel holds [of the Honour of Plymton].

[1648] For 1 fee in Peanton which Hamelin de Andon holds. [Seemingly BRATTON CLOVELLY is meant W. 357 held of Okhamton (1) because "Testa," 500 shows Hamel de Dyandune and others holding 1 fee in Bratton, Comb, and Godescot, and (2) because Bratton Clavyle (335) appears among Mohun fees in "A.-D. Inq.," 7 Ed. I, No. 13, p. 66, and also 14 Ed. I, No. 23, p. 90 (399), among which are found all the fees of Hugo Wak, excepting Berry Narbor.]

[1649] For 1 fee in Beauton which William de la Briwere and William Giffard hold. [Seemingly HOLBETON is meant; which appears as Holdbourton among Mohun fees in "A.-D. Inq." 7 Ed. I, No. 13, p. 66 (356), and as Holloweton in "A.-D. Inq.," 14 Ed. I, No. 23, p. 90 (422). William de la Brueria or de la Briwere was brother-in-law to the judge William Briwere, having married his sister Englesia, and held Holbeton which he obtained by exchange from his said brother-in-law (see note on "Testa," 1188 in "Trans." XXXV, 289). It was assessed as $\frac{1}{4}$ fee only in "Feudal Aids," p. 352).

[1650] For $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Porteford [EAST PUTFORD, W. 277, "Testa," 949] which Robert Milo holds. [The "A.-D. Inq.," 7 Ed. I, No. 13, p. 66, enumerates among Mohun fees; Rogus Miles in Putteford $\frac{1}{2}$ fee worth 100/ yearly.]

[1651] For 1 fee in Berry [BERRY NARBOR, W. 701, "Testa," 823] which Philip de Nerbert holds in the same County [of the Honour of Bamton].

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[1652] For 1 fee in Cup'ton [COMPTON GIFFARD, W. 609, "Feudal Aids," p. 340], Bocland [EGG BUCKLAND, W. 600] and Howie [WEST HOE in Plymstock, W. 637, "Testa," 681; "Feudal Aids," p. 335], which Osbert Giffard holds in the same county [of the Honour of Plymton].⁴¹

[1653] For 1 fee in Godesleg [GOODLEIGH, W. 967, "Testa," 586] which Roger Giffard, William Dabernon and the prioress of Kauntinton [Cannington in Somerset] hold [of the Honour of Plymton].

[1654] For $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Niweton [NEWTON in Chittlehamton, W. 434, "Testa," 431; "Feudal Aids," p. 325] and Weston [WESTON in Chittlehamton, W. 435, "Testa," 432] in the same county which Simon de Parco holds [of the Honour of Okhamton].

243 Here ends "Testa de Nevill's" account. In the Charters known as "Originalia," p. 7, under 28 Hen. III, there is an entry: "Order to the Sheriff to take into the King's hand all the lands which William Pipard held in Little Orton, Langeford, Northam, Tateton, and Leverekeber,⁴² which he ought to have taken into the King's hand pursuant to the inquiry held as to the lands of Normans and strangers." Clearly, therefore, some lands escaped notice in the inquiry.

May we hazard the conjecture that Henry III had a Devonshire doctor in his service, in the person called

108 ⁴¹ "Lib. Nig.," p. 126, shows that in 1166 Wido de Bocland held 2 fees of the Honour of Totnes. These are the 3 estates of Compton Giffard, Egg Buckland, and West Hoe, held in Domesday by Stefan under Judhel. From Wido they passed to his son, Alan de Bocland (Devon Assize Roll, 22 Hen. III) and his granddaughter Isabella. It is suggested that they came to be held of the Honour of Plymton when Isabella succeeded to them as heiress under the wardship of the Crown, and they were given to William Briwere to hold for 1 fee; for in 1241 they are included among Plymton fees, and only paid for 1 fee ("Testa," 683, p. 182a). Isabella was married (1) to de Fréville, and on his death (2) to Osbert Giffard, stated to have been a base-born son of King John (Wrottesley, "The Giffards," p. 60). She died before 25 Hen. III (*ibid.*, p. 61), and was succeeded by Osbert II Giffard, who died 31 Hen. III, leaving by Alice Murdac a son, Osbert III Giffard, who died 11 Ed. I. Osbert IV, his son, succeeded, and after him his younger brother, John Giffard, who in 1285 held them ("Feudal Aids," p. 340). "Inquisitions," Hen. III, No. 112: "Hekebokel manor, including Compton, Hauknolle, and Hoo, sometime held by Osbert [I Giffard] and Isabel his wife, out of which the prior of Plimton has 12/ in frank almoign, and the advowson of the Church of Ekebokel'."

⁴² On 27 Ap. 51 Hen. III, a writ was issued to the subescheator to take possession of Little Totnes, Charleton, Langedon, Kary, Tettecot, Bovy, Blakedon, and Leverekeber (Larkbear), lands of William Pipard ("Inquis.," Hen. III, 650). I conclude that the transcript of the "Originalia" is defective.

Walter of Devonshire, or Walter the Devonshire man, or Walter the Doctor, and that the King rewarded him for his services by the grant of Skeridon when it fell to the Crown by escheat? It looks like it, for on Walter's death he bestowed on his widow the custody of the heiress, which he is hardly likely to have done except in the case of a specially favoured subject.

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DARTMOOR: A NOTE ON GRAVES.

BY T. A. FALCON, M.A., R.B.A.

(Read at Princetown, 20 July, 1905)

IN preface to the following notes, and as an apology for their fragmentariness, it seems eminently justifiable to plead the exhaustiveness of the Barrow Committee's Report, in the thirty-fourth volume of this Association's "Transactions." That interesting résumé, of course, treats of Devonshire in general: but Dartmoor looms very largely in it, and it certainly afflicted with fatal paralysis a projected paper in the shape of a descriptive tabulation of the Greater Graves of Dartmoor, inasmuch as I found myself meditating little more than "Prolegomena" . . . in the historic interpretation of that word as signifying "things which have been said before."

Referring you, therefore, to that report for a relatively complete treatment of Dartmoor graves and interments, I add:—Assuming the term "greater graves" to include only tumuli, and kistvaens of the ordinary well-known type, and excluding the practically innumerable cairns, except in so far as they have been the subjects of special report or examination, the total of these comes somewhere near to 260. To be on the safe side, we should probably be allowing a very ample margin in fixing, in round numbers, on 300 as representing survivals in record or fact. Of this number, (somewhat small when compared with vague impression) tumuli—mapped or recorded, wasted, rifled, or competently explored—account for much the larger proportion; while kistvaens, as such, scarcely total to more than eighty—a disappointing number, especially in view of the stimulating suggestiveness of a sentence in one of our Presidential addresses: "On Dartmoor we have hundreds of kistvaens": but a number naturally liable to future expansion, though barrows which remain undisturbed are notoriously the exception.

Proceeding now to such details as still seem supplementarily necessary or new:—

YEALM STEPS, 119 N.W.—In the "Western Antiquary," 10, 178, a kistvaen is stated to exist in a circle of 13 ft. diameter, 30 yd. S.S.E. of the hut enclosures here. I could find no traces of this in September, 1902, but found two others which seem to be unrecorded. (1) 40 yd. S.S.E. of the pounds are (or were) some very fragmentary remains, lying N. and S., all being missing but the north endstone, a part of the eastern sidestone and the west sidestone (? one of two). (2) This lies near a track 200 to 300 yd. S.E. of the pounds, points N.E. and S.W., and has no traces of a circle. The east and west sides were formed of two stones, one being now missing in each case. The approximate dimensions seem to have been 3 ft. \times 2 ft. A possible coverstone lies two or three yards S.S.E.

WILLINGS WALLS WARREN, 112 S.E.—There is a kistvaen here, my notes as to the locality and state (August, 1903) of which do not agree with any of those described hereabouts; and as the neighbourhood is a difficult one, usually deep in heather and bracken, it may be new. There is a long reeve across this piece of moor, from the upper part of Spanish Lake towards Hentor House, not marked on the O.S. The kistvaen is a few yards S.E. of this, at about its centre. It lies W.N.W. and E.S.E., and has its coverstone propped against its long side, E.N.E. The kist, of which the short sides have fallen inwards, is from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. long and 3 ft. wide. Its N.E. sidestone is unusually thick (12 in.), and the coverstone is also noticeably massive, measuring 7 ft. 4 in. \times 4 ft. 6 in. \times 1 ft. 4 in. thick.

WHITE HILL, Cosdon, 77 S.W.—A possible kistvaen is tentatively referred to as existent here, D.A. 22, 190. It seems almost certainly a natural disposition of stones. A similarly suggestive arrangement is on Green Tor, over the Rattlebrook (88 S.E.), with perhaps a little more suspicion of artificiality, but only of such as might qualify it to act as a sheep-shelter or something of the kind.

COSDON, 77 S.W.—The coterminous kistvaens and triple row, eastward of this, seem comparatively (and reasonably) to have monopolized interest. At least we find only general references to the two kistvaens on the summit. It may therefore be useful to register their state (as in May, 1903). (a) 150 yd. N.E. of a disturbed tumulus which forms the

highest point is a low circular bank of stones, 54 ft. in diameter N. and S., enclosing the remains of a kistvaen, of which the two long sides only are in place, pointing N.N.W. and S.S.E. (b) 50 yd. further N.N.E. is a second kistvaen, the S.W. and N.E. sides of which only are fairly recognizable. Direction apparently N.E. and S.W., and dimensions approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 4 ft. long, 2 ft. wide. (130 yd. due north of this is another tumulus.)

CORRINGDON BALL GATE, 119 N.E.—I do not know what is the present state of qualified opinion as regards the stones near this—variously accepted and rejected as the relics of a cromlech. Both Spence Bate (D.A. 4, 513) and Rowe, in identical words, discover “unequivocal evidence of a dolmen.” The only opinion that can be given with certainty is that they distinctly suggest artifice and human mechanism of some kind. Taking the cromlech interpretation, we may say that one support is in situ on the west, approximately 5 ft. high. The coverstone is fixed at an angle southwards, with one support against it, outside; a third support is on the turf, a few feet westward of the upright stone, one side having apparently been fractured artificially. (A large stone S.W. is probably accidental and disconnected.) The present condition of the stones, taken in conjunction with the mound-débris, most suggests the wreckage of deliberate destruction; but however that may be, it is a reasonable explanation that the southern support fell outwards and sideways, causing collapse of the coverstone. The latter is between 10 ft. and 11 ft. long, 5 ft. at its widest, and averages 1 ft. in thickness.

STANNON NEWTAKE, 99 N.E.—The kistvaen here, marked long since in the O.S., and therefore, as it were, among the more reputable of Dartmoor Antiquities, seems in spite of that honour to have so far escaped printed description. It lies N. and S., has its south endstone missing, and measures 2 ft. 3 in. \times 1 ft. 8 in. There is an outer circle of about 11 ft. 9 in. diameter (taken N. and S.), with five stones standing and a sixth fallen; of these, the largest stone (S.W.) is 2 ft. 10 in. above the ground, and 3 ft. 4 in. at the base. (In August, 1902, this kistvaen was in a disorderly state, with loose turf mixed with the exposed stones of the cairn.)


SNOWDON, 113 N.E.—The three tumuli on the crest of this (marked on the O.S.) are all disturbed.

GREENABALL, 98 S.E.—Rowe (last edition, p. 210) describes these tumuli as all mutilated. This may possibly apply to the westernmost of the three; but the central and eastern appear to have suffered nothing more fatal than weathering.

CATER'S BEAM, 113 S.W.—This sodden and exasperating district of the moor is intelligibly not overcrowded even by Neolithic enthusiasts. But it has one object interesting apart from its repellent remoteness, and that is the ruined cairn on it, which seems to be the real end of the Stall Moor stone row, terminated by the majority of descriptions positively at Green Hill. Following the row from Redlake (to which point there is no possibility of doubt, except as to the number of stones), where a cautious enumeration places the 613th stone from the circle, the row, here directed W. of N., is easily traceable up Green Hill to stone No. 800, when a small square stone, set at right angles and appearing like a blocking-stone, occurs; but the row continues beyond it to No. 896. Here the depression of the Blacklane Brook makes a break, but stones continue beyond it, at much longer intervals, across a peat cutting, to stone No. 914, and thence, after a large gap of c. 100 yd. to 917. Cater's Beam cairn is some score yards beyond this last stone. It will be seen that the evidence of this prolongation is fragmentary; but the existing stones continue the line of the more unmistakable portion of the row S.S.E., and all the chances seem to be against considering them as a merely fortuitous series coincidentally related only.

TRISTIS ROCK, 119 S.W.—Published descriptions are somewhat summary. The rifled cairn of c. 30 ft. diameter, 100 yd. W.N.W. of the rock, is surrounded by five stones standing 2 ft. 11 in. and under. From this, a stone row, lying N.N.E. and S.S.W., runs to a newtake wall, to which it counts 108 stones, and continues beyond it to 122; its constituents vary in size, some being relatively large blocks, and others small and almost below the turf. Between this cairn and the tor there is another cairn, with a circle of twelve stones in place, of c. 17 ft. diameter. It encloses the southern side of a kistvaen, directed E.S.E. and W.N.W., measuring 4 ft. in length.

BUTTERTON HILL, 119 S.E.—The long row on this is partially described D.A. 24, 402. The following somewhat fuller details apply to its state in August, 1903. A few yards



N.N.E. of a tumulus marked "Heap of Stones" in the O.S. is a cairn marked "Pile of Stones." This is surrounded by a circle of at least twelve stones, all fallen, ranging to 6 ft. in length; the diameter E. and W. is 40 ft. From this cairn the single row runs almost due N. towards a completely excavated tumulus distant about two furlongs, which it leaves on the right. To a short distance beyond this the row has not less than 267 stones, of which 95 are standing or partly upright. Hence, still following the Harford-Ugborough boundary, the row ceases to be satisfactorily clear for some distance, but is traceable for over half a mile further towards and beyond the old rifle-butts, showing 150 additional stones, of which about a third are standing. Beyond the row, in the same line, is a B.S. with a small incised cross on its western face, the stone being 3 ft. 6 in. high, and the cross 7 in. high, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. (This Mr. Crossing, "Stone Crosses," edition 1902, p. 15, conjectures to mark the original site of Hobajohn's Cross, the old cross being found too fragmentary for re-erection.)

STALLDON BARROW, 119 N.W.—The ruins of the square erection built on this, and of its materials, are known as "Hillson's House." I have been able to elicit nothing illuminative as to the individual—(there is a Hillson's Brake at the other side of the parish, near Rook, and the surname still survives among the inhabitants)—but one solemn fact was vouchsafed to me by a Cornwood farmer, which I hereby beg to present to the Folk-lore Committee, and that is, that the first grandfather's clock ever made was made on Stalldon in Hillson's House, it might be 150 years ago, it might be 200.

THE MANORS OF BICTON AND KINGSTEIGNTON.

BY REV. J. B. PEARSON, D.D.

(Read at Princetown, 20 July, 1905.)

At the meeting of this Association at Sidmouth in July, 1903, I was privileged to read a paper on "Manors in Devon, 1755," as to which in respect of two particular manors, my information at the time was somewhat imperfect; but I have since been able to supplement it, and I trust that the additional references will prove interesting.

As to the manor of Bicton (p. 658), Lysons states, whether correctly or no I am not prepared to say, that the county gaol had been transferred to Exeter for security in 1518; but that until 1787 it remained in the nominal charge of the Rolle family. It may be assumed that the transfer of 1518, if it really took place, was effected by the King's authority, as no Parliament was held between 1515 and 1523; but the following abstract of the Act of 1787 (27 Geo. III, c. 59) may interest those who follow up the technicalities of historical law. The preamble of the Act states that the gaol at Exeter being much out of repair, Denis Rolle and his son John Rolle consented to transfer it to the justices, paying £1000 by way of meeting their liability for dilapidations. It is stated that they had proposed, and the high sheriff, grand jury, and gentlemen of the county had at the last assizes agreed and consented to the transfer; the transfer to take place on the payment of £1000 by Mr. Denis Rolle to the treasurer of the county of Devon, after which he and his heirs and the manor of Bicton were to be freed and exonerated. It is added (clause 7) that the chapel was to be taken down, and by clause 8 holders of prebends in the chapel, who had hitherto qualified by induction in the chapel, were to be inducted to any door, gate, or room in the Castle, reading the Liturgy in the *Nisi Prius* Court, or as the justices order.

The prebend of Cutton is now held by the Rev. A.

Johnson, rector of Great Berkhamstead, Herts, and is in private patronage. In the "Diocesan Calendar," 1905, it is called the prebend of Carswill. The name I give is that found in the Return of Ecclesiastical Revenues, published in 1835, where the average annual income is given as £9—derived from a share in the tithes of a parish or parishes near Exeter. The Act speaks of prebends, but I am not aware that any others exist at the present time.¹

As to the previous paragraph in my paper, referring to the prebend of Kingsteignton, at Salisbury, I was mistaken in thinking that the reference in Dr. Milles' MSS. was to the Act of 1707. In 1718 Daniel Whitby, a well-known theologian, who had held the prebend since 1696, when quite an old man, for he died March, 1726, at the age of eighty-eight, obtained a private Act, 6 Geo. I, c. VIII—

To enable the lessees and farmers of Daniel Whitby, D.D., prebendary of the prebend of Teignton Regis in the cathedral church of Sarum, and of all other succeeding prebendaries of the said prebend for the time being, to make leases of the copyhold lands of the several manors of Preston *alias* Prestown, and Churchland, *alias* the parson's land in the county of Devon.

In "Kelly's Directory" for 1902, under Kingsteignton, I see that the manor of Preston in that parish is mentioned as having formerly belonged to the church of Sarum: now to the Ecclesiastical Commission. A copy of the Act was kindly shown to me at the Commissioners' Office, in Whitehall.

And, to revert to Bicton, at the risk of being thought a plagiarist, I will reprint Lysons' account of the devolution of the office of county gaoler in Devon, from the time of the Conquest:—

At the time of the Domesday survey this manor was held in demesne by William Portitor, the king's doorkeeper, and he is said by Risdon to have held it by the service of keeping the king's gaol for the county of Devon. King Henry I gave it to John Janitor so called from the tenure by which he held this manor: it continued in his family for 3 generations. The manor was afterwards the property of Ralph Balistarius, or Le Balister (the cross bow bearer) who lived here in 1229. His posterity, by the name of Alabaster, possessed Bicton for five generations, after which it

¹ Since writing this, I am informed at the Bishop's Registry that their books recognize two prebends as existing sinecures: one, Cutton, in the gift of the Acland family; the other, Carswill or Cresswell, in private patronage: also that in 1863 Cutton was united permanently with the vicarage of Broad Clist.

passed by successive female heirs to Satcheville or Sackville and Copleston. It was purchased of the Coplestons by Sir Richard Dennis, who rebuilt the old mansion, inclosed a deer park, and made Bickton his chief residence. Sir Thomas Dennis, his son, gave it to Anne, his eldest daughter, who became the wife of Sir Henry Rolle, ancestor of the present proprietor.

I leave the verification of the first paragraph of this extract to those members of the Association who have made a special study of "Domesday Book."

SIR THOMAS TYRWHITT AND PRINCETOWN.

BY J. BROOKING-ROWE.

(Read at Princetown, 19 July, 1905.)

IN the short paper I am about to read there is no doubt that, as regards Princetown, I shall be going over ground well known to perhaps all, certainly to some, of my hearers. It has, however, always been thought desirable, when possible, to bring under the notice of members at our Annual Meeting something in connexion with the history of the place in which it is held, and I have therefore put together a few notes, firstly, with reference to the life and work of Thomas Tyrwhitt; and, secondly, to the rise of Princetown from the barren heath.

It may be safely asserted that if Thomas Tyrwhitt had not lived there would never have been such a place as Princetown.

He was a member of a family styled by Camden "*the honourable and ancient house of Tyrwhitt kn^{ts}*," seated for several centuries in the north of England. He was the son of the Rev. Edmund Tyrwhitt, Rector of Wickham Bishops, Vicar of Bromfield, Essex, Prebendary of Chiswick, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, and many years chaplain to Sherlock, Bishop of London. The brother of Edmund, Thomas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., was a distinguished scholar and literary man of his day, a trustee and curator of the British Museum, and holding, for some time, among other important offices, the principal clerkship in the House of Commons. His nephew, called after him, was born on 12 August, at Wickham Bishops Rectory. He was educated at Eton, and went to Christ Church, Oxford, his father then being at Bromfield, matriculating 3 July, 1780. He was a canon's student, took his B.A. degree 1784, and M.A. 1787.

His family connexions and interest, coupled with his own abilities, would probably have assured for him a successful career, but it was his introduction to the Prince of Wales

by the head of his college, Dr. Cyril Jackson, the Dean of Christ Church, that no doubt gave him his start in life. He became not only private secretary to the Prince, but also secretary of his Council, and in 1786 was appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

In 1805 Lord Dartmouth, the Lord Warden of the Stanaries of Devon and Cornwall, died, and Thomas Tyrwhitt was appointed Lord Warden in his stead, and afterwards Vice-Admiral of the counties of Devon and Cornwall. He was also colonel of the first Cornwall militia regiment, called the Cornwall Miners. He represented Plymouth in Parliament for a short time, succeeding Philip Langmead in 1806, and again with Sir C. M. Pole in 1806 and 1807. In 1812, on the death of Mr. Francis Molyneux, he became Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, an office which he filled with benefit to his country and much credit to himself for many years of his long and useful life. He was also appointed Ranger of His Majesty's Little Park at Windsor, 23 June, 1812.

By immemorial usage no person under the degree of a knight bachelor can officiate as Black Rod, and a knighthood was accordingly conferred upon him. In his office of Usher of the Order of the Garter he was, 31 July, 1813, nominated a commissioner with Lord Cathcart, then ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King-at-Arms, to invest the Emperor Alexander with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The Czar was at that time at Toplitz, in Bohemia, where the chances of the German campaign of that year against Napoleon had brought the Russian headquarters. Sir Thomas reached Toplitz by a circuitous route through Sweden, across the Baltic, by way of Pomerania and Prussia. The ceremony took place on 29 September, on which occasion the Czar invested him with the Imperial Order of St. Anne of the First Class.

On his return he very narrowly escaped being made prisoner by the French in the very suite of Napoleon himself, at Königsbrücker, near Dresden. He entered this place just after the names of Napoleon and his generals had been placed on the doors of the best houses, as usual, before their expected arrival; and he owed his safety to the Saxon postmaster, who, notwithstanding the risk he himself ran, furnished Tyrwhitt and his suite with horses to proceed on his journey in time to escape captivity.

In July, 1814, with the Earl of Aberdeen, the ambassador at Vienna, and Sir George Young, Garter King-at-Arms, he invested the Emperor of Austria with the Garter at Paris.

In 1815 he was nominated, with Sir Henry Wellesley, afterwards Lord Cowley, the then ambassador at Madrid, to invest Ferdinand VII with the Garter, but war breaking out on the eve of his intended departure, Mr. Pulman—afterwards Clarencieux King-at-Arms—who had been attached to him as secretary on his former missions, was charged to convey the insignia to Madrid, where the investiture afterwards took place. He took part in other embassies, and, it is said, visited nearly all the royal courts of Europe.

In England Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt was much liked for his social qualities and tastes. He was one of the best specimens of the true English gentleman of a past generation, familiar with the highest society, and yet with the simplest likings and most cordial manners. His independent and manly conduct throughout the course of the disputes between the Prince of Wales—afterwards Regent and King—and the Princess Caroline was well known and duly appreciated. His last effort to effect reconciliation was in 1799, and he was aided by the advice and powerful influence of Lord Thurlow; and though this failed, he received from the Prince the most unqualified testimony as to his sense of the high-minded feeling in which that effort originated. It is but justice to the memory of George IV to add that, in spite of the independent line Tyrwhitt always took, and the advice, often unpalatable, he gave, throughout their long connexion, his "old friend Tom Tyrwhitt," as the King always called him, retained the royal regard to the very last, notwithstanding the intrigues of those who sought every opportunity to make mischief and to turn occasional waywardness into estrangement. Nor was it only the Prince who appreciated the worth of this upright man. Sir Thomas was nearly the only instance of a friend and counsellor of the Prince of Wales enjoying the favour and confidence of his father, George III, who always distinguished him by particular notice, and repeatedly offered him a baronetcy, which he as often refused, believing himself entitled to that of the date of 1611, which became extinct with Sir John de la Fountaine Tyrwhitt, in 1760.

Till his appointment to the office of Black Rod, Tyrwhitt had nearly always lived in the household of the Prince of Wales, occupying for many years apartments in Carlton House, from which, as he humorously described it, "he only escaped by night, in three hackney coaches," and so terminated a troublesome though envied intimacy with royalty. He next had a house in Parliament Place, which looked on

the Thames. It was taken down in clearing the site for the new Palace of Westminster, and afterwards he lived in a suite of rooms in the old House of Lords.

He retained his office as Black Rod until the summer of 1832, when he resigned in favour of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., C.B.

A testimony to the honour and nobility of his character is recorded in a report of a Select Committee of the House of Lords, in 1824 :—

Your Committee, in concluding their examination of the several matters referred to them, think it proper to state their entire approbation of the manner in which the duties of the office of Black Rod have long been discharged in the service of the House by the gentleman at present holding that office (Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt), and more especially to remark upon his disinterested conduct in exercising the patronage of his office, by forbearing to sell, according to the antecedent usage, the situations of the several officers employed under him : a forbearance which he has uniformly practised, and which your Committee trust will be duly followed by all who may succeed him in the same office.

21 June, 1824.

It appears that the forbearance above mentioned involved a voluntary relinquishment by Sir Thomas of sums amounting altogether to more than £9000.

Although until far on into the eighteenth century there were no roads on Dartmoor, it was not trackless. From the earliest times it was traversed, with perhaps some amount of trepidation, by pilgrim and friar, merchant and wayfarer. Between the religious houses on its borders there must have been a considerable amount of communication, as well as between the inland towns and those on the coast. In that charming fragment—alas that it is so—"The Forest of Dartmoor and its Borders," by Richard John King, the Devon roads are described in picturesque language. Mr. Robert Burnard has carefully traced and surveyed the great Central Trackway, and in the second chapter of his very good book, "One Hundred Years on Dartmoor," Mr. William Crossing gives a capital account of the old tracks and ways, and of the roads, past and present, of the Moor. These matters I therefore touch upon lightly.

On 12th July, 1771, an advertisement appeared in the Western newspapers inviting the attendance of persons interested at a meeting to be held at Moretonhampstead

to consider the question of making a road across Dartmoor from Moreton to Tavistock, and the result of the meeting was a decision to promote a Bill with this object. In the following session of Parliament the Act for making this road was passed, although Okehampton and Launceston, Bodmin, and other Cornish towns, fearing traffic to their districts would be diverted, strongly opposed. I find an advertisement about half a century earlier showing that business was carried on between Exeter and Cornwall. It runs as follows:—"John Welsh the Cornish Carrier who formerly inn^d at the Mermaid in Exon is now removed to the Bear Inn in the Serge Market and continues to carry goods and passengers to and from Exon, Lyfton, Launceston, Liskeard and Camelford, his horses coming into Exon every Wednesday and Thursday and setting out Thursdays and Fridays." This was in 1725. It may be noted that "The Bear" was the town house of the Abbot of Tavistock.

This Bill, which probably would never have become an Act had it not been for the help in its promotion given by the then Duke of Bedford and his steward Mr. Turner, was the first step in opening up Dartmoor to agriculture, convicts, trippers, and the members of the Devonshire Association.

In more than one publication the progress of farming upon the Moor is recorded. How until about the year 1780 nothing whatever, except about the ancient tenements, was done. How that then Mr. Gullett and Mr. Bray, on opposite sides of the Dart near Two Bridges, began reclaiming and enclosing common land and erecting buildings; and how not long after Mr. Tyrwhitt, whose knowledge of Dartmoor was no doubt obtained in the discharge of his duties as Lord Warden of the Stannaries—duties more important and more onerous than subsequently—commenced, in 1785, enclosing and planting, and laying out a farm with outbuildings and a dwelling-house, which were completed in 1798. The spot he selected was in the Forest, but not much within its western boundary, with the Prince Hall and Two Bridges enclosures on one side and the Walkhampton Commons on the other, below South Hessary Tor, a place chosen no doubt as being somewhat sheltered rather than for extensive or commanding views. Tyrwhitt here followed the example of the old men, who, unlike the moderns, preferred valleys to hills as sites for their dwellings.

All the surrounding neighbourhood of Princetown was at this time open moor, with a trackway leading from Two

Bridges to Okery, where there was, and is, an ancient clapper bridge over the Blackabrook, and so on across to the Walkhampton Commons. In the stead of this ancient trackway, and others, Tyrwhitt laid out and constructed the roads much as they now are, suitable for wheeled vehicles. Leading from the main road and at right angles to it he formed another road to his newly-built house, which house he called Tor Royal. Besides these roads he made another between the turnpike road from Two Bridges to Tavistock, leading from it near the Rundlestone to that from Two Bridges to the Walkhampton Commons. At the western part of this road is now the great public convict establishment, with its various buildings and their extensive belongings, the eastern part on either side forming the main thoroughfare of Princetown, with its shops, houses, schools, and hotels.

Here Tyrwhitt spent as much of his time as he could spare from his public duties. He was a sanguine and enthusiastic man, and the apparent success of the farming operations at Two Bridges and Post Bridge induced him to take up seriously the attempt to bring Dartmoor under cultivation as advised by the great agriculturists of the day, James Fraser, Arthur Young, Charles Vancouver, and others. He spared neither money nor energy in the work of reclamation and road-making, and applying, as Carrington says, "the magic hand of cultivation" to the land he had acquired. But the plans of the Lord Warden were much more ambitious than those of his neighbours. Not only did he lay out new roads and greatly improve the old ones, but the creation of a market town and a railway to it were parts of the work he hoped to accomplish. The site of the town he decided should be on either side of the road from the Rundlestone and near the turnpike gate, and while not immediately on the main roads from Plymouth and Tavistock, very conveniently near them. The street was laid out of ample width, but unfortunately of late years there have been encroachments upon it. In giving a name to the place, he wished to do honour to the prince, his patron, and he called it Princetown; and the first house—an inn—erected in it he also connected with the Prince of Wales, calling it "The Plume of Feathers."

Tyrwhitt, at Tor Royal, made many experiments in farming and in endeavouring to ascertain what crops could be successfully raised on the reclaimed land. Grasses of various kinds and other crops were cultivated. Mr. Sanders, at Post Bridge, had made attempts to grow flax, without

much result; but Tyrwhitt cultivated it, with such apparent success that the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society awarded him a medal.

In 1815 he introduced to the knowledge of the Board of Agriculture, mohar, the German millet, *Panicum Germanicum*, a species of eared millet, cultivated in the German dominions of Austria, in Hungary, and elsewhere, a plant which likes a rough moorland soil. Horses and sheep and cattle of all kinds are very fond of it. Sir Thomas gives a long and full account of this plant and its valuable properties in a letter to the President of the Board, the Earl of Hardwicke.

I have seen it stated somewhere that the site of the prison was selected by a Commissioner sent from the Transport Board, who, after inspecting many favourable situations with Mr. Alexander, the architect, finally fixed upon the hamlet of Princetown as the most suitable position for the purpose. But so far from the site being selected by a Government official, there can be no doubt but that the idea of building the prison here was that of Mr. Tyrwhitt, whose official position, social status, and local knowledge enabled him to influence those having the conduct of the business. The first time which I have found the name of Princetown mentioned is in a newspaper of 1805, and here is also the first reference to the erection of the prison. Dr. A. B. Prowse has been kind enough to draw my attention to a paragraph in the "Bristol Mirror" of 13 July, 1805. It states:—

"The Prince of Wales is about to erect at his own expense a chapel at Prince Town in the forest of Dartmoor, under the direction of Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., Lord Warden of the Stannaries. Mr. Tyrwhitt has suggested to Government the propriety of erecting a building near the above for depositing such prisoners of war as may be brought into Plymouth; who can without difficulty be conveyed up the river Tamar and landed a few miles from the spot. It is said that this plan will be acted upon forthwith, and barracks built for the reception of a proportionate number of troops."

This is clear, too, from a letter of which Mr. Basil Thomson has kindly given me a copy. It is from an official of the Transport Board, written from Tor Royal and dated 20 July, 1805, in which he reports that he had arrived there on the 18th inst., and met Mr. Alexander, the architect, and that they had together examined many places on Dartmoor for the purpose of building a prison for prisoners of war, and

had at length fixed upon a place near Mr. Tyrwhitt's lodges, deeming it more eligible than any other. In the following January there is another letter referring to a communication from Mr. Tyrwhitt on behalf of the Prince of Wales as to the grant of a lease for ninety-nine years of about 390 acres of land, being the quantity marked out by the surveyor upon which the prison is to be built. In neither of these letters, however, is there any reference to Princetown by name.

His efforts were successful, and on 20 March, 1806, he was called upon to lay the foundation stone of the famous building, which, with many alterations and additions, still dominates the surroundings in all directions. In about three years the prisons were completed at a cost of £127,000.

A large number of men were employed in the work of the erection of the prisons, and necessarily they required accommodation. Temporary huts were erected in various parts near the new buildings. Several small houses and cottages were built, and little tradespeople carried on a profitable business in supplying the wants of masons and other artificers. When the prisons were finished, another population arose, and the arrival of eight thousand prisoners of war ensured large profits for enterprising people who submitted to a voluntary banishment for the sake of earning a livelihood or obtaining a competence. There was also the necessity for providing for the daily wants of the prisoners; and the commissariat department employed many persons whose various wants had to be supplied. There was a little colony at Bachelor's Hall, a short distance below, in the eastern valley north of Tor Royal. Here the corn for the prisons was ground, and remains of the wheel-pits are still to be seen. The brewery was behind the building, now the Duchy Hotel. The slaughter-house was where the present schools are, in the main road. Of course, there was much life in the place—sometimes, owing to outbreaks among the prisoners, too much; there was much coming and going, and a great deal of communication with Plymouth and the smaller towns; but the Moor was unkind then as it is now sometimes, and advantages and conveniences which the inhabitants and visitors now enjoy were wanting. In 1826, Burt tells us that there were about thirty houses, and so the place grew, and Princetown, so named by Tyrwhitt, came into being. Reckoning the completion of Tor Royal as the date of the naming of the place, we find that Princetown is somewhat over a century old. In course of time the

exertions of Mr. Tyrwhitt obtained for the place the privileges of a fair and market, which is still continued and is held on the first Wednesday in September.

The first building on the Down was probably the toll-house and toll-keeper's room. This was where the Jubilee lamp now is, the road having been much widened. One of the granite posts of the gate may be seen outside the Duchy Hotel, the other is on Mr. Bolt's premises opposite. After the abolition of the turnpike, the old ostler of the Duchy Hotel lived in this toll-house for many years. Jutting out from it, later on, was a wooden structure, where Gill, a butcher from Lydford, used to have a stall, opened once a week only, on Saturdays. For a long time this was the only place nearer than Tavistock at which meat could be obtained.

The "Plume of Feathers" public-house is the oldest house in Princetown, and it may be that it was built after the toll-house, but I believe it was erected by Tyrwhitt before, and soon after he commenced his work at Tor Royal, for the convenience of the little colony he was founding, and as a public-house it has continued ever since. Some of the cottages westwards of the "Plume of Feathers" on the Plymouth road are of about the same date. Another old house is the Railway Inn, now very much altered. In its early days it was a shop or store, and it was for a long time occupied by old Mr. Rowe, the grandfather of Mr. Aaron Rowe, my kind informant. Here tea, flour, sugar, salt, and other things were sold: tea at 6s. per lb. and salt at 4d. per lb. were common prices. Old Mr. Rowe was an able, clever man, and no doubt in the early days of Princetown he was of great use to the little community. Among other avocations, he practised as a dentist, and the curious instruments which he used are in the possession of his descendant. Another old house is that at Okery. The legend is that this was built in 1809 for the accommodation of two French commandants; but without question it was built by Tyrwhitt. This house and the "Plume of Feathers" have an un-English appearance, and the style is due in all likelihood to the reminiscences of foreign places visited by their builder. The commandant legend in connexion with Okery Cottage must be given up. It is not likely that a special house would have been erected by the British Government for prisoners, however high their rank might have been. But besides this Mr. Basil Thomson tells me that there is no record whatever of any prisoners on parole being allowed

to live at Princetown. Alterations have completely destroyed the character of this house, and its picturesqueness and interest as a building are gone.

The house, now the Duchy Hotel, was built at the same time as the prisons, and was used as officers' quarters. After the peace it was vacant for some time. In 1848 the father of the present landlord took it, and commenced in it the business which is now carried on. It was in a miserable condition. Moss was growing in some rooms, sting-nettles flourished in several, and vegetation of various kinds in all. Mr. Rowe had contracts for supplying ironwork for the quarries, and for the prisons when they were reopened. He had a long shed near the hotel (now converted into cottages), where he had his forges, and where he kept several men. In course of time this work was undertaken by the prison authorities.

The houses in the Two Bridges road, and many of the other houses about the place, have all been built since the reopening of the prison as a convict establishment. Babb was a Princetown man, in advance of his time. His projects all failed. One attempt was to make bricks. He found a bed of clay, and started making, but he came to grief, and the long drying-sheds were converted into cottages, and are now known as Babb's Cottages. They are on the left-hand side of the road leading to the railway station, and on the right-hand side of the road exactly opposite may be seen the pits from which the clay was dug.

On the right hand of the Two Bridges road are the four last houses of Princetown in this direction. They are, which is saying a good deal, more ugly and more obtrusive than any others in the place, and yet in a glorious situation with fine views in all directions. They were erected by the White-works Tin Mining Company for the purposes of their business. It will be scarcely credited that a well-known firm of London architects were employed to design them. The contract for their erection was given to a London firm, and a resident clerk of the works was sent down to superintend, but for nothing. Before the completion of the cottages, the mine was *knacked*, and the houses came in very usefully as residences for warders. No wonder that the mirth and sarcasm of old Mr. Caunter, of Bachelor's Hall, was aroused, and that he suggested that as London had so much to do with the place it should be called New London. The idea caught on, and to this day the houses retain this name, and as New London appear in the Ordnance Map.

The church, which has now the rights of baptism and burial, was erected as a chapel-of-ease—as buildings of this kind were at that time called—to the parish church at Lydford. It was built by French prisoners, the internal fittings having been made and put in by the American prisoners. It is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels. It has been restored from time to time. In 1900–1 it was remodelled and greatly improved, but it would seem that the work of our then enemies was more substantial than that done by our own countrymen some ninety years later, the recently erected east wall being already in a state of decay. The Jacobean pulpit, with the figures of the Evangelists, it is said, was formerly in the church of St. Sidwell, Exeter, and was sold out of it at some restoration and acquired for this church, but I do not know the date, and I cannot obtain any information to confirm the tradition. A stone now in the yard, formerly over the entrance gateway, bears the date 1813.

In the Register, under the date 2 January, 1814, is the entry:—“Caroline Mason daughter of James Broderick Merchant of Plymouth Esqr. and Sarah Hooper his Wife at present residing near Two Bridges was received into Dartmoor Church (after Divine Service was performed there this day for the first time) having been privately baptized at Okehampton 15 October 1806 by me.—James H. Mason.”

This entry shows the date of the opening of the building, but when was it consecrated? It also shows that the church was known as Dartmoor Church, not Princetown Church. The burying-ground faculty was not granted until 1 November, 1815.


It was intended that there should be a peal of bells in the tower. It was provided, and the bells were at Plymouth at the conclusion of the peace, but they never reached Princetown, but were sent to Plymouth Dock, and were hung in the tower of the Dockyard Chapel, where they now are. The register book was in use before the church was built. The first entry in it is 25 January, 1807, showing that there was then a population in the neighbourhood.

The minister's house at Princetown, generally called the vicarage or parsonage, was conveyed by the Duchy to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1868, under the Church Building Acts, to be appropriated as and for the residence or site for the residence of the minister who may serve the Church of Princetown. This house was originally three cottages.

To return to Tyrwhitt. The energy and anxiety for the welfare of the place and the little community which he had had so large a part in creating were not exhausted by his farming operations and the completion of the prisons; and probably with a view to some use being found for the great pile, which in consequence of the peace had become, or would soon become, empty, and to continue and develop the little industries which had sprung up, his thoughts turned to a project for the formation of a railway from Plymouth to Princetown. He had the ground surveyed, and plans prepared by William Shillabeer, a well-known surveyor of Walkhampton, and on 3 November, 1818, he brought the matter before the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce in a clear and enthusiastic statement. This statement was afterwards printed, with a map showing the course of the proposed line. As Burt says, the efforts of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt met with peculiar success. His enthusiasm seemed infectious, and mainly through his exertions a sum of nearly £28,000 was raised for the first portion of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway Company, from the Moor to Crabtree. The capital was intended to be £45,000, but so large an amount was found to be unnecessary, and no effort was then made to raise more than the £28,000. A year later, however, it was thought desirable to extend the line from Crabtree, and another Act was obtained; and the following year there was another Act for improvements and variations, and the construction of a tunnel at Leigham, involving an outlay of £5000. Large sums for this undertaking were contributed by Sir Thomas himself. Sir Masseh Manasseh Lopes, and the Duke of Bedford, and others gave smaller amounts.

I find in a newspaper of the date 2 October, 1823, that there was a festive opening of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway. A public breakfast was given by Sir Thomas at his wharf on Roborough Down. After the breakfast, we are told, "a long file of cars, partly laden with granite and partly with the stewards and other individuals, accompanied by the band and ornamented with flags, set off for Plymouth, where they were heartily greeted by the huzzas of a large concourse of people." Fifty gentlemen afterwards dined at the Royal Hotel. A full account of this line—a great deal of which is now absorbed in the Princetown railway—will be found in the "Notes" of William Burt to Carrington's "Dartmoor," 1826.

Of its subsequent history I need not speak. It unquestionably and unfortunately failed to justify the expectations of its pro-



moter; nor did it altogether, as Sir Thomas hoped, as expressed in the peroration to his speech at the opening, "gratify the lover of his country, reward the capitalist, promote agricultural, mechanic, and commercial arts, encourage home settlements, add a large quantity of improved land, strength, and population to the kingdom, and finally expand into a boundless field of speculation, ever calling for fresh capital, and ever yielding new incentives to industrious emulation, local prosperity, and public improvement."

The mention of the wharf on Roborough Down reminds me of another useful enterprise of Tyrwhitt's. It was a large building, which he had had erected as a depot for the reception and distribution of various necessities; an establishment which proved most useful to farmers in the neighbourhood, who were able to obtain lime, seeds, potatoes, and other farming requirements from thence at moderate prices and a saving of carriage. He had a similar building at Princetown, near the terminus of the railway, which ran across the present street from the road which now leads to the Railway Station (which was formerly known as Frenchman's Row), up into a little garden in the rear of the Railway Inn, where it ended. It was, I believe, laid on granite slabs throughout.

After the French and American prisoners had been removed things in many respects became bad for Princetown, and it was almost deserted. Various schemes for utilizing the prisons were proposed; some got a little further and started work, but nothing succeeded. The quarries were in full work between *circa* 1830 and 1840 and in subsequent years, and six hundred men were often employed in them. Later, the market in granite declining, this industry too waned. It was not until the prisons were converted into a convict establishment that the prosperity of Princetown returned. Although not fulfilling all his sanguine expectations, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt would have been pleased to see the place he so cared for so busy and so industrious a centre as at present.

Sir Thomas must have spent enormous sums on Princetown and Tor Royal. He had received from time to time considerable amounts from his family, on both his father's and his mother's side, and he had a large bequest from Mr. Ashurst. He had also, of course, a good income from his appointments. Although by no means extravagant, his money went in various ways; not for his own pleasures or enjoyment—except so far as spending it in the way he did was a gratification. He spent much in the service of his

prince, and in schemes projected for the public benefit, but which brought in no return, and he died a poor man.

One or two old inhabitants still remember him moving about and interesting himself in what was going on in Princetown. He was an enemy to disorder and untidiness, and used to give boys sixpences to clear away stones and rubbish from the street. He is described as a small, active man, pleasant in his manners, and very courteous to every one.

In 1833 he was in France, and on his return journey to England he was taken seriously ill at Calais, and he died there on 24 February, in the seventy-first year of his age. He never was married.

In July, 1844, Tor Royal was sold to Mr. James Cholmondeley Russell, the sale including the furniture and five hundred volumes of books.

In the north aisle of Princetown Church is a memorial tablet, with the inscription:—

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knt.,
late of Tor Royal,
Lord Warden of the Stannaries,
And many years Usher of the Black Rod.
Died Feb. 24th, 1833,
Aged 71.
His Name and Memory
Are inseparable from all the Great Works on
Dartmoor,
And cannot cease to be honoured
in this District.

On one side of the tablet are the crest of the Tyrwhitts, *a savage man proper, cinctured and wreathed vert, holding in both hands a club*, and the insignia and baton of the Order of the Garter.

There are two portraits of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt: one formerly in the possession of his nephew, the late Mr. Robert Philip Tyrwhitt, and by him given to Christ Church, Oxford, and now in the College Hall. The other is at Petworth, painted for the Earl of Egremont, and bequeathed by him to the late Lord Leconfield.

It is somewhat remarkable that beyond short references in newspaper paragraphs and an obituary notice in the "Gentleman's Magazine," nothing has been published in the shape of a life or memoir of so distinguished a man. His name is not found in the "Dictionary of National Biography," and as far as I know, no biography, long or short, has ever appeared.

I hope I have in this imperfect paper done something to show the unselfish character of the man who did so much for Dartmoor. He was not an empire-builder—he had not the opportunity—but he was an Englishman who in his day and generation, according to his lights and in entire harmony with the spirit of the age and the opinions of his generation, did his best for the benefit and welfare of those about him. The question of the food-supply of the nation was then, as it is now, an important and serious one, and occupied the attention of rulers in the state. Just as we have been obliged in our own time to stifle our individual wishes and predilections in the matter of the surrender of common rights in land required for artillery practice and for rifle ranges, much as we should all prefer to keep it as free as of old, so it may be in the time to come that those who follow us will be driven to make other sacrifices, and to hand over to the agriculturist for cultivation, the moor and the heath which many of us now think it would be little short of sacrilege to interfere with. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

And so Tyrwhitt laboured, and spent his substance and his talents; and Dartmoor rewarded him as it has numberless others who have toiled for nothing and have left fortunes in its bosom. Still the words on his monument are true: "His name and memory are inseparable from all the great works on Dartmoor, and cannot cease to be honoured in this district."

PEDIGREE OF SIR THOMAS TYRWHITT.

SHOWING HIS CONSANGUINITY WITH SIR ROBERT TYRWHITT.

Sir WILLIAM TYRWHITT, of Ketelby, Kt., eldest son of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, but died before his father. Was Commissioner of Escheats for York and High Sheriff of Lincs, 1520, 1522–41. Married ISABELLA, daughter of Sir William ASCOUGH, Kt., and widow of (1) Christopher Kelke, of Barnet by the Wold, Lincs, and (2) William Girlington, son of Sir Robert Girlington, of Normanby, Lincs. Died at Scotter 1541. Buried at Scotter.

MARMADUKE TYRWHITT, of Scotter, Lincs, son of Sir William Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, Kt., M.P. for Gt. Grimsby 1557–8. Married ELLEN, daughter of Lionel RERESBY, of Thribery, Yorks. Died 21 January, 1599, aged 66. Buried in Scotter Church, where there is a brass inscription to his memory and to his wife. She died 1608.

ROBERT TYRWHITT, of Scotter, afterwards of Cameringham, eldest son and heir of Marmaduke Tyrwhitt. Baptized Scotter, 2 September, 1562. Sheriff of Lincs 1612. Married ANNE, daughter of E. BASSET, of Fledboro, Notts. Died 25 December, 1626. Buried at Cameringham. Mentioned in Fuller's "Worthies." His widow died 8 December, 1652, aged 88. Buried at Cameringham.

MARMADUKE TYRWHITT, Lord of Manor of Cameringham. Eldest son and heir of Robert Tyrwhitt. Born 1588. Married MARY, daughter of — HAGGERSTON, of Haggerston. Died 14 June, 1631. His widow died 1667. Buried at Cameringham.

CECIL TYRWHITT, Lord of Manor of Cameringham. Eldest son and heir of Marmaduke Tyrwhitt. Born 1624. Married ANNE, daughter of — TOWNSHEND. Died at Cameringham, 1694. Buried in the church. His widow died 1698. Buried in Cameringham Church.

ROBERT TYRWHITT, Lord of Manor of Cameringham, Lincs. Born 1654. Eldest son and heir of Cecil Tyrwhitt. Married ELLEN, daughter of William LISTER, of Coleby, Lincs. Sheriff of Lincs 1701. Died 1703. Buried at Cameringham. His widow died 1713. Buried at Cameringham.

THOMAS TYRWHITT, eldest son and heir of Robert Tyrwhitt. Born 16—. Died unmarried 1755. Sold Cameringham.

ROBERT TYRWHITT, second son of ROBERT TYRWHITT. Born 1698. Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1714. B.A. 1718. M.A. 1722. D.D. 1728. Married, in Fulham Palace Chapel, 15 August, 1728, ELIZABETH, daughter of Edmund GIBSON, D.D., Bishop of London (by his marriage with Margaret, daughter and coheir of Rev. John Jones, of Selatyn, Salop). Canon of Windsor. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and of Kensington. Died 15 June, 1742. Buried in St. George's, Windsor. His widow died 22 April, 1748. Buried at St. George's, Windsor.

THOMAS, eldest son and heir of Robert Tyrwhitt, D.D. Born 1730. Eton, Queen's, Oxford. Fellow of Merton.

Barrister at Law. Principal Clerk House of Commons. Died unmarried 1786.

EDMUND TYRWHITT, second son of ROBERT TYRWHITT, D.D. St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge. B.A. 1753. M.A. 1756. Rector of Wickham Bishops and Bromfield, Essex. Married MARGARET, daughter of Thomas GILBERT, of Cotton Hall, Cheshire (brother of Archbishop of York). Died 5 January, 1788. Buried at Wickham. His widow died 10 November, 1771. Buried at Wickham.

SIR THOMAS TYRWHITT, eldest son of Edmund Tyrwhitt. Born 12 August, 1762. M.A., D.C.L. Lord Warden of Stannaries. M.P. Gentleman Usher of Black Rod 1812. Knighted 1812. Resigned from failing health 1832. Died at Calais 24 February, 1833. Unmarried.

NOTE.

In writing this account of Tyrwhitt and his connexion with Princetown, I have to acknowledge much kind help from Mr. A. E. Barrington, of Tor Royal, and the Rev. Henry Knowles, the minister in charge of the church, and more particularly from Mr. Aaron Rowe, whose ancestors have lived in Princetown since its foundation, who has been resident there all his life, and who has an intimate acquaintance with the place and its inhabitants.

I have also to thank Commander Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt for an introduction to his brother, Mr. Beauchamp E. Tyrwhitt, of Oxford, who has given me much information. Without this assistance, and the notes and papers so freely placed by Mr. Tyrwhitt at my disposal, my account of his distinguished collateral ancestor would have been a very imperfect one. From the privately printed book which he has also been good enough to lend me—"Notices and Remains of the family of Tyrwhitt, originally seated in Northumberland at Tyrwhitt (or Trew hitt), afterwards in Lincolnshire, at Kettleby, Stainfield, Scotter, and Cameringham, and more recently in Shropshire and Denbighshire [A.D. 1067 to 1857]," by Robert Philip Tyrwhitt, from his own, and from the collections of his brother, Henry Tyrwhitt, royal 8vo: printed, not published, 1852-1858; last issue 1872—I have quoted very freely, and frequently *ipsissima verba*.

J. B.-R.

AN INDEX OF REFERENCES TO DARTMOOR
AND ITS BORDERS CONTAINED IN THE
"TRANSACTIONS," VOLS. I TO XXX.

BY ARTHUR B. PROWSE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

(Read at Princetown, 20 July, 1905.)

At Ashburton, in July, 1876, a "Dartmoor Committee" was appointed by this Association. A year later, at Kingsbridge, the first report of this provisional committee, making certain valuable recommendations, was read, and a standing committee was appointed to carry them out. One of the proposals was that a map of Dartmoor (on a scale of six inches to a mile) should be prepared, on which everything of importance could be entered; and in the third report (1879) it was recorded that considerable progress had been made with the map.

At the same time it was decided that for the purposes of the Committee "Dartmoor shall be regarded as consisting, inclusively and exclusively of the entire parishes of Ashburton, Belstone, Bovey Tracey, Bridestowe, Bridford, Buckfastleigh, Buckland-in-the-Moor, Buckland Monachorum, Chagford, Cornwood, Dean Prior, Drewsteignton, Gidleigh, Harford, Holne, Ilsington, Lamerton, Lustleigh, Lydford, Manaton, Mary Tavy, Meavy, Moretonhampstead, North Bovey, Okehampton, Peter Tavy, Sampford Spiney, Shaugh Prior, Sheepstor, Sourton, South Brent, South Tawton, Tavistock, Throwleigh, Ugborough, Walkhampton, Whitchurch, and Widecombe-in-the-Moor."

Up to 1883 the Committee continued to exist, although no reports were issued after 1879; and no further reference was made to the progress of the map, which, if still in existence, should be of considerable interest and value to us now, even though it be a quarter of a century old.

Ignorant of this early topographical effort, when in 1901 I read a paper to this Association, I advocated a careful

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survey of the moor, and the recording on a map of the same scale all the antiquities found.

Judging by the number of papers contributed between 1866 and 1898, there seems to have been no lack of interest in the moor, even after the cessation of the Committee's influence and stimulus; and I, in common with many others, have often wished there was an index to the manifold references to the moor in the Society's "Transactions."

Several years ago I sketched out a plan for a comprehensive index to the whole contents of the first series of thirty volumes, and made a beginning, but soon found that on the proposed plan the work was far too great to be undertaken by any one man, unless he could devote his whole time and energy to it for many months.

Early this year I decided to work on an area limited to Dartmoor and its borders, choosing a plan mainly topographical, as likely to be of more practical value than any other. The parishes included are those enumerated by the Dartmoor Committee in 1879, together with Brentor, Hennock, and Plympton; and these are all shown upon the accompanying sketch-map, with the position of the parish church in each.

The boundary of the Forest is that claimed by the Duchy of Cornwall at the present time, which, it will be seen, corresponds very closely in most places with that suggested by me in 1892 (Vol. XXIV) as the *ancient* boundary. The bounds of the four "Quarters" of the Forest are also those now recognized by the Duchy.

In the Index each locality mentioned occurs in its own proper alphabetical sequence, together with its approximate position, shown by the name of the parish, or the initial letter of the quarter of the moor in which it is situated following it within brackets; but in the case of a stream, the name within the brackets is that of the river into which it falls.

A considerable number of alternative spellings is given, together with cross references when necessary: and as the number of entries under some names, especially those of parishes, is very large, these have been classified, to facilitate inquiry, under the following heads, which appeared best suited to the requirements of the case:—*Archæology*, including also Heraldry, Numismatics, etc.; *Bibliography*; *Biography*, Pedigrees, etc.; *Botany*; *Etymology*; *Fine Arts*; *Folklore*, Superstitions, etc.; *Geology*; *History*; *Laws and Customs*; *Language*, including rare words, phrases, etc.; *Manufactures*, Industries, etc.; *Meteorology*; *Mining and Minerals*; *Seis-*

mology; *Statistics*; *Topography* and *Scenery*; *Zoology*; and, finally, other subjects grouped under the heading *Various*.

Following this classified list of volume and page references in the case of each parish, comes an alphabetical list of **all** localities within the parish recorded in the Index.

I venture to hope that this Index may be of use to many students of this delightful part of dear old Devonshire; for it provides, to some extent at least, a ready means of reference to what has been recorded about any locality in the area covered; and, what is not unimportant in these busy times, will help to save some valuable time now lost in searching laboriously through the eighteen thousand pages in the first thirty volumes of our "Transactions."

Abbot-Foot. See Obrook Foot.

Abbot's Way (S. and W.): **8**, 885-6; **11**, 118-19; 120-1; **12**, 156; **22**, 44; **24**, 425-6; **27**, 116.

Aberhene. See Alberysheade.

Addiscot Cross, or Arscot (South Tawton): **6**, 338-9, 398.

Ailricheston. See South Zeal.

Ailsborough. See Eylesborough.

Aiseburton. See Ashburton.

Aish, Aissa, Ash (Brent): **8**, 872-3; **25**, 313; **30**, 82.

Aish Ridge (Brent): **5**, 536.

Aish, Ayash (Widcombe): **25**, 483.

Alberysheade, Alberysheved, Alberecheved, Aberhene, Turfehill (E.): **5**, 513, 516-17, 519, 528; **11**, 375, 381; **24**, 424; **25**, 485, 505, 533.

Alfordon, Alferdon, Alfardesdone (Okehampton): **25**, 313; **27**, 98, 396; **28**, 476, 487; **30**, 232.

Algarslake (?): **25**, 483.

Aller (Chagford): **25**, 512-13.

Aller (North Bovey): **25**, 313.

Allison, Alliston, Allingstone, Alwinestone (South Tawton): **26**, 163, 311; **27**, 396; **30**, 219, 451.

Almanyslond (Chagford): **25**, 518.

Alme. See Yealm River.

Alston (Ashburton): **6**, 261.

Alway Cross (Bovey Tracey): **6**, 395.

Alwinestone. See Allison.

Amicombe Hill, Amicombe Down, Aunnacombe, Preda de Harne (N.): **10**, 283; **12**, 266; **14**, 158; **16**, 615; **17**, 71; **21**, 169, 170; **22**, 192, 194; **25**, 483, 492, 500, 529.

Apawell Rock. See Auswell Rock.

Archerton (E.): **14**, 158; **21**, 433; **22**, 207, 311, 313-14; **29**, 164.

Arm, Arme. See Erme River.

Arms Tor (Lydford): **20**, 158; **27**, 437.

Arreyweke. See Dryeworke.

Arscot. See Addiscot.

Artiscombe (near Tavistock): **21**, 136.

Ash (Brent). See Aish.

Ash (South Tawton): **25**, 313; **26**, 163, 311; **28**, 403.

Ash (Throwleigh): **14**, 72.

Ashburn, Ayssheborne, Yeo brook (Dart R.): **4**, 524-6; **6**, 262-3; **8**, 323, 398-9, 403, 410; **10**, 281, 289; **11**, 103-4; **26**, 82; **28**, 209-12.

Ashburton, Aisbertone, Aishburton, Asheperton, Aspertion, Aysberton, Ayschperton, Ayssheberton, Esbritona, Estbrenton. *Meetings*, 1876, 1896.

Archæology: **5**, 222, 226; **6**, 83, 203-5, 261-5, 397-9; **8**, 391-5, 411, 773; **11**, 229, 230, 235; **13**, 214, 299, 303; **14**, 52, 93, 98, 430; **16**, 702; **17**, 361; **23**, 64, 77.

Bibliography: **14**, 86.

Biography: **6**, 370; **8**, 37, 83, 87, 95, 103, 106, 112, 420, 422, 526-35; **9**, 60, 109, 111, 114; **10**, 51; **11**, 116, 152; **15**, 56, 435; **16**, 493; **17**, 184, 260; **19**, 40, 290; **21**, 64-71, 157, 518, 525; **22**, 280; **24**, 42, 43, 455; **25**, 389; **26**, 44, 50; **28**, 153-5, 316-17, 338-41, 494-5; **30**, 348-9.

Botany: **14**, 574; **15**, 308, 313-14, 322; **17**, 375-6, 386, 390-1, 402-5, 411, 416; **18**, 390, 405; **30**, 48, 198, 201.

Etymology: **8**, 398, 772; **10**, 287, 289, 290, 292; **15**, 214; **25**, 323, 483; **26**, 149; **28**, 407.

Fine Arts: **8**, 111-12; **13**, 183; **17**, 184.

Folk-lore: **7**, 261; **8**, 52-3; **9**, 87, 89; **11**, 103-4, 110-11; **12**, 103, 282; **24**, 53, 54; **26**, 82, 85.

Geology: **11**, 29; **4**, 439; **6**, 47; **7**, 213, 219, 230, 236, 239; **8**, 429, 432, 446; **9**, 177, 432; **12**, 253, 259; **15**, 410; **18**, 491, 500; **21**, 438, 445-7, 450.

History: **5**, 487; **7**, 73-4; **8**, 72, 75, 78, 85, 123-5, 311-23, 404, 442, 447, 452, 773, 831, 862; **9**, 23-4, 143, 270, 276, 282; **10**, 225-6; **11**, 229, 230, 238, 300, 362; **12**, 173, 406; **13**, 183; **14**, 93, 98, 451; **15**, 430; **16**, 493, 497, 702; **17**, 450-2; **21**, 193, 301, 304, 501; **23**, 162, 264, 266, 275-6, 281, 286, 289, 433, 437-9; **24**, 248-9, 257, 288, 307, 316, 333, 336-8, 340, 342-3; **25**, 323, 483; **26**, 237, 350, 370, 383, 386; **27**, 170, 329, 348; **28**, 200, 209-18, 219-27, 228-37, 238-43, 247-56, 269, 321, 323, 407; **29**, 25, 226, 228, 230-3, 242-3, 255; **30**, 28, 33-4, 40, 307, 371-4.

Language: **7**, 412, 415-16, 433-569; **9**, 124, 129, 132-3, 135-7; **10**, 121-2, 126, 129; **11**, 123-4, 129, 131-3, 136-7, 142, 144, 243; **12**, 80; **14**, 130; **15**, 77; **16**, 88; **17**, 80; **18**, 82, 92-3, 100-2; **29**, 54; **30**, 57, 59, 61, 64, 67, 71.

Laws and Customs: **14**, 181-5; **28**, 209-18.

Ashburton, etc.—continued.

Meteorology: 4, 59, 62, 654, 658; 5, 371; 6, 139, 447; 8, 60; 9, 63-72; 10, 79; 14, 186-90; 15, 132-6; 16, 184-8; 17, 188-92; 18, 142-6; 19, 102-6; 21, 118-22; 22, 54-8; 23, 145-9; 24, 56-60; 25, 213-17; 26, 74-8; 27, 75-80; 28, 104-9; 29, 73-8; 30, 82-9.

Mining, etc.: 1⁵, 110; 7, 227-8, 244; 8, 64, 78, 311-22, 323-50, 446; 11, 300; 12, 82; 21, 331.

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Topography: 4, 525; 5, 422, 536; 6, 393; 8, 93, 411, 413-14; 11, 364; 12, 279, 281, 283; 17, 349, 350, 361; 25, 323, 483; 26, 149.

Zoology: 6, 720-3, 725; 8, 261, 263, 272, 275, 280; 9, 323; 10, 429; 11, 407; 12, 85, 521, 529; 14, 125; 28, 244; 29, 299, 329, 334.

Various: 4, 438; 5, 414, 507; 6, 208; 7, 158; 8, 794, 868; 11, 28, 152; 14, 405; 15, 426, 429; 17, 338; 22, 305; 23, 240; 25, 494; 26, 43; 27, 221; 28, 335, 502; 29, 43.

See also Alston, Auswell, Balland, Belford, Borough Wood, Bowdley, Brookwood Mine, Broomshill, Brownsland, Bulkamore Mine, Castle Parks, Cuttyford Bridge, Devon and Cornwall Mine, Druid, Estdowne, Ford, Gages, Gidlafor, Goodstone, Gooseapoole, Gulwell, Halshanger, Headborough, Horridge, Ladywell, Langmede, Lemonford, Lenthill, Lerge, Little Woodland, Owlecombe, Place, Priestaford, Pytland, Pytley, Roborough, Sherewood, Sherston, Somerhill, Stone Park, Storms Down, Tower Hill Camp, Water, Waterturn, Welstor, Whiddon Cliff, Witton, Yollande Hill.

Ashburton Down: 6, 261-2.

Ashbury Tor (Okehampton).

Asacombe, or Assycombe Hill (E.): 24, 389; 25, 541; 26, 117, 298, 305.

Aune, or Avon Head (S.): 25, 491.

Aune Head Mire (S.): 11, 117, 120.

Aunnacombe. See *Amicombe*.

Auswell, or Awsewell (Ashburton): 21, 446.

Auswell, or Hazwell Down (Ashburton): 11, 147; 28, 213, 244.

Auswell Rock, or Hazel Tor (Ashburton): 6, 263; 9, 181-3, 324; 17, 416; 21, 445; 25, 483; 28, 213, 218.

Avon River, Awne, Aune, Avena, Auena, Owne: 1⁵, 32; 4, 499, 500, 515-16, 521-2, 524, 526; 5, 513, 516-17, 519, 530, 534-7; 7, 235; 8, 844, 851; 10, 279, 281, 289; 11, 119, 121, 382; 16, 614; 17, 356; 18, 471; 24, 188-9, 389, 425; 25, 483, 499; 26, 185, 306.

See also Bala Brook, Brockhill Brook, Buckland Ford Water, Fish Lake, Glaze Brook (East) and (West), Middle Brook, Red Brook, Small Brook, West Wallabrook.

- Aylesborough. See Eylesborough.
 Aynkesdon. See Ingsdon.
 Ayschperton. See Ashburton.
 Aylsford (Bovey Tracy): **29**, 227, 231, 240. (?) Elsford, q.v.
- Babeney, Babbeneeye, Babney, Balbeny, Barbary, Bewbney (E.):
12, 274; **21**, 175, 198; **24**, 424; **25**, 483, 506; **27**, 442.
 Baccamoore (Plympton): **19**, 373, 375; **25**, 314; **28**, 426.
 Bachelor's Hall (W.): **18**, 75.
 Badeworth, Badworthy. See Batworthy.
 Bagtor and B. woods (Ilington): **6**, 535; **8**, 420, 425; **15**, 300,
 305, 310, 317, 321-2, 325-6, 329, 330, 337, 341; **17**, 374-5,
 388, 398, 408, 416; **22**, 280; **25**, 314; **28**, 400, 448; **29**,
 240, 243; **30**, 48.
 Bagtor or Baggator (Petertavy): **21**, 170; **24**, 429.
 Bairdown. See Beardown.
 Baker's Pits (near Buckfastleigh): **6**, 72.
 Bala Brook (Avon River): **4**, 524, 526; **26**, 186.
 Balbury (Lydford): **23**, 55.
 Ballabrook (Erme River?): **4**, 527.
 Balland (Ashburton): **6**, 262.
 Barbary. See Babeney.
 Barncourt, Barn, Benedone (Lustleigh): **29**, 228-9.
 Barrow Cot (Manaton?): **8**, 401.
 Barrow tor. See Burrator.
 Battisford. See Bickford.
 Battishill, Battishall, Batchwill (Bridestowe): **21**, 189; **25**, 314;
28, 417, 467.
 Battyshull, Batshill, Battoshelle. See Knattleborough.
 Batworthy, Batsworthy, Badeworth, Badworthy, Portworthy: **5**,
 527; **24**, 391-2, 422; **25**, 483, 499, 522; **26**, 186, 296,
 305-6; **27**, 437; **30**, 107.
 Bawcombe. See Bowcombe.
 Beadon (Hennock): **25**, 314.
 Beara (Bridestowe?): **17**, 101.
 Beardon (Petertavy): **21**, 189; **28**, 470, 477, 484; **30**, 239.
 Beardown, Bairdown (W.): **19**, 252; **22**, 201; **26**, 186.
 Beardown Man, or Bairdun Man (W.): **20**, 160-2; **25**, 543;
28, 46.
 Beccy brook, Beccabrook (Bovey River): **4**, 524, 526, 532-3; **10**,
 279, 281, 298; **29**, 156.
 Beccy Falls (Manaton): **4**, 532; **14**, 154, 535; **15**, 305, 309;
17, 383, 418; **23**, 56; **29**, 416.
 Beckford (Manaton): **25**, 315.
 Bedford United Mine (Tavistock): **2**, 335, 338, 340; **3**, 76.
 Beetor Cross (North Bovey): **6**, 393.
 Bel Tor (near Dartmeet, Widecombe): **4**, 527; **10**, 284; **12**, 281;
24, 189; **27**, 441.

Bel Tor (Widcombe): **4**, 527.

Belford (near Ashburton): **6**, 263.

Bellever, Bellaford, Beliver (E.): **22**, 206; **25**, 484, 490; **28**, 182-3.

Bellever Combe, Bellabour, Bellavur, Beltabur: **22**, 204, 206; **25**, 484.

Bellever Tor (E.): **4**, 527; **10**, 285; **12**, 279; **22**, 203; **26**, 186; **27**, 120-1, 439.

Belstone, Beleston, Belestane, Belestham, Bellestam, Bellsoun.

Archæology: **6**, 388; **22**, 185; **26**, 53; **29**, 379.

Botany: **30**, 200.

Etymology: **4**, 527; **10**, 285, 293; **22**, 197; **25**, 314, 529, 530.

Geology: **2**, 127; **12**, 262, 265; **20**, 143, 153; **21**, 51; **22**, 180-1; **27**, 297, 300.

History: **14**, 98; **18**, 372; **24**, 430; **27**, 97, 100; **28**, 417; **30**, 229.

Meteorology: **9**, 73, 78.

Mining, etc.: **2**, 125, 334-6; **22**, 180-1; **27**, 297, 300, 308-9.

Seismology: **16**, 81, 659.

Statistics: **22**, 146.

Topography: **5**, 420; **12**, 262, 265; **24**, 430; **25**, 314, 484, 498.

Various: **11**, 28; **25**, 493, 503; **28**, 18.

See also Belstone Consols, Copper Hill Mine, Corscombe, Dagworthy, Irishman's Wall, Ivy Tor Mine, Langland, Netelham Steps, "Nine Maidens," Pennymans, Scarey Tor, Sticklepath, Watchet Hill, West Cleave Rocks.

Belstone Consols: **2**, 125-7, 334-6, 343-4; **27**, 300-1; 308.

Belstone Tors (Belstone, and N.): **4**, 515, 527, 531; **8**, 753; **20**, 46; **22**, 185-6, 192, 195, 197, 199; **24**, 430; **25**, 530.

Bench, Benchy, Benjay Tor (Holne): **4**, 529; **12**, 281; **25**, 507.

Benewith, Benwith. See Runnage.

Beniford Yeat (E.), (?) Bellever gate: **25**, 484.

Bennett's Cross (North Bovey): **6**, 393; **24**, 424; **25**, 484, 523.

Berrydown, Berydon (Gidleigh): **25**, 484; **28**, 43, 180.

Bewbney. See Babeney.

Bibraugh. See Bryburgh.

Bickfordtown, Bickford, Battisford (Plympton): **19**, 373; **28**, 455; **30**, 239, 252.

Bickham, Bycacumbayoneda (Buckland Ham): **18**, 114, 118; **25**, 315, 487-8.

Bickleigh Down: **16**, 539. See Robo

Bideford. See Bittaford.

Bidegrip (?): **25**, 484, 500.

Bigadon (Buckfastleigh): **10**, 304; **11**

Billacombe (Plympton): **19**, 369.

Birch Tor, or Birch Tor (North Bovey): **25**, 523, 546.

- Birch Tor Mine: **2**, 336, 340, 342.
 Biricombaford (Sheepstor): **7**, 355, 357; **25**, 484.
 Bishop's Mead, or Busshe Mead (Brent).
 Bishop's Stone (Lustleigh): **6**, 395; **8**, 402, 404.
 Bittaford, Bideford, Bradford, Brodeforde (Ugborough): **5**, 537; **25**, 485; **27**, 395.
 Bittleford (Widecombe): **25**, 484.
 Blachford, Blackford (Cornwood): **18**, 74; **21**, 492; **25**, 311, 315; **26**, 146; **30**, 241.
 Blackabrook (Plym River): **4**, 527, 535.
 Blackabrook (West Dart River): **4**, 524, 526-7; **10**, 284; **12**, 282; **22**, 203.
 Blackall (South Tawton): **26**, 212.
 Blackaller Cloo. See Blackland Croft.
 Blackaton, Blackadun (Widecombe): **30**, 233.
 Blackaton (Ugborough): **25**, 269, 314.
 Blackaton Brook (North Teign River): **1**^s, 111-12; **22**, 190; **26**, 306.
 Blackaven Bridge, or New Bridge (N.): **22**, 188; **24**, 422, 429.
 Blackaven Brook (East Ockment River): **22**, 186, 188, 195; **24**, 422, 430; **25**, 496.
 Blackbroom, Blackebrome (Bridestowe): **25**, 484.
 Blackdown (Manaton): **29**, 416.
 Blackdown (Marytavy and Petertavy): **2**, 339; **12**, 266; **20**, 47; **21**, 263-4; **22**, 19, 194; **29**, 70.
 Blackdown (Okehampton): **22**, 186; **27**, 303.
 Blackett (Ugborough): **24**, 189.
 Black Fen. See Turfehill.
 Blackfursses (S., near Sherberton).
 Black Hill (Marytavy). See Gibbet Hill.
 Black Hill (S.E. of the Moor): **21**, 253.
 Blackland Croft, Blackaller Cloo (Okehampton): **25**, 484.
 Black Lane Brook. See Dark Lake (Erme River).
 Blackmoresham Wood (near Tavistock): **7**, 337.
 Black Newtake (E., near Bellever): **22**, 204.
 Black Pool (Harford and Ugborough): **5**, 539.
 Blackslade, Blackyslade (Widecombe): **8**, 54; **9**, 24; **25**, 315; **28**, 336-7, 429; **29**, 148, 150, 385.
 Blackslade Down: **29**, 145, 148, 385.
 Blackstaith, Blackastathe (E., near Dunnabridge): **25**, 484, 488.
 Blackstone (Gidleigh): **24**, 422; **25**, 485.
 Black Tor (Brent): **24**, 188.
 Black Tor (Okehampton): **25**, 485.
 Black Tor Wood, or Copse, Blacktorrebeare, Blaketers Beare (Okehampton): **25**, 485; **28**, 245.
 Black Tor (Walkhampton): **4**, 503, 505, 509; **14**, 157; **24**, 397, 428.
 Blackworthy, Over and Nether (Cornwood): **28**, 426, 455.

- Blackstone, Blackenstone, Blackinston (Bridford): **7**, 214; **8**, 278; **14**, 154, 376; **15**, 298, 300, 304, 306, 308, 316-17, 320, 323, 329, 333, 341; **17**, 374, 385, 390, 398-9, 415-16, 418; **18**, 414.
- Blakedown (?): **17**, 255.
- Blanchdown, Blanchdon (Tavistock): **21**, 145; **25**, 485; **27**, 187; **28**, 245, 466.
- Blaxton (Plympton): **19**, 626-7.
- Bloody Pool (Brent): **19**, 363.
- Bochelande (?): **29**, 481-2.
- Bokland. See Buckland.
- Boringdon, and B. Park (Plympton): **13**, 364-5; **19**, 86, 89, 369, 464; **20**, 17; **28**, 403, 727; **29**, 179; **30**, 290, 297.
- Boringdon Camp, or Castle Ring (Plympton): **19**, 365; **23**, 97.
- Boringdon Wood, **10**, 492, 506, 508.
- Borough, or Boro, Wood and Camp (Ashburton): **6**, 262; **28**, 210, 213, 214, 218.
- Bossell (Buckfastleigh); **29**, 18, 73.
- Bottle Hill (Plympton): **3**, 76; **10**, 284; **19**, 369, 474.
- Bot Tor, or Botter Rock (Hennock): **3**, 433; **6**, 52; **10**, 100, 284; **15**, 82, 302, 304, 316; **17**, 386; **18**, 415; **19**, 473, 489; **27**, 290.
- Bovy Combe Head, North Wallabrook Head (Chagford): **5**, 43; **24**, 424; **25**, 485, 533.
- Bovey Green Cross (North Bovey): **6**, 394, 398.
- Bovey, Little (Hennock): **25**, 313, 383; **29**, 227, 231, 240.
- Bovey River (Teign River): **1**¹, 29-39; **2**, 22, 23; **4**, 526; **6**, 394; **10**, 279; **11**, 363; **15**, 368, 376-8, 381; **17**, 379, 397; **19**, 507; **22**, 65; **24**, 424.
- Bovey Tracey, Bovie Tracie, Bovitracy, Bovey, and South Bovey (q.v.).
- Archæology*: **4**, 105-6; **6**, 393, 395-6, 398; **8**, 114, 438; **23**, 64, 65, 77, 80, 162; **28**, 28.
- Bibliography*: **4**, 332, 335-6, 342, 344, 346, 352; **5**, 406-7, 409.
- Biography*: **14**, 493, 497-8, 500; **16**, 397, 663; **17**, 256, 260; **18**, 60-1; **19**, 300; **20**, 37; **21**, 409, 490-1, 493, 495; **28**, 223-4, 575; **29**, 179.
- Botany*: **6**, 574; **7**, 161; **9**, 315, 398; **13**, 217, 357; **14**, 552, 659; **15**, 302, 334; **17**, 383, 390; **18**, 407, 490, 501-3; **22**, 45; **23**, 113.
- Etymology*: **10**, 289.
- Fine Arts*: **12**, 117.
- Folk-lore, etc.*: **12**, 105-7; **24**, 322.
- Geology*: **1**¹, 29-39; **1**², 6; **1**³, 45; **1**⁴, 16, 62, 90-4; **2**, 22, 34, 339, 341-4, 346; **4**, 103, 105-6; **6**, 220-1, 405, 656-61; **7**, 151, 161, 231, 296; **9**, 398; **11**, 427; **12**, 83,

Bovey Tracey, etc.: *Geology—continued.*

591-2, 655; **13**, 357, 367-8; **15**, 229, 368-95; **16**, 776;
18, 490, 492, 501-3; **20**, 145, 156; **21**, 32, 43, 76, 240-1,
442, 446; **22**, 183; **24**, 189; **27**, 290, 299; **28**, 28, 774;
29, 390, 518; **30**, 370.

History: **6**, 386; **8**, 125, 127; **9**, 263, 271, 276; **10**, 225;
12, 184; **14**, 69, 102-4; **16**, 512, 589; **18**, 156; **21**,
494; **23**, 162; **25**, 313, 316, 325-6; **27**, 389, 402; **28**,
410, 686; **29**, 227-8, 230-1, 242-3; **30**, 210.

Language: **16**, 106, 116; **23**, 148.

Manufactures: **4**, 241; **7**, 222, 229, 231, 240-1, 243; **13**,
215-6; **18**, 60-1; **21**, 160.

Meteorology: **2**, 560-1, 567-71; **3**, 153, 156, 158; **4**, 59, 60,
62, 66, 654, 658; **5**, 371, 380, 382; **6**, 139, 147, 149, 447,
454-6; **10**, 80; **12**, 60.

Seismology: **4**, 423.

Statistics: **22**, 148; **29**, 227-8, 242-3.

Topography: **5**, 422; **8**, 414; **12**, 272.

Zoology: **8**, 257, 260, 265; **9**, 316, 321; **10**, 411, 426, 429,
445, 541, 574; **11**, 395, 413, 417; **12**, 514; **14**, 381-2;
16, 761, 764, 767.

Various: **1**², 6; **3**, 249; **4**, 522; **6**, 262; **8**, 78; **11**, 28; **15**,
240; **17**, 27; **23**, 435, 439; **28**, 550.

See also Alway Cross, Aylsford, Brimley, Chapel, Elsford,
Hatherley, Hawkmoor, Indio, Lyscombe, Mill Tor, Parke,
Pullesbrook, Reddiford Down, Sharp Tor, Stickwick,
Trendlebere Down, Ullacombe, Whitstone, Wifford,
Woolley, Yarnar, Yeo.

Bovey Church Cross (Bovey Tracy): **6**, 396, 398.

Bovey Heathfield Cross (Bovey Tracy): **6**, 396.

Bovey Market Cross (Bovey Tracy): **6**, 395.

Bowcombe, Bawcombe (Ugborough): **28**, 416; **30**, 254.

Bowdley (Ashburton): **28**, 213.

Bowerland, Bowrelond (Okehampton): **25**, 485.

Bowerman's Nose (Manaton): **4**, 517-18; **10**, 283; **23**, 163.

Bowerton (Buckfastleigh): **25**, 504.

Bowland (Chagford): **1**⁵, 113.

Bradford Pool (Drewsteignton): **1**⁵, 112, 126; **5**, 73.

Bradford, or Brodeforde Yeat. See Bittaford.

Bradings (E., near Postbridge): **25**, 485.

Brantclive (?): **25**, 485.

Bra Tor, or Bratton Tor (Lydford): **16**, 656; **20**, 158; **24**, 189.

Brattor (?): **25**, 485.

Braymead (?): **25**, 485.

Brazen Tor. See Brouzen Tor.

Bredeford. See Bridford.

Bremberry. See Brownberry.

Brembrok. See Brim Brook.

Bremelby (near Buckfastleigh): **25**, 485.

Bremstonte. See Brimpts.

Brent, Brente, South Brent.

Archæology: **11**, 147; **14**, 155; **18**, 378, 381; **19**, 363; **23**, 97.

Biography: **9**, 271, 276, 281; **16**, 494; **21**, 64; **28**, 337.

Botany: **15**, 300, 310, 318.

Geology: **7**, 235; **8**, 319; **19**, 468; **20**, 153, 155-6; **27**, 308.

History: **8**, 125, 312, 822, 824, 826-7, 829-31, 844-5, 847-51, 862, 880-2; **9**, 271, 276; **14**, 103; **16**, 397, 494; **17**, 450, 452; **21**, 502; **23**, 438; **25**, 317; **30**, 310.

Meteorology: **11**, 89; **30**, 80, 82-9.

Mining: **7**, 225; **8**, 312.

Seismology: **18**, 72.

Statistics: **22**, 148.

Topography: **5**, 421, 521, 535, 545; **8**, 872; **11**, 28, 364; **17**, 450; **25**, 317, 485, 487, 501; **28**, 412.

Various: **4**, 513; **11**, 28; **14**, 155; **8**, 331.

See also Aish, Ash, Black Tor, Bloody Pool, Brent Rings, etc., Bush Meads, Charford, Coryndon Ball, Dockwell, Glaze-combe, Harbournford, Hobajon's Cross, Jobber's Path, La Ya, Legh, Old Hill, Overbrent, Peake Mill, Polston, Redbrook Ball, Rowe Rew (Le), Ryder's rings, Sharp Tor, Shipley, Stippadon, Three Barrows, Treland, Zeal Plains.

Brent Beacon: **5**, 539.

Brent Bridge: **5**, 536, 539.

Brent Down: **8**, 831.

Brent Hill: **5**, 530, 534, 540; **10**, 285, 480; **25**, 196; **27**, 51.

Brent Moor: **5**, 536, 538, 540, 545; **24**, 403, 419, 425; **25**, 485.

Brent Rings: **18**, 378, 381.

Brent River. See Avon River.

Brent, East (near Buckfastleigh): **23**, 77, 78; **28**, 397.

Brentford (?): **25**, 485.

Brentor, Brent Torre (North and South).

Archæology: **23**, 96.

Biography: **18**, 348.

Botany: **15**, 337.

Etymology: **10**, 285.

Geology: **2**, 339, 343-5; **21**, 264, 284, 437-8, 442; **23**, 116; **27**, 300; **28**, 781.

History: **1**⁵, 116-21, 124; **6**, 532; **11**, 230, 232; **13**, 339; **14**, 101; **28**, 492-3.

Mining, etc.: **2**, 339, 343-5.

Statistics: **22**, 148.

Topography: **5**, 421; **11**, 364; **13**, 339.

Various: **11**, 255.

See also Heathfield, Liddaton, Rowden Down, Watervale, West Liddaton.

Brentor Church: **1⁵**, 116-21; **15**, 216; **18**, 483; **29**, 27; **30**, 310, 315.

Brent Tor (Brentor): **1⁵**, 116-7, 120; **6**, 532; **7**, 219, 431; **10**, 285, 408-9; **12**, 266; **15**, 300-3, 311, 318, 321, 324-5, 329, 341; **16**, 659; **17**, 386, 398, 434-7; **19**, 55, 467, 471-2, 487; **20**, 155-6; **21**, 49, 50, 53, 54, 135, 262-4, 267; **22**, 19, 175, 180, 194.

Bridestowe, Briddestowe, Brightestowe:

Archæology: **23**, 96; **27**, 438.

Biography: **8**, 707; **9**, 271, 281; **21**, 178-9.

Etymology: **10**, 288.

Folk-lore, etc.: **17**, 118, 120, 122-4.

Geology: **7**, 213; **28**, 774, 778, 780, 787-8.

History: **9**, 271, 281; **10**, 227; **14**, 94; **21**, 195; **23**, 434-7; **25**, 317; **28**, 471, 490, 493; **30**, 232.

Laws and Customs: **21**, 192.

Language: **17**, 82, 91, 93, 95, 98-9, 100, 102, 106, 108-9, 112, 114, 117; **21**, 86, 88, 90, 99; **30**, 61.

Manufactures: **17**, 369; **21**, 208.

Meteorology: **10**, 94.

Seismology: **16**, 79.

Statistics: **22**, 148; **28**, 467, 493.

Topography: **5**, 420; **11**, 28, 297; **12**, 275; **21**, 189, 195; **25**, 486, 494, 502, 529; **27**, 391; **28**, 417, 471.

Various: **11**, 28, 283; **21**, 208.

See also Battishill, Beara, Blackbroom, Buddlebrook, Burley Down, Causeyford, Combe, Corn Ridge, Cranford, Cross Lanes, Ebbsworth, Fernworthy, Great Noddon, Hunt Tor, Kersford, Lake, Leawood, Links Tor, Millaton, Raddon, Shillford, Shilstone Tor, Southerley, Tinker's Lane, Vodden Hill, Way, Woodford Ham.

Bridford, Bredeford, Bridfoard.

Archæology: **11**, 148; **14**, 154.

Bibliography: **21**, 527-8; **25**, 125.

Biography: **17**, 264; **21**, 525; **25**, 125.

Botany: **15**, 318; **17**, 399.

Etymology: **10**, 290; **26**, 149.

Fine Arts: **14**, 312.

Geology: **20**, 142, 145; **27**, 299.

History: **9**, 276; **14**, 104; **24**, 63; **25**, 317; **26**, 149; **28**, 424.

Statistics: **22**, 148.

Topography: **5**, 419; **11**, 28.

Various: **11**, 28; **28**, 421.

See also Blackystone and Hel Tor.

Brigge. See Brygge.

Brightesworth. See Brisworthy.

Brightley (Okehampton): **10**, 349-51, 367; **21**, 179; **27**, 109-11, 302; **29**, 177.

- Brightley Bridge: **25**, 486, 494; **28**, 16.
 Brimage Tor (Plympton): **19**, 370.
 Brim Brook, or Brembrok (West Ockment River): **25**, 485.
 Brimley (Bovey Tracy): **21**, 442, 446; **29**, 520.
 Brimpts, Brimpston, Brymst, Bremstonte, Bromstontoryn, Brounstountor (E.): **10**, 270; **12**, 279; **25**, 485.
 Brimpts Wood, Bromstonwode: **25**, 486.
 Brisworthy, Britsworthy, Brightesworth, Briseny, Brysworthie (Meavy): **19**, 370; **25**, 486, 492, 535; **27**, 440-1; **29**, 466.
 Britsworthy, Brittesworthy (Whitchurch): **25**, 317; **27**, 392.
 Brixton Barton (Shaugh): **19**, 370-1, 374; **25**, 317; **28**, 426; **30**, 252.
 Broadaford, Broadford (Ugborough): **25**, 316; **28**, 415; **30**, 255.
 Broadall, or Broadhall Head (Cornwood): **25**, 173.
 Broadall Lake (Yealm River): **4**, 524.
 Broad Barrow (Widecombe and Manaton): **5**, 554.
 Broad Down (E.): **14**, 158; **23**, 310; **26**, 102, 188; **27**, 188.
 Broad Down Brook (East Dart River): **23**, 311.
 Broadmoor, or Brademoor (Petertavy): **25**, 485.
 Broadmoor Mires (Chagford): **5**, 528.
 Broadoak (?): **25**, 486.
 Broad Rock (S.): **11**, 120-1; **24**, 426.
 Broadun (E.): **26**, 102, 117, 185-96, 197, 198, 298; **27**, 88, 91; **28**, 175, 196, 198; **29**, 385.
 Broadun Ring (E.): **26**, 102, 117, 185-96, 197, 298; **27**, 88, 91, **28**, 175, 196.
 Brockhill Brook (Avon River): **11**, 119.
 Brock Hill Mire (Dean Prior): **11**, 119; **26**, 186.
 Brodeford Yet, or Bradeford Yeat. See Bittaford.
 Brodeheye (Chagford): **25**, 511.
 Brodelond (Chagford): **25**, 514.
 Bromedge Tor. See Brimage.
 Bromepark (near Buckfastleigh): **25**, 486.
 Bromstontoryn, Brounstountor. See Brimpts.
 Brooke, or Brooke Mainbow (Buckfastleigh): **8**, 877-8; **16**, 494; **28**, 236, 331-4; **30**, 332-3.
 Brook Wood (Buckfastleigh): **17**, 376, 378, 384, 393, 417, 420.
 Brook Wood Mine: **8**, 318-19.
 Broomehill, Bromhill (?): **25**, 486.
 Broomshill (near Ashburton): **8**, 322.
 Brouzentor, or Brazen Tor (Petertavy): **19**, 473-4, 489; **24**, 190; **27**, 257.
 Brownberry, Bromebury, Bremberry (E., near Dunnabridge): **25**, 485; **29**, 378, 382, 384.
 Brown Heath (Harford): **4**, 502.
 Brownsland (Ashburton): **28**, 216.
 Brownston (?): **27**, 395.
 Brownswell (Ashburton): **28**, 216, 217.

Bryburgh, Bibraugh, (?): **25**, 486.

Brygge, Brigge (Chagford): **25**, 512-13, 523.

Bubhill (? Gidleigh): **1**⁵, 113-14.

Buckfastleigh, Bulkfastlegh, Bookefastligh, Buckfursalee, Buckfestría, Buffestleigh, Buffestre, Bulfestre, Bussestre, Bugfasta, Bockfast, Bukfest.

Archæology: **6**, 86, 265, 399; **23**, 96.

Biography: **10**, 55-6; **11**, 58; **13**, 77, 237; **19**, 531; **25**, 35-6; **26**, 43; **29**, 43.

Botany: **15**, 320, 327; **17**, 390, 393, 401, 404, 418.

Etymology: **4**, 525-6; **10**, 291-2; **30**, 298.

Folk-lore, etc.: **8**, 753; **9**, 100; **27**, 116.

Geology: **2**, 343, 469; **4**, 438; **6**, 70-2; **7**, 219, 236, 254; **8**, 430-1; **13**, 400; **15**, 410.

History: **6**, 105; **8**, 324, 335, 809, 831, 843; **9**, 276, 282; **10**, 226; **13**, 327; **14**, 96; **26**, 145, 233; **28**, 323, 329, 330-5, 367, 412, 666, 686; **30**, 276, 298.

Laws and Customs: **28**, 350.

Manufactures: **8**, 324, 331, 335, 337.

Meteorology: **18**, 142-6; **19**, 102-6; **21**, 117-22; **22**, 53-8; **23**, 145-9; **24**, 56-60; **25**, 213-17; **26**, 74-8; **27**, 75-80; **28**, 104-9; **29**, 73-8; **30**, 82-9.

Mining, etc.: **2**, 335-6, 343; **7**, 219, 225; **8**, 318.

Statistics: **22**, 148.

Topography: **4**, 529; **5**, 421; **8**, 399; **11**, 28, 118-19, 364; **12**, 260, 283; **18**, 487; **25**, 485-7, 489, 492.

Zoology: **10**, 427, 512.

Various: **8**, 563; **9**, 162; **11**, 28; **13**, 26; **27**, 221; **29**, 18.

See also Baker's Pits, Bigadon, Bossell, Bowerton, Bremelby, Bromepark, Brooke, Brookwood Mine, Buddaford, Bulkamore, Button, Byrgerd Ball, Cadover Hill, Colliford, Corbinsdowne, Couleton, Dart Bridge, East Brent, Fieldfare, Fullaford, Graunge, Greenevill, Harp's Bridge, Hembury, Howkemer Wood, Kenyton Park, Kilbury, Knowlthorne, Lakemoor, Laverens Mede, Middleworth, Mirefield, Monk's Path, Neweparke, Northwoode, Nyrifeud, Pycche, Ryder's Hill, Scoriton, Shippen Park, South Parke, Stourton, Toppesrewe, Tortrowe, Walliford, Warmacombe, Whaythill, Wheal Emma.

Buckfast Abbey.

Archæology: **6**, 86; **16**, 590-4; **18**, 75.

Bibliography: **14**, 87.

History: **6**, 105; **8**, 324, 809-93; **9**, 149, 150, 152, 251; **10**, 23, 369; **12**, 165, 183-4; **13**, 77, 129; **14**, 98; **15**, 429, 430; **16**, 397, 739; **25**, 35; **26**, 139, 145, 161; **27**, 116, 399; **28**, 211, 367, 397, 412; **29**, 221, 230, 248, 256, 476; **30**, 18, 240, 276, 279, 290, 292-4, 303, 431.

Manufactures: **8**, 324.

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Buckfastleigh Manors: 8, 877.

Buckfastleigh Moor, Bukfastmore: 25, 486.

Buckfastleigh Wood, Buckefast Wood: 25, 486.

Buckland Abbey (Buckland Monachorum).

Archæology: 6, 86.*History*: 1^s, 124; 6, 329-66; 8, 418, 797-808; 9, 251, 281; 14, 87, 98; 15, 166; 16, 523, 728, 733, 744; 19, 452, 463, 465, 556; 21, 177; 29, 221, 223; 30, 269.*Topography*: 5, 512, 543; 18, 475.

Buckland Beacon (Buckland-in-the-Moor): 9, 24; 17, 394, 409, 410; 23, 311.

Buckland Cross (Buckland-in-the-Moor): 6, 397.

Buckland Ford (S.): 24, 425; 25, 486.

Buckland Ford Water (Avon River): 25, 486.

Buckland-in-the-Moor.

Archæology: 6, 265, 397.*Botany*: 17, 394.*Etymology*: 10, 292.*History*: 8, 418; 15, 224; 23, 266; 25, 316; 28, 238-43, 247-9, 363, 449; 30, 241.*Meteorology*: 10, 79.*Mining, etc.*: 2, 337; 8, 319.*Statistics*: 22, 148.*Topography*: 5, 422; 8, 414; 11, 28; 15, 224; 25, 486.*Zoology*: 10, 427; 28, 244-6.*Various*: 11, 28; 27, 73.

See also Buckland Beacon, Buckland Cross, Buckland Woods, Lover's Leap, Stone.

Buckland Monachorum, Buckeland, Bokland, Monkenbucklond, North Buckland.

Archæology: 21, 135; 22, 231; 23, 96; 30, 267.*Bibliography*: 14, 87.*Biography*: 18, 114; 283, 287, 289; 26, 175.*Botany*: 17, 397, 419.*Etymology*: 10, 295; 25, 498.*Fine Arts*: 18, 114.*Folk-lore, etc.*: 16, 552; 25, 94; 27, 116.*Geology*: 15, 409; 21, 271.*History*: 10, 312; 14, 94; 16, 541, 550, 553, 557; 17, 261, 263; 19, 465; 22, 98; 24, 140, 419; 25, 316, 486; 26, 404; 27, 392-3; 28, 442; 30, 267, 269, 358-9.*Mining, etc.*: 30, 358.*Statistics*: 22, 148.

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Topography: **5**, 420; **11**, 28, 118–21; **17**, 348; **18**, 475; **19**, 371.

Various: **5**, 478; **11**, 28; **25**, 506; **27**, 73.

See also Bickham, Copriscrosse, Dunridge, Elfordlak, Horrabridge, Huel Franco, Langstone, Lophill, Milton Combe, North Buckland, Place, Plymouth Leat, Pound, Roborough, Virtuous Lady Mine, Yelverton, Yeoland.

Buckland Woods, and Drives (Buckland-in-the-Moor): **8**, 93; **9**, 24; **12**, 281, 283; **13**, 26; **15**, 312, 336; **28**, 244–6; **29**, 16, 19.

Buddaford (Buckfastleigh): **25**, 316.

Buddlebrook (Bridestowe): **28**, 779.

Buffestre, Bugfasta, Bulfestre. See Buckfastleigh.

Bulkamore Mine (near Buckfastleigh): **8**, 318–19.

Buredon. See Beardon (Petertavy).

Burley Down (Bridestowe): **28**, 778–9, 787.

Burn (Tavistock): **21**, 264.

Burn Brook (Tavy River): **28**, 781.

Burnford Farm (Tavistock): **21**, 264.

Burnshall (Tavistock): **7**, 214.

Burntown (Marytavy): **21**, 265; **25**, 315; **28**, 424, 469, 782.

Burrator, or Torr (Sheepstor): **2**, 311; **17**, 375; **25**, 505.

Bush Down (Chagford): **1**⁵, 113; **27**, 88.

Busshe Mead. See Bishop's Mead.

Butter Brook (Erme River).

Butterdon, Butterton Hill (Harford and Ugborough): **4**, 515, 533; **5**, 538–9; **12**, 266; **14**, 156; **24**, 402–3; **26**, 305.

Butterdon Hill (Moretonhampstead): **4**, 533.

Butterfilde Hedge (?): **25**, 486.

Butterford, ? Burford (Harford): **27**, 390.

Buttern Down, or Hill (Gidleigh): **4**, 533; **26**, 303–4; **28**, 180.

Buttern Tor (?): **4**, 533.

Button (Buckfastleigh): **25**, 315; **28**, 331.

Byacumbayoneda. See Bickham.

Byrcherd Parke (near Buckfastleigh): **25**, 487.

Byrgerd Bull (near Buckfastleigh): **25**, 487.

Byrgerd or Byrgyer Meade (near Buckfastleigh): **25**, 487.

Bysouthexworthy. See Hexworthy (S.).

Cadaford, or Cadover Bridge (over Plym River): **4**, 535; **7**, 355, 357; **16**, 72; **17**, 381; **18**, 74; **19**, 371, 482; **22**, 50; **24**, 201, 486.

Cadaworth, Cadworthy, Cadover, Cadaford Farm (Meavy): **22**, 49; **24**, 200–1.

Cadover Hill (near Buckfastleigh): **12**, 283.

Cad River, error for Plym River, q.v.

Cadleigh (Cornwood), **25**, 539.

Cageford. See Chagford.

- Caistor Rock. See Kes Tor.
 Calf Down (Widcombe): **8**, 400.
 Callisham (Meavy): **7**, 350; **19**, 374.
 Calveslake Tor (S.): **22**, 51.
 Canford. See Cranford.
 Cann, Cann Quarry, and Cann Wood (Plympton): **5**, 66; **10**, 483, 491, 493, 510; **19**, 481-2; **21**, 286; **22**, 179; **24**, 190; **30**, 478-9, 480, 482-3.
 Cantrel Yeat (Ugborough): **5**, 537.
 Carsford. See Causeyford.
 Carthahanger (?): **4**, 529.
 Carthamartha (?): **4**, 530.
 Castor Rock. See Kes Tor.
 Castle Parks (near Ashburton): **6**, 262.
 Castle Ring. See Boringdon Camp.
 Cator's Beam, Cator's Beam (S.): **21**, 325.
 Cator (Widcombe), Higher Cator or Catrowe, or Cator Court, and Lower Cator or Catrowe: **8**, 57; **9**, 125; **10**, 102, 114; **11**, 124, 127; **13**, 83; **14**, 132; **15**, 80; **16**, 90; **18**, 84; **25**, 487; **29**, 55.
 Cattishille, Catteshill. See Knattleborough.
 Causeyford, Carsford (Bridestowe): **28**, 417, 467.
 Cawsand or Cawson Beacon, or Cawsorn Hill. See Cosdon.
 Chaddlewood (Plympton): **19**, 370.
 Chagford, Chaggeford, Chagfourd, Cageford, Cagefort, Kagefort, Schaggeford.
Archæology: **5**, 239; **6**, 187, 391, 398-9; **8**, 438; **10**, 384; **12**, 365-74; **14**, 152; **23**, 163; **24**, 391; **25**, 493; **26**, 351.
Biography: **6**, 370; **8**, 522; **12**, 175; **15**, 439; **17**, 252-4, 257; **19**, 245; **22**, 42; **23**, 108-9; **29**, 177.
Botany: **15**, 300, 327; **17**, 375, 391, 403, 421; **18**, 417; **30**, 201.
Etymology: **10**, 290, 293; **25**, 310; **26**, 147; **29**, 216.
Fine Arts: **13**, 221; **14**, 290; **18**, 109, 130; **19**, 112.
Folk-lore, etc.: **8**, 51; **24**, 51; **27**, 73.
Geology: **1**⁴, 72; **2**, 342; **3**, 80; **4**, 351; **18**, 491; **20**, 151; **21**, 32; **24**, 190, 204.
History: **6**, 378; **8**, 62-81, 414, 522; **10**, 225; **11**, 300, 372, 378; **14**, 98; **17**, 337-44; **18**, 370-5; **19**, 461; **23**, 163, 435, 439; **24**, 63, 364-5; **25**, 310, 318, 510-34; **26**, 147, 351; **27**, 179; **28**, 409, 444, 667; **30**, 208.
Language: **9**, 141; **17**, 93; **18**, 89; **19**, 73; **21**, 93, 98; **23**, 132, 142; **29**, 50, 53, 62.
Manufactures: **5**, 98; **8**, 335.
Meteorology: **2**, 560-1, 565; **4**, 59, 60, 65, 654, 656, 658; **5**, 371, 380; **6**, 139, 147-8, 447; **11**, 92.
Mining, etc.: **1**⁵, 110-15; **2**, 340, 342; **7**, 227; **8**, 313, 315, 317-19, 324; **9**, 408.
Seismology: **4**, 423-4; **16**, 652-4; **19**, 548.

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Statistics: **22**, 150.

Topography: **5**, 419, 525, 545; **6**, 187, 193; **8**, 414, 723; **11**, 28; **23**, 435, 439; **24**, 423; **25**, 487, 491, 493; **27**, 383.

Zoology: **8**, 259–61; **10**, 443, 485, 511.

Various: **4**, 411; **5**, 74, 419, 503; **6**, 390; **8**, 329–31, 565; **11**, 28; **26**, 115, 202; **27**, 73, 221.

See also Alberyshede, Aller, Almanyslond, Bovy Combe Head, Bowland, Broadmoor Mires, Brodeheye, Brodelond, Brygge, Bush Down, Colerewe, Coleton, Combe, Coney Ball, Corn-done, Cranaford Bridge, Dartmoor Inn, Densham, Dolwyllle Mead, Easton, Escapeleia, Esterwalle, Featherbed Lane, Fenacre, Forder Bridge, Frenchbeer, Furlong, Gattecombe, Great Week, Heylond, Heystone, Holewille, Holy Street, Horehill, Hurston, Hurtpytte, Jurston, Kes Tor, King's Oven, Lakeland, Langaford Bridge, La Walle, Leigh Bridge, La Wille, Meldon, Metheral, Middlecot, Mill Hill, Moorlands, Nattadon, Northlande, Padleigh, Pigiswell, "Roundy Poundy," Rushford, Shapley, Short Cross, Slankam Moor, South Hill, Southlande, South Teign Manor, Stentford Gate, Stiniel, Stumpy Cross, Tarrs, Teigncombe, Teignwick, Thornworthy, Town Quarter, Turfehill, Venn, Wadecote, Watern Down, Way, Week, Westcote, Whiddon House, Willand Head, Windlace, Wonston, Wood, Wythycombe, Yadworthy, Yeo Bridge, Yolefale, Yolland, Yolledon.

Chagford Bridge: **1⁵**, 113; **8**, 73; **25**, 526–7.

Chagford Common: **1⁵**, 113; **29**, 67, 145, 159.

Challacombe Down, or Chalnecombe Common (Manaton): **20**, 376; **21**, 434; **24**, 394–5; **25**, 487, 525, 546; **26**, 299, 300, 305.

Challonsleigh, or Leigh Challons (Plympton): **19**, 370; **25**, 338; **28**, 427, 442; **30**, 239.

Chapel (near Bovey Tracy): **8**, 438.

Chapel Ford (Okehampton): **25**, 529.

Chapple (Gidleigh): **25**, 323. See also Escapeleia.

Charford (Brent): **25**, 318; **28**, 412.

Charlton (Plympton): **29**, 237.

Chase Mine (Holne): **8**, 319.

Chechelburgh (near Shaugh): **16**, 173–4.

Cheesacot, Chissacot (Okehampton): **25**, 319; **27**, 98; **28**, 417.

Cherebrook (E.): **1⁵**, 113.

Cherry Brook (West Dart River): **4**, 524, 526; **10**, 284; **12**, 282; **21**, 433; **22**, 204; **23**, 314; **25**, 488.

Cheston, Cherston, Cheverston (Ugborough): **5**, 537; **25**, 487.

Chidicot (Okehampton): **28**, 466.

"Childe's Tomb" (S.): **22**, 207.

Chipshop (Tavistock): **21**, 136.

- Chissacot. See Cheesacot.
 Chittaford, or Chiteford Down (E.): **6**, 185; **17**, 351; **21**, 431, 433; **22**, 207; **23**, 311, 314; **25**, 487.
 Chittaford Tor (E.): **4**, 528.
 Chodlype. See Cudliptown.
 Cholake, Collake, Culloc (West Dart River): **25**, 488.
 Choleyest, or Childrest (S., near Fox Tor Mire): **25**, 487.
 Cholwich Town (Cornwood): **1**⁵, 46-7; **24**, 401; **26**, 305.
 Churcheford (Meavy): **7**, 355, 357; **25**, 487, 489.
 Church Meavy (Meavy): **25**, 330.
 Churlhanger, Chaddlehanger (Lamerton): **21**, 262.
 Churybrokset (E.): **25**, 488.
 Chuton (?): **25**, 487.
 Chyascombe (Dean Prior): **8**, 883.
 Clacywell, Classenwell, Crazywell Pool (Walkhampton): **24**, 190; **29**, 387.
 Clannaborough (Throwleigh): **10**, 283, 288.
 Claytorre (Petertavy): **25**, 488.
 Cleave (Sourton): **17**, 108.
 Cleave Rock. See West Cleave Rock.
 Clifford, and Clifford Bridge (Drewsteignton): **15**, 312; **25**, 319.
 Cock Lake, Cock's Lake (West Dart River): **4**, 525; **25**, 488.
 Cocksheath, Crossheath (Bridestowe): **30**, 79.
 Cocks Hill (W. and Petertavy): **5**, 533; **17**, 71; **21**, 167-8.
 Cock's, or Cox Tor (Petertavy): **2**, 124; **12**, 266; **17**, 71, 380, 382, 384, 396, 398, 413; **19**, 472-4, 488-9; **21**, 78, 262, 266, 434; **25**, 487, 541, 544; **26**, 306; **27**, 94, 257, 302, 305; **30**, 97, 104-6.
 Cocktree (South Tawton): **10**, 305; **29**, 176-7, 179, 261.
 Colcharton (Tavistock): **21**, 136.
 Cold Harbour (Plympton): **19**, 626-7, 629.
 Coldstone (Shaugh): **25**, 320; **28**, 427.
 Colebrook (Plympton): **19**, 369, 371, 485; **29**, 468.
 Coleland (Plympton): **19**, 369.
 Cole-myll. See Holy Street Mill.
 Collacombe, Collecomb, Cullicomb (Lamerton): **25**, 320; **28**, 442, 470, 485; **29**, 465; **30**, 148, 239.
 Collaford, or Coleford (Plympton): **19**, 373, 560; **25**, 340.
 Collard Tor (Shaugh): **24**, 190.
 Collaven (Sourton): **17**, 102.
 Collerew, Collerowe, Colerew, Colrewe, Coleree, Colere, Collihole, Gully Hole, Coleton, Coletone (Chagford): **8**, 64, 65; **25**, 488, 512-14; 516-17, 520, 522, 524, 526, 532, 534.
 Colliford, or Coleford. See Cullaford.
 Collins (Tavistock): **16**, 154.
 Collyton (Sheepstor): **25**, 484.
 Colridge cum Leigham (near Petertavy): **27**, 392.
 Colybere (South Tawton): **29**, 179.

- Combe (Bridestowe): **25**, 488; **28**, 417, 467.
 Combe (Chagford): **25**, 512-13, 516, 526.
 Combe Ball (Bridestowe): **25**, 320.
 Combebow (? Bridestowe): **28**, 779, 780, 787.
 Combestone, Comberstone, Cumsdon (Holne): **24**, 425; **25**, 488.
 Combestone, or Cumsdon Tor (Holne): **14**, 155.
 Combshead Tor (Walkhampton): **24**, 398, 400.
 Coney Ball (Chagford): **1**⁵, 112.
 Conies Down, Condysull (W.): **21**, 168; **25**, 488, 543; **26**, 306.
 Conies Down Tor (W.): **21**, 168; **25**, 543.
 Copper Hill Mine (Belstone): **27**, 301.
 Copriscombe (Buckland Monachorum): **25**, 488.
 Corbinsdowne (Buckfastleigh): **28**, 335.
 Corndon, Cornedone (Chagford): **1**⁵, 113; **8**, 315; **25**, 513-4.
 Corndon, or Quarnell Down (Widecombe): **11**, 157.
 Corndon Tor, or Quarnian Tor (Widecombe): **8**, 57-8; **14**, 158; **22**, 204.
 Corn Ridge (Bridestowe and Sourton): **20**, 46.
 Cornwood, Cornehode, Cornehuda, Curnwod.
Archæology: **17**, 71-2; **18**, 74.
Bibliography: **14**, 87.
Biography: **16**, 664; **21**, 495.
Botany: **17**, 375, 381-2, 384, 395, 407, 412, 416-7, 419, 420.
Etymology: **19**, 370, 374.
Geology: **19**, 482-3, 496; **20**, 145; **21**, 78; **22**, 174-5; **24**, 190-1; **27**, 307.
History: **19**, 374; **21**, 314, 394; **25**, 295, 320, 324; **26**, 328; **27**, 390-5; **28**, 415; **30**, 255.
Language: **21**, 102.
Statistics: **22**, 151.
Topography: **5**, 540-1; **11**, 28, 364; **25**, 488; **27**, 390, 395.
Zoology: **25**, 295; **30**, 491, 503.
Various: **11**, 28; **25**, 491.
 See also Blachford, Broadall Head, Cadleigh, Cholwich Town, Crouch Moor, Dendles, Dennaton, Erme Head, Erme Plains, Fardel, Hanger Down, Headon Down, Hele, Henlake Down, Hortonsford Bottom, Houndall, Lutton, Nether Blackworthy, Over Blackworthy, Pen Beacon, etc.; Shell Top, Slade, Stalldon, Stall Moor, Wisdom, Yadsworthy, Yealm Head.
 Corscombe, or Crosscombe (Belstone): **22**, 198.
 Coryndon, Corydon, Corndown Ball (Brent); **4**, 513, 515, 527; **5**, 536; **8**, 822; **10**, 283; **14**, 155; **24**, 404, 413, 416; **25**, 546; **26**, 299, 306.
 Cosdon, Cosdonne, Cosdowne, Cosson, Costdonne, Cawsand, or Cawson Beacon (N.) and (South Tawton): **1**⁵, 114; **2**, 127; **3**, 468; **4**, 533; **5**, 44, 513, 516-17, 519-21, 523-4, 533-4; **6**, 185; **10**, 283; **11**, 374, 381; **12**, 121, 266; **14**, 152; **15**,

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- Cossick (Moretonhampstead): **10**, 304.
- Couleton (Buckfastleigh): **28**, 336.
- Court Wood (Ilsington): **15**, 305; **17**, 383.
- Cove (†Ilsington): **28**, 445.
- Cowsic Fork (W.): **25**, 543; **26**, 186.
- Cowsic Head (W.): **25**, 488.
- Cowsic River (West Dart River): **4**, 518, 524, 526; **10**, 283; **21**, 168, 434; **25**, 488; **26**, 306.
- Coxheath, Crossheath (Bridestowe): **17**, 93, 115; **30**, 79.
- Craber. See Creber.
- Crana, Crowna, Crownhay Castle (Plympton): **19**, 626-8; **23**, 97.
- Cranbrook Castle (Moretonhampstead): **2**, 127; **6**, 393; **15**, 322, 332; **23**, 97; **25**, 527; **29**, 275.
- Cranery Bottom (E., near Believer): **25**, 484.
- Cranford, Cranford, Canford (Bridestowe): **17**, 98, 103; **25**, 487-8.
- Cranmere, Cranmere Pool (N.): **8**, 653, 655; **10**, 270, 301; **12**, 275-8; **18**, 477; **22**, 185, 188; **23**, 163; **28**, 18; **29**, 387.
- Crannaford Bridge (Chagford): **8**, 73.
- Crapp's Ring (E., near Postbridge): **27**, 81-2, 87-8, 91; **28**, 194.
- Creber, or Creaber, or Craber Pound (Gidleigh): **4**, 531; **25**, 488, 531.
- Crebor (Tavistock): **21**, 136.
- Crefield Ford, Creyselford. See Dryfieldford.
- Crelake, or Crewelake (near Tavistock): **21**, 136, 307.
- Crewecumba (†Sheepstor): **7**, 355, 357; **25**, 489.
- Cripdon Down (Manaton): **21**, 435.
- Crockern Tor (E.): **6**, 186; **8**, 314, 319, 320; **10**, 285, 307; **15**, 317; **16**, 513; **17**, 72; **19**, 250-3; **22**, 19; **30**, 30.
- Crockernwell (Drewsteignton): **18**, 475, 483; **23**, 418, 434-5; **25**, 320.
- Crockham (Hennock): **10**, 305.
- "Crock of Gold" (W.): **22**, 204-5.
- Croft (Okehampton): **28**, 493; **30**, 229.
- Cropeton. See Gratton.
- Crosseton (†): **7**, 355, 357.
- Cross Lanes (†Bridestowe): **17**, 95.
- Cross Park (Lustleigh): **6**, 395.
- Crouch Moor (†Cornwood): **17**, 381, 384.
- Croulegh. See Throwleigh.
- Croundel, Crundla. See Plym Croundel.
- Crowndale (Tavistock): **15**, 126; **9**, 109; **16**, 160; **21**, 136, 270-1; **24**, 141, 427; **25**, 91.
- Crownhay, or Crowna Castle. See Crana.

- Crownhill Down (Plympton and Shaugh): **17**, 72; **18**, 74; **19**, 363; **21**, 273.
- Crownhill Tor (Plympton): **15**, 324.
- Crow Tor, Crewtor, Crewetorre (E., near Longaford Tor): **25**, 489.
- Cudliptown, Chodlype (Petertavy): **21**, 293; **22**, 194; **24**, 429; **25**, 485, 487; **27**, 83; **28**, 193; **30**, 115, 222.
- Cullacombe Head (North Bovey): **27**, 81-2, 88-91; **28**, 183, 189; **30**, 103.
- Cullaford, Colliford, Coleford, Kyllaford (Buckfastleigh): **25**, 488, 495; **28**, 336.
- Cullever Steps (N.): **22**, 195; **24**, 429; **25**, 529, 530.
- Cumsdon Tor. See Combestone Tor.
- Cut Hill (N.): **12**, 275-7; **25**, 505.
- "Cut Lane." See Fur Tor Cut.
- Cuttyford Bridge (near Ashburton): **6**, 263; **11**, 104.
- Dacombe (Moretonhampstead): **18**, 156; **25**, 266.
- Dagworthy (Belstone): **25**, 322.
- Dannagoat. See Dunnagoat Tor (Lydford).
- Dunes' Castle. See Hembury Castle.
- Dark Lake, Wollake, Black Lane Brook (Erme River): **11**, 120; **25**, 506.
- Dartbridge, Dartbrygge (Buckfastleigh): **25**, 489.
- Dart Head, East (N.): **15**, 111; **5**, 544; **12**, 276.
- Dart Head, West (N.): **30**, 97, 104.
- Dartmeet, Dartamet (E.): **5**, 529; **10**, 270; **12**, 278-81; **21**, 197; **24**, 191, 424; **25**, 485, 488-9, 494, 496, 498-9, 502, 508.
- Dartmoor (general references).
- Archæology*: **15**, 45-8, 129; **3**, 518; **4**, 298, 343, 348, 441; **5**, 43-6, 413; **6**, 184-6, 367; **8**, 79, 80, 358, 400; **9**, 120; **11**, 150; **12**, 237-8, 373, 664; **13**, 98; **14**, 59, 152-8, 400-1; **17**, 70-2; **18**, 380; **19**, 252-3, 363; **20**, 44, 46, 158; **21**, 62-3, 166-70; **22**, 49-52, 185-92, 200-7; **23**, 78, 96-7, 164, 307-14; **24**, 387-417; **25**, 105, 541-6; **26**, 101-21, 185-96, 197-8, 296-307; **27**, 81-92, 437-42; **28**, 27, 42-7, 174-99; **29**, 19, 67-71, 145-65, 378-85; **30**, 77, 97-115.
- Bibliography*: **4**, 343, 345-6, 348, 351-2; **5**, 42, 407, 410, 413-14; **6**, 578; **7**, 48; **8**, 80, 256, 400, 406, 681; **9**, 117, 321; **10**, 419; **11**, 150, 364-6, 509; **12**, 664; **13**, 161; **14**, 398; **15**, 224; **16**, 471; **19**, 218-19, 252, 299; **23**, 384; **25**, 105, 149.
- Biography*: **7**, 48; **9**, 107; **14**, 52, 398; **19**, 267, 299; **21**, 67; **23**, 109; **25**, 131; **28**, 55, 297.
- Botany*: **9**, 120, 315; **12**, 238; **14**, 534, 547, 552, 563; **15**, 290, 295-6, 298, 302-3, 305, 307, 309, 311, 328, 330, 334, 340; **17**, 368-9, 374-5, 377, 380-5, 388, 392-4, 398-9,

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- Dartmoor Inn (Chagford): **16**, 652.
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- Eagle Rock. See Lug Tor (Widecombe).
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- Ernestorre (? Yestor) (Okehampton): **5**, 513, 517, 533-4; **11**, 382; **22**, 192-4; **24**, 429; **25**, 491, 529.
- Escapeleia, Essaple, East Chapel, Chapple (Gidleigh): **25**, 534; **26**, 147; **29**, 260-1.
- Esforthere. See Hessary Tor.
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- Estdowne (Ashburton): **6**, 261-2; **26**, 383.
- Esterwalle, Estwallen (Chagford): **25**, 510, 512, 515.
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- Eston Yeat: **5**, 537 (? Cheston Gate, Ugborough).
- Esworthie. See Endsworthy.
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- Eylesborough, Eylesbarrow, Ellisborough, Elisboroughe, Elysburghe, Gyllesburgh (S., Sheepstor, and Walkhampton): **4**, 505, 509; **5**, 513, 516-17, 519, 531-2; **7**, 355, 357; **11**, 120-1, 374-6, 382, 393; **19**, 493; **20**, 47; **22**, 51; **24**, 192-3, 398, 426-8; **25**, 490, 492, 500.
- Fardel, Fardle, Ferthedel (Cornwood): **15**, 163, 172, 434, 438; **19**, 374; **21**, 313-14, 488-9, 492-5; **22**, 233; **25**, 324; **27**, 390, 395; **28**, 290, 415; **29**, 216; **30**, 94-5, 255, 267.
- Farnhill. See Fernhill.
- Featherbed Lane, or Teigncombe Common Lane (Chagford): **6**, 187.
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- Fentown (Drewsteignton): **1**⁵, 112.
- Fernhill, Farnhill (Shaugh): **7**, 355, 357; **19**, 374; **25**, 324, 491; **28**, 427; **30**, 213.
- Fernworthy (Bridestowe): **7**, 40; **25**, 324; **28**, 417, 467; **30**, 91.
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- Fernworthy Hedges (E.): **5**, 519; **24**, 424; **25**, 532.
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- Feyrecorte ("next Redlake," (?) Erme River): **25**, 491.
- Fice's Well, or Fitz Well (W.): **22**, 69; **24**, 429; **25**, 491.
- Fice's, or Fitz's Well (Okehampton): **28**, 18.
- Fieldfare Hill (Buckfastleigh: **4**, 528-9.
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- Filham, Fyllam Yeat (Ugborough): **5**, 537; **25**, 485.
- Fingle Bridge, Fingal's Bridge (Drewsteignton): **1**⁵, 112; **2**, 127; **4**, 528, 533; **6**, 393; **10**, 298; **15**, 26; **16**, 609; **17**, 375-6, 386, 389, 392, 397, 409, 415-21; **20**, 19; **23**, 56; **28**, 18, 179.

- Fingle Mill (Drewsteignton): **18**, 418.
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- Gobbet Mine (S., near Hexworthy): **4**, 136-7; **8**, 318.
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Hameldon Cross (Widecombe): **6**, 396; **21**, 435.

Hameldon Tor, or Grims Tor (Manaton): **4**, 533; **5**, 554; **8**, 400; **12**, 266; **14**, 154; **21**, 435; **26**, 114-15; **27**, 83.

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Harbourneford (Brent): **30**, 223.

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 Heighestone, Heghstone, Highstone, Heaston, Hangeston, Hingeston, Hughston, Fewstone, Kingstone (E.): **5**, 513, 516–17, 519, 527, 533; **11**, 381; **24**, 422–4, 428; **25**, 491, 493, 531–2.
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- Holne Bridge: **4**, 518; **8**, 427-8, 431-2; **12**, 260; **17**, 375, 387, 417; **21**, 446; **27**, 326.
- Holne Chase: **4**, 530; **6**, 263, 265; **8**, 93, 399, 433, 452; **12**, 260, 281; **15**, 312, 333; **17**, 381, 384, 394, 396, 398, 400, 407, 415-16, 419, 421; **21**, 438; **28**, 244; **29**, 16.
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- Holwell (Tavistock): **15**, 126; **25**, 105.
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- Holy Street Cross: **6**, 391, 398.
- Holy Street Mill: **8**, 73, 77; **18**, 109; **25**, 516, 526 (†Cole-Myll).
- Hood Lake. See Whoodlake.
- Honeybag Tor (Widcombe): **5**, 523.
- Hooe Meavy, Hoo Meavy, Hugh Meavy, Huge Mewy (Meavy): **17**, 410; **25**, 330; **27**, 392; **28**, 426; **30**, 215, 253.
- Hooe Meavy Bridge: **17**, 376.
- Hook Lake (Erme River): **4**, 524; **24**, 48, 402; **26**, 298, 306.
- Hookney, Hokneton, Hockneton, Hokyn (North Bovey): **8**, 826; **16**, 613; **25**, 494.
- Hookney, or Hooknor Tor (North Bovey): **5**, 553-4; **28**, 102, 114-15, 299, 300; **27**, 83.
- Hooksbury (Plympton): **19**, 369.
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- Horridge, or Holridge, or Holrigge, and H. Common (Ashburton, and Ilsington): **6**, 177; **10**, 300; **29**, 156, 240, 243.
- Horse Bridge (near Tavistock): **17**, 358.
- Horse Hill, († Whitehorse Hill) (?): **4**, 533.
- Horse Hole Bottom (E. (?)): **30**, 104.
- Horsford (Shaugh): **7**, 355, 357; **25**, 494.
- Hortonsford Bottom (Cornwood): **24**, 48.
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- Hosefenne (Holne): **28**, 336.
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 Huntingdon Warren (S.): **11**, 119; **26**, 186.
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 Hunt Tor (Bridestowe and Sourton): **22**, 193.
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Laws and Customs: 16, 175.

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Topography: 5, 421, 544; 11, 28, 364; 25, 487, 497; 27, 391–3; 28, 193.

Various: 3, 186; 5, 421; 8, 653, 796; 21, 166.

See also Black Down, Burntown, Ford Gate, Gibbet Hill, Harford Bridge, High Tor, Horndon, Warn, Wheal Betsy, Wheal Friendship, Wringworthy, Yellowmead Hill.

Maynbowe. See Brooke Mainbow.

May's Newtake (Swincombe Valley) (S.): 24, 389; 26, 307.

Meavy, Meavie, Mevie, Mevye, Meauwy, Mewey, Mewe.

Archæology: 18, 380.

Biography: 17, 260; 20, 37; 21, 494; 28, 274.

Botany: 17, 375, 378, 381, 387, 389–90, 397–8, 401.

Folk-lore, etc.: 30, 92.

Geology: 19, 55; 20, 145; 22, 173, 175, 179, 182; 24, 198, 201; 27, 307, 309.

History: 7, 350, 354–5; 14, 103; 15, 151; 16, 513–14, 518, 520–1, 524, 527, 553–4; 21, 306, 494; 25, 330, 535–6; 27, 392; 28, 274, 426, 455; 30, 214.

Laws and Customs: 25, 539.

Statistics: 22, 156.

Topography: 5, 420, 542–3; 7, 355; 11, 28, 364; 25, 490, 497; 27, 392.

Zoology: 10, 428.

Various: 5, 420.

See also Britsworthy, Cadworthy, Callisham, Churcheforde, Church Meavy, Dewerstone, Durance, Goodameavy, Gratton, Hart Yeate, Hayes Wood, Head Weir, Hoo-meavy, Hurstwallen, Lake, Linch Hill, Lovaton, Merchant's Cross, Olyak, Parson's Wood, Plymouth Leat, Schollaforda, Smalacumba, Stanlake, Stowford, Sulebar, Vennylake, Waggefen, Weir Head, Wigford Down, Winford, Yennadon.

Meavy Bridge: 17, 386.

Meavy Pool (Plym River): 10, 279.

Meavy River, Meavye, Meawe, Mewe, Mew (Plym River): 4, 524–5; 5, 541–2; 7, 355, 357; 10, 279, 280; 11, 121; 16, 513–14, 518, 520–2, 525–6, 532–5, 541, 543–6, 549, 550, 554–5; 18, 391; 19, 369, 371; 21, 207; 24, 47, 190, 196, 198–9, 207, 389, 396, 398, 413, 428; 25, 490, 497, 502; 26, 185, 306; 27, 308; 28, 179; 30, 353.

See also Elfordlak, Harter Brook, Narrator Brook, Newlycombe Lake, Smalacumbalak, Stanlake, Venny Lake.

- Meldon, Mildone, Milledone, Middledown, Meledune, Myldon (Chagford): **1**⁴, 72; **8**, 64, 73; **18**, 372; **25**, 519, 520; **27**, 102 (?), 197.
- Meldon, Meledon, Meledune, Milledone (Okehampton): **2**, 125-7, 337, 343-4; **7**, 213; **17**, 71; **22**, 96, 177, 181, 184; **24**, 199; **25**, 331; **27**, 98, 102, 104, 297, 300-3, 305-8, 396; **28**, 18, 476, 487; **30**, 200, 232.
- Meldon Mine (Okehampton): **27**, 301.
- Mel Tor (Widcombe): **27**, 441.
- Mel, or Mil Tor, East (N.): **15**, 316; **22**, 188-9, 195, 197; **24**, 422, 429; **25**, 496; **28**, 18.
- Mel, or Mil Tor, West (N., and Okehampton): **15**, 316, 329; **22**, 197, 199; **24**, 430; **25**, 497, 529.
- Merchant's Bridge (Meavy): **25**, 502.
- Merchant's Cross, or Marchant's Cross (Meavy): **25**, 495, 502.
- Merivale (Whitchurch): **5**, 44; **10**, 283; **25**, 541-2; **26**, 185, 301, 306-7; **27**, 85-6, 437, 440.
- Merivale Bridge (over Walkham River): **1**⁵, 46; **4**, 494, 499, 507-13, 516; **5**, 525, 544-8; **9**, 121; **10**, 284; **17**, 399, 454; **19**, 383; **20**, 161, 434; **22**, 19; **24**, 199, 387, 394-5, 404, 409-11; **25**, 501; **27**, 81-2, 85-6, 91; **28**, 45, 175, 179, 196.
- Merivale Menhir (Walkhampton): **4**, 514; **20**, 161-2; **22**, 19; **27**, 85-6.
- Merripit, Higher; Meriput or Merepit, Eyre (E.): **25**, 497.
- Merripit, Lower (E.): **25**, 497; **28**, 60; **29**, 379, 381, 384.
- Merripit Hill (E.): **5**, 547; **10**, 283; **14**, 158; **21**, 434.
- Merrifield Green (Plympton): **19**, 626-7.
- Metheral, Metherell, Mevill (Chagford): **1**⁵, 113; **12**, 371-2; **24**, 392, 423-4; **25**, 493, 505; **26**, 307.
- Metheral Brook, or Metherel, or Metherill (South Teign River) (?) Alber Brook: **24**, 424; **25**, 483, 485, 505, 530.
- Metheral Brook (Taw River): **22**, 185, 190-1.
- Metheral Hill (N.): **22**, 185, 189, 198; **25**, 530.
- Mevey, or Mevie River. See Meavy River.
- Mevill. See Metheral.
- Mew, or Mewy. See Meavy River.
- Mewyburghe, Mewbrough, Meuborough, Mewboron, Meuyweyburgh, Meavyborough (W.) (?) White Tor, Petertavy): **5**, 513, 516, 517, 520, 533; **11**, 382; **21**, 168-9; **22**, 194; **24**, 429; **25**, 497.
- Middle Brook (Avon River): **4**, 524, 526; **10**, 284.
- Middlecot (Chagford): **6**, 392, 398; **25**, 331.
- Middleton (Tavistock): **29**, 223.
- Middleworth (near Buckfastleigh): **8**, 315, 837.
- Millaton (Bridestowe): **8**, 275; **17**, 122.
- Milledone. See Meldon (Chagford), or Meldon (Okehampton).
- Mill Hill (Chagford): **1**⁴, 72.

- Millhill (Tavistock): 7, 214, 219.**
Mill Tor (Bovey Tracy): 15, 302.
Milmede, Milemead (Tavistock): 22, 87.
Milton Combe (Buckland Monachorum): 24, 199.
Mil Tor. See Mel Tor.
Mirefeild (Buckfastleigh): 28, 330.
Mis Tor, great, Mister, great, Mist Tor, Mystor (W.): 4, 503, 517; 5, 513, 517, 525, 533, 544; 6, 185; 7, 355, 357; 10, 284-5, 481; 11, 121, 382; 12, 266; 15, 316; 17, 351, 382, 384, 388, 393, 395, 399, 406, 415; 21, 168, 170, 431, 435; 22, 197; 24, 428; 25, 489, 508; 26, 185; 27, 81; 29, 147.
Mistor, little, or Wain Tor (Walkhampton): 11, 382; 18, 74.
Mistmore, Missmore, Mistorr Moore (W., and Walkhampton): 5, 520; 25, 497.
Mistor Pan, Mistorrpan, Mistorrepann, Mistorhead (W.): 5, 520, 533; 7, 355, 357; 24, 428; 25, 497.
Monkenbucklond. See Buckland Monachorum.
Monk's Path (?Buckfastleigh): 8, 885-6.
Moon's Cross (South Tawton): 6, 388.
Moor Barton (Moretonhampstead): 14, 154.
Moor Barton or Morebarton Camp (Moretonhampstead): 23, 97.
Moor Brook (East Ockment River): 27, 105-6.
Moore Farm (Plympton): 30, 252.
Moor Gate, Moretowne Yeat (North Bovey): 25, 498.
Moorlands (Chagford): 8, 438.
Moorlands (S., near Princetown): 18, 75.
Morchington (Throwleigh): 27, 405.
Morchington, Lower, or Murchington (Throwleigh): 14, 72.
Moreshead, or Morshead (Dean Prior): 26, 168-84.
Moretonhampstead, Moreton Hemstead, Murton Hamstede, Moreton.
 Archæology: **5, 222, 226, 235, 239, 545; 6, 392, 394; 21, 433; 22, 201; 23, 97, 162, 251.**
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 Botany: **15, 303, 309, 310, 320, 324, 340; 17, 391, 393, 395, 401, 403.**
 Etymology: **10, 287-8.**
 Fine Arts: **16, 148; 19, 130.**
 Folk-lore, etc.: **11, 109; 18, 103, 105; 21, 112.**
 Geology: **3, 475; 4, 348; 7, 214, 235; 15, 209; 20, 142.**
 History: **5, 471; 6, 386; 7, 82, 341; 8, 73, 78, 124-5, 331, 857, 859; 9, 258, 270, 273, 277, 282, 333; 10, 225; 11, 350, 375; 14, 94; 15, 379; 17, 344, 454; 18, 220, 372; 21, 433, 501; 23, 162, 435, 439; 25, 331, 528; 26, 181; 28, 351-3, 404; 29, 226, 228, 242-3, 458; 30, 128.**
 Laws and Customs: **7, 82; 11, 109, 375.**

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Language: 9, 333; 11, 127, 131; 18, 84, 92, 95, 101, 102;
19, 76, 78, 79, 82; 21, 85, 88–91, 98; 23, 126, 138; 29,
46, 51, 52, 62.

Manufactures: 8, 331.

Meteorology: 22, 46.

Seismology: 4, 423; 16, 648, 652.

Statistics: 22, 158.

Topography: 3, 475; 5, 419, 545; 6, 187, 394–5; 11, 28; 12,
265; 17, 361–2; 25, 428.

Zoology: 8, 256, 259; 10, 421, 427; 11, 96, 406.

Various: 5, 419; 9, 352; 11, 375; 17, 454; 25, 442; 28, 202,
305; 27, 221.

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Giant's Grave, Langhill, Mardon, Moor Barton, West Clif-
ford, Westcott, Whiddon Park, Willingstone, Wooston, Wrey.

Moreton Tree Cross: 6, 392–3.

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Morwell, Morrle, and M. Down (Tavistock): 1⁴, 125; 5, 478; 21,
136, 271, 273–4, 286; 22, 18; 24, 111, 199, 200; 25, 268, 340;
27, 187; 28, 466; 30, 222.

Mountsland, and Mountsland Common (Ilsington): 29, 156.

Mount Tavy (Tavistock): 2, 560; 3, 153; 4, 59, 61, 654; 5, 371,
380; 6, 139, 147, 447, 454.

Muddy Lake (newtake), (?): 21, 296.

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Nannecross, Nun's Cross. See Siward's Cross.

Narramore (Lustleigh): 10, 51.

Narrator Brook, Denebrok (Meavy River): 7, 355, 357; 25, 484,
489, 490; 26, 185.

Natsworthy, Notsworthy, Nottysworthye, Nottajsworthye (Wide-
combe): 21, 435; 25, 332, 498; 27, 178; 28, 336–7, 455;
30, 255.

Nattadon, Nat Tor Down, Nottedone (Chagford): 25, 511–2.

Nattenhole Ball (Drewsteignton): 2, 126–7.

Natting Borough, Notting Borough. See Knattleborough.

Neadon, Neighdon, Nithedun, Nitheredune (Lustleigh): 28, 422;
29, 228–9, 241; 30, 233.

Neadon Cleave (Lustleigh): 21, 241, 253, 260; 29, 229.

Nern's, or Neru's Cross. See Siward's Cross.

Netelham Stappys, or Steps (Belstone): 25, 498.

Nether Blackworthy (Cornwood): 28, 455.

Netherdon Farm (Tavistock): 22, 101.

Nether Shaugh (Shaugh): 25, 336.

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Neumede (?): 25, 498.

- Newton Come (?): **25**, 498.
 Newbridge (over Dart River) (Widecombe and Holne): **10**, 270;
 12, 278-81, 283; **13**, 26; **30**, 201.
 Newbridge Hill (Widecombe).
 Newelcombe. See Newlycombe.
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 Newe Wall (near Sourton): **25**, 498.
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 Newhouse, Niwahouse, Nywehous (E.): **25**, 484, 498, 514.
 Newlake Hill, or Hangingstone Hill (?), (N.): **12**, 266; **16**, 615;
 20, 46; **22**, 189.
 Newlycombe, Newelcombe, Nilcombe (Walkhampton): **5**, 542.
 Newlycombe Lake, or Nillcombe Brook (Meavy River): **24**, 428;
 25, 498, 504; **26**, 185.
 Newnham (Plympton): **19**, 370; **20**, 17, 130; **23**, 80.
 Nilcombe. See Newlycombe.
 "Nine Maidens," or "Nine Stones" (Belstone): **4**, 515; **8**, 753-4;
 22, 186.
 Niwahouse. See Newhouse.
 North Bovey, North Bovy, Northebovy, North Biry, North
 Burry.
 Archæology: **6**, 391-4, 398; **8**, 681; **22**, 44.
 Biography: **28**, 231; **30**, 348.
 Botany: **15**, 303-4, 308, 310, 312, 316, 320, 340; **16**, 393,
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 Etymology: **10**, 289.
 Folk-lore, etc.: **8**, 51; **18**, 103.
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 History: **6**, 386; **8**, 73, 414, 884; **14**, 97; **18**, 372; **23**, 162;
 25, 316, 485; **28**, 424; **29**, 177, 179, 225, 228-30, 238-9,
 242-3, 459, 460; **30**, 234, 253.
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 combe Head, Easdon, Hele Cross, Hele Moors, Headland,
 Hookney, Hospit Cross, King's Barrow, King Tor, Lidda-
 ford, Moor Gate, Shapley, Vitifer, West Teign.
 North Buckland (? Buckland Monachorum): **27**, 392.
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 Northlande (Chagford): **25**, 513.
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 North Tauston (Widecombe): **28**, 336.
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Nosworthy, and Nosworthy Bridge (Walkhampton): **5**, 542.

Notsworthy. See Natsworthy (Widcombe).

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Notysworthy (Chagford): **25**, 512.

Nun's Cross. See Siward's Cross.

Nun's Cross Farm (W.): **24**, 47.

Nun's Mine (Walkhampton): **24**, 200.

Nuston (Dean Prior): **26**, 177.

Nuttley, Nettlye (Tavistock): **25**, 498.

Nyrifeud (near Buckfastleigh): **8**, 822.

Nywehous. See Newhouse.

Obrook, Wobrook, Okebroke, Okysbroke, Okebrooke, Oakbrook, Otbroke (S.) (West Dart River): **4**, 524, 526, 528; **5**, 513, 516-17, 519, 529, 534; **11**, 381; **24**, 425; **25**, 483, 489, 490, 498, 508.

Obrook Foot, Okebrokysfote, Oakbrook Foot, Hollowbrook Foot (S.): **5**, 513, 516-17, 521, 529; **11**, 381; **25**, 494, 498, 508.

Ockadun. See Ockment Hill.

Ocdeydehull, Okeday Hill, Odehull, Ordehall (?): **25**, 498.

Ockington. See Okehampton.

Ockment Hill, Okement Hill, Ockadun (N.): **12**, 275; **22**, 185, 189.

Ockment River, Okement, Ochment, Houpemont water: **2**, 125; **4**, 523-4; **5**, 521; **10**, 286; **18**, 477; **19**, 480-1; **24**, 389; **25**, 494, 527; **27**, 94-5, 306.

Ockment River, East: **2**, 125; **4**, 525; **7**, 235; **10**, 286; **12**, 263; **19**, 369; **22**, 176, 185-6, 188, 195; **24**, 200, 421, 429; **25**, 498, 529, 545; **26**, 300, 307; **27**, 96, 104-5, 107.

See also Blackaven Brook, and Moor Brook.

Ockment River, West: **2**, 125; **4**, 525, 531; **7**, 235-6; **10**, 286; **12**, 263; **19**, 369, 480-1; **22**, 176, 194-5; **24**, 199, 200, 430; **25**, 485, 529, 545; **26**, 300; **27**, 107, 125, 305.

See also Brim Brook, and Vellake.

Ock Tor, Oke Tor (N.): **22**, 185, 188, 199; **26**, 300-1, 307; **27**, 96.

Ogbear (Tavistock): **27**, 187; **28**, 466; **30**, 222.

Ogborough, Ougborowe. See Ugborough.

Okebroke. See Obrook.

Okehampton, Oakhampton, Ochamtone, Ochanton, Okynhampton, Okynton, Okington, Ockington, Ochmenton, Okemeton, Ocmund Tune, Ochenemitona, Okamptone, Okhamton, Hochantone.

Archæology: **5**, 74, 223, 236; **6**, 95, 162, 398; **9**, 162; **10**, 385; **22**, 44, 69; **23**, 97; **26**, 51; **28**, 61; **30**, 79, 113.

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Biography: 11, 115, 373; 14, 82; 15, 182; 17, 255, 260; 18, 119, 277, 344; 19, 456; 21, 195; 22, 100, 102; 24, 121, 145; 25, 33; 26, 181; 27, 361; 30, 44.

Botany: 15, 311, 317, 319, 333, 339; 17, 396, 398; 18, 399, 401, 403; 30, 198, 200.

Etymology: 8, 398–9; 10, 279, 287–8, 290, 292; 25, 294, 332, 527; 27, 29.

Fine Arts, etc.: 14, 295; 18, 119.

Folk-lore, etc.: 8, 753; 12, 100; 22, 66; 28, 90.

Geology: 2, 125, 334–5, 337, 341–5; 4, 334, 621; 5, 407; 7, 217, 235–6, 238–9; 19, 483, 496; 20, 143, 145; 22, 176–7, 183; 27, 297–310; 29, 404, 519, 522.

History: 7, 73–4, 93; 8, 76, 78, 123–4, 381, 398–9, 417–8, 471, 473–4; 9, 270, 277, 281, 407; 10, 227; 11, 350, 376, 512; 12, 406; 14, 82, 89, 97; 15, 182; 17, 255, 260, 350; 18, 277, 477; 19, 338; 21, 174, 186, 193; 22, 69, 100, 102; 23, 434–6, 440; 25, 332; 26, 253; 27, 29, 93–112, 114, 124–36, 149, 160, 163, 361, 384, 391, 394; 28, 219, 245, 366, 417, 466, 470, 476, 487, 490, 493; 29, 218, 291, 306, 311, 334, 336, 457; 30, 25, 28, 32, 34, 37–9, 204, 226, 269, 284, 372, 375, 397.

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Seismology: 16, 78, 81, 656.

Statistics: 4, 415; 22, 158.

Topography: 4, 621; 5, 420, 422; 6, 390–1, 394; 8, 78, 411, 413; 11, 28, 355, 376; 12, 262–3, 265; 17, 350; 18, 473, 475, 477, 483, 485, 487; 19, 340; 23, 91; 25, 484, 490, 492, 494, 499, 501, 503, 526–7, 529; 26, 161; 27, 384.

Zoology: 16, 758; 27, 114; 28, 245; 29, 291, 306, 311, 334, 336.

Various: 5, 223, 420, 422, 488; 8, 716, 754; 10, 265; 26, 202, 204; 27, 221; 28, 201, 342; 30, 320.

See also Alfordon, Black Down, Blackland Croft, Black Tor, Black Tor Copse, Bowerland, Brightley, Chapel Ford, Cheesacot, Chidicot, Croft, Devon Mine, East Hill, Fitz' Well, Fordaland Ledge, Halstock, High Willis, Hoke, Kigbear, Longstone Hill, Maddaford, Meldon, Mel Tor (West), Okehampton Bridge Mine, Okehampton Consols, Row Tor, Southdown, Stokelegh, Uppecot, Vellake Corner, Westsolle, Wheal Forest, Wheal Oak.

Okehampton Bridge Mine: 2, 125; 27, 301.

Okehampton Camp: 27, 104–6; 28, 18.

Okehampton Castle: 12, 263; 14, 295, 333; 18, 477; 27, 124–36, 149, 297, 302; 28, 393.

Okehampton Consols: 2, 125, 338.

- Okehampton Park : **27**, 105.
 Okeley (?): **25**, 499.
 Okel Tor (near Tavistock): **27**, 96.
 Oldridge (South Tawton): **2**, 127.
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 Ollsbrim, Ollsbrom (Widecombe): **25**, 499.
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 Oulacom. See Owlecombe.
 Ottery (Lamerton): **28**, 442, 470-1; **29**, 465.
 Ottery (Tavistock): **28**, 399; **30**, 222.
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 Oxenham (South Tawton): **6**, 389; **14**, 221-46; **28**, 90-4.
 Oxenham Cross: **6**, 388-9.
- Padleigh (Chagford): **25**, 512, 519.
 Palston. See Polston.
 Parford (Drewsteignton): **15**, 112; **29**, 261.
 Parke (Bovey Tracy): **29**, 179.
 Park Hill (Okehampton): **30**, 97, 113.
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 Parswell, or Passwell (Tavistock): **28**, 466; **30**, 222.
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 Peak, or Peek Hill, or Tor (Walkhampton): **16**, 549; **17**, 393; **19**, 474, 490; **22**, 180, 184; **24**, 200; **25**, 500, 507; **27**, 308.
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 Peasewell, Pizwell, Pusswell, Pusshill, Pushull, Pishull, Pushyll, Pulleshull (E): **21**, 175, 198; **25**, 492, 499.
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 Pen Beacon (Cornwood): **4**, 510; **5**, 549, 553; **10**, 283; **11**, 150; **12**, 266; **14**, 157; **19**, 369, 370; **20**, 47; **24**, 47; **25**, 509; **29**, 70.
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 Petertavy, Peturspavy, Petarsetavie, St. Peter Tavy.
Archæology: **25**, 172; **27**, 81, 83; **28**, 175, 177; **29**, 145, 147.

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Biography: **23**, 106.

Botany: **17**, 377.

Etymology: **10**, 290, 295.

Geology: **19**, 472; **21**, 271.

History: **9**, 217, 281; **14**, 103; **21**, 293, 502; **24**, 109, 129, 135, 139, 140; **25**, 338; **27**, 392; **28**, 456; **29**, 492, 497; **30**, 241.

Laws and Customs: **21**, 293.

Seismology: **25**, 176.

Statistics: **22**, 158.

Topography: **5**, 544; **11**, 28, 364; **25**, 488, 496, 499, 528–9; **27**, 392.

Various: **9**, 217; **21**, 189, 192.

See also Bagga Tor, Beardon, Black Down, Broadmoor, Brouzontor, Claytorre, Cock's Hill, Cock's Tor, Colridge cum Leigham, Cudliptown, Ger Tor, Godsworthy, Harford Bridge, Hill Bridge, Lane's End, Langstone Circle, etc., Mewyburgh, Rolls Tor, Smear Down, etc., Sowtentown, Stanon Hill, Stephen's Grave, Tavy Cleave, Tor Town, Wapsworthy, White Hill, White Tor, Willsworthy, Yellowmead Hill.

Petertavy Brook. See Wedlake.

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Petre's Bound Stone, Ryder's Hill (S.): **12**, 266; **14**, 155; **24**, 425; **25**, 492.

Petre's Cross, Western Whitaborough (S.): **11**, 119; **12**, 156.

Pew, or Pu, Tor (Whitchurch): **7**, 214; **10**, 284; **15**, 306–7, 316, 325; **17**, 385, 399, 409, 413, 420; **24**, 200.

Philip's Parke (?): **25**, 499.

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Piall's, or Piles Hill (Harford): **26**, 186.

Piall's, or Piles Wall: **15**, 46.

Piall's, or Piles Wood or Wode: **5**, 537–8; **24**, 402.

Picke Yeat, Peek Gate (Ugborough): **5**, 537.

Piddledown (Drewsteignton).

Pigedon, East and West: **5**, 539. See Eastern and Western Beacon.

Pigiswell (Chagford): **25**, 522.

Pillrdeswell, Pollardeswell, Pallerd's Wall, Pollardeswallen (?): **25**, 499.

Pil Tor (Widecombe): **29**, 152.

Pithill, Pethill, Pudehel, Southpudehel (Shaugh): **7**, 355, 357, 799; **19**, 374; **25**, 334, 494; **28**, 427.

Pitton (Widecombe): **28**, 337.

Pixon (Tavistock): **21**, 142.

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- Place Wood Castle (Ashburton): **23**, 210.
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 Plymcundla, Plym Croundel (Sheepstor): **5**, 542; **7**, 355, 357; **11**, 374-6; **24**, 426-7; **25**, 499.
 Plym Head, Plim Head, Plimheadd (S.): **4**, 505, 535; **5**, 519, 531; **9**, 121; **11**, 120-1, 375-6; **14**, 156; **17**, 395; **24**, 428; **25**, 499. See also Woodlake Head.
 Plymouth Leat (Meavy, Walkhampton, Buckland Monachorum): **10**, 263; **16**, 505-52; **25**, 502; **30**, 353.
 Plym River, or Plyn River (Laira River): **1**⁵, 46-7; **4**, 502, 521, 524, 525, 535; **5**, 532, 541-2; **7**, 355, 357; **8**, 659; **10**, 279, 280, 336; **11**, 121, 375-6; **16**, 613-14; **17**, 386, 391, 398-9; **18**, 471, 477, 497; **19**, 55, 365, 368, 373, 380, 477, 480, 482; **21**, 77; **22**, 44, 49, 52, 176; **24**, 48, 192, 194, 196, 200, 203, 205, 389, 398, 400, 413, 426-7; **25**, 172-3, 487; **26**, 185, 303, 305-7; **27**, 115; **28**, 179, 719-21; **30**, 382-3.
 See also Blackabrook, Hurrabrook, Langcombe Brook, Legis Lake, Meavy Pool, Shavercombe Brook, Torry Brook, Wallabrook, Writewillak, Yaddabrook, and Meavy River.
 Plym Steps (S. and W.): **1**⁵, 46; **5**, 532; **11**, 376; **24**, 426-7; **25**, 499.
 Plympton, Plimton, Plintone, Plymthon, Plumpton:—
 Plympton, Earl, Earle, Erle; or St. Maurice, Mcrris, or Morish; or St. Thomas.
Archæology: **6**, 97-8; **23**, 97; **27**, 124; **28**, 66.
Bibliography: **14**, 89.
Biography: **6**, 534; **8**, 747; **9**, 117-18; **10**, 274; **14**, 165, 170, 179, 299, 395-6; **17**, 167, 256, 260, 262; **18**, 118, 126, 277; **19**, 86, 89, 191-216, 261, 455, 459, 463; **21**, 139; **24**, 451, 485; **28**, 330, 574; **29**, 120-2.
Etymology: **10**, 287, 295.
History: **1**⁵, 110; **6**, 97, 105; **7**, 44, 73; **8**, 313-14, 317-19; **9**, 264-5, 274, 337, 407; **10**, 227-8; **11**, 300; **12**, 460; **14**, 48, 100-1, 104; **17**, 256, 260, 262; **18**, 485; **19**, 261, 363-76, 386-8, 459, 460, 463, 555-648, 649-74; **21**, 139, 227, 332, 494-5; **25**, 323; **27**, 180; **28**, 330; **29**, 218, 219, 233, 457; **30**, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 37, 40, 204, 376.
Manufactures: **21**, 332.
Meteorology: **26**, 62.
Mining, etc.: **1**⁵, 110; **3**, 376; **7**, 227; **8**, 313-14, 317-19; **30**, 30.
Topography: **5**, 419; **7**, 355, 357; **17**, 347, 349; **18**, 471; **19**, 371.
Various: **5**, 419; **11**, 236, 255; **20**, 143; **21**, 68, 126, 289; **28**, 247.
 Plympton St. Mary.
Archæology: **7**, 351; **20**, 42; **23**, 80, 97.
Bibliography: **14**, 89.

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Biography: 7, 351; 18, 283; 19, 462, 466; 21, 525-6, 528; 26, 184; 28, 232.

Etymology: 10, 287, 295; 28, 720.

Fine Arts: 19, 85-94.

Geology: 22, 173.

History: 9, 274, 278; 14, 96, 99, 102, 104, 605; 15, 459; 16, 545-6, 729, 741; 17, 265; 19, 363-76, 386-8, 452, 455-7; 21, 494-5; 25, 323, 334; 27, 324, 350; 28, 403, 728; 29, 223, 259; 30, 290.

Topography: 5, 419; 7, 223, 355, 357; 23, 80; 25, 334.

Zoology: 30, 485, 487.

Various: 5, 419; 24, 479.

Plympton Priory (Plympton St. Mary).

Archæology: 20, 131; 26, 66.

Bibliography: 23, 153.

Biography: 25, 35; 26, 178.

History: 7, 329, 338, 340, 359; 8, 799, 821, 823, 827, 830, 854, 856, 864; 9, 251; 14, 85, 102-3, 395, 605, 607, 610, 614; 16, 175, 545, 731-2, 734, 737-8, 741, 743; 18, 205; 19, 372, 452; 23, 153; 24, 363; 25, 117; 27, 159, 160, 385; 28, 357, 468, 716, 727; 29, 259, 468, 509; 30, 213-15, 290-1, 297, 308.

Laws and Customs: 7, 359; 16, 173-4.

Topography: 19, 371.

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Archæology: 13, 71; 20, 42; 26, 65.

Biography: 19, 101; 24, 84; 25, 34, 62, 125, 157.

Botany: 14, 580.

Etymology: 10, 280, 290; 18, 477.

Folk-lore, etc.: 8, 54-5.

History: 8, 884; 9, 274, 405; 10, 312; 11, 349, 351; 12, 184; 17, 254, 257; 20, 130; 26, 99, 401, 404; 27, 173, 176, 181, 184, 197, 209, 377, 379, 381-2, 385-7, 393-4; 28, 153, 366, 634.

Language: 14, 580.

Meteorology: 8, 60; 10, 85; 26, 63.

Mining, etc.: 2, 338, 341.

Seismology: 19, 553-4.

Statistics: 4, 415; 14, 85; 22, 158; 24, 29.

Topography: 8, 411, 413; 10, 265; 17, 347-8; 25, 499.

Zoology: 10, 433, 498, 510, 512.

Various: 8, 724; 13, 103; 14, 157; 24, 84; 26, 151; 28, 65, 68; 28, 247.

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Collaford, Crana Castle, Crownhill, Down Thomas, Elford-leigh, Fursdon, Goodamoor, Halwell, Hay, Headon Down, Hemerdon, Holland, Hooksbury, Huel Sidney, Langage, Lee, Loughtor, Marsh Mills, Merryfield Green, Moore, Newnham, Portsworthy, Quillet, Ridgeway, Saltram, Sherford, Smallhanger, Smithaleigh, Sparkwell, Thornville, Torridge, Underwood, Veal Home, Venton, Voss, Whita Cross, Windwhistle, Woodford, Yealmstone.

Podaston Lake. See Ashburn.

Pollardeswell. See Pillardeswell.

Polston, or Palston (Brent): **8**, 882; **25**, 334; **28**, 425; **30**, 215.

Pondsworthy, or Ponsworthy (Widcombe): **14**, 133.

Portsworthy (Plympton): **19**, 370.

Portworthy. See Batworthy.

Postbridge (E.).

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Etymology: **10**, 286.

History: **21**, 197.

Mining, etc.: **26**, 70.

Topography: **6**, 185; **12**, 279; **17**, 351; **21**, 168, 431-4; **23**, 307; **25**, 484-5, 487, 491-3, 497-9, 500, 503, 506.

Various: **12**, 275; **14**, 158; **23**, 307-8.

Pound, or Pounds (Buckland Monachorum): **30**, 489, 496-7, 499.

Powder Mills, or Works (E., in Cherrybrook Valley): **22**, 201, 207; **23**, 310-11; **25**, 488; **30**, 98.

Prestonbury (Drewsteignton): **16**, 761; **23**, 96; **25**, 527; **29**, 275.

Prewley Moor, Preely, Prevely, Prenla (Sourton): **25**, 499; **27**, 98.

Priestaford, Priesteford (Ashburton): **26**, 50; **28**, 215.

Princehall, Prince Hall, Prynshall (E.): **19**, 251, 253; **21**, 296; **22**, 96; **25**, 484, 499.

Princetown, Prince-town, Prince Town, Prince's Town (W.).

Archæology: **1**^s, 129; **4**, 505, 510; **14**, 157; **17**, 69, 71-2; **18**, 74-5; **22**, 69, 229; **23**, 78; **26**, 185, 302; **27**, 87; **29**, 66, 163; **30**, 97, 115.

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Botany: **15**, 316; **17**, 381.

Geology: **4**, 339; **7**, 214; **19**, 480, 493; **24**, 192, 201.

History: **7**, 214, 229; **8**, 376, 378; **11**, 293; **13**, 313, 316; **21**, 196, 236, 295-7; **22**, 69; **25**, 538; **26**, 203; **27**, 120; **28**, 61.

Language: **13**, 313, 316; **25**, 192.

Manufactures: **7**, 229; **21**, 295-7.

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Topography : 25, 491, 498, 501-2, 504, 509.

Zoology : 8, 282 ; 10, 427 ; 30, 496, 499.

Various : 8, 376, 378 ; 10, 111, 270 ; 11, 117-18, 121 ; 21, 206-7 ; 22, 19 ; 26, 203 ; 27, 120 ; 28, 61 ; 29, 27-8.

Pudehel, Pudel. See Pithill.

Pullesbrook, Pulbrook (Bovey Tracy) : 25, 334 ; 29, 227.

Purps, Purpris (Shaugh) : 7, 355, 357 ; 25, 499.

Pushylle. See Peasewell.

Pu Tor. See Pew Tor.

Pycche (Buckfastleigh) : 28, 335.

Pyke Yeatte, Peek Gate. See Peak Hill.

Pytchclyff (Tavistock) : 25, 500.

Pytlande (Ashburton) : 28, 216.

Pytley (Ashburton) : 28, 215.

Quarnell Down. See Corndon.

Quarnian Tor. See Corndon Tor.

Quickbeam Hill, Quykbeam, Quyoche Bemefote, Luytock Bewest (Ugborough and Harford) : 25, 496, 500.

Quillet (Plympton) : 24, 66.

Raddick Hill (Walkhampton) : 28, 174-5, 177-8, 182, 191-2, 198 ; 29, 149, 152, 154, 161-3.

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Rakernebroke. See Rattlebrook.

Ramsham (†Tavistock) : 21, 145.

Ramshorn Down (Ilington and Bickington) : 8, 402 ; 27, 289 ; 29, 519.

Ramsleigh, Ramsley (South Tawton) : 2, 125 ; 27, 198 ; 28, 712.

Ranage. See Runnage.

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Rattlebrooke Foote, Rakernebrokysfote, Rakilbrokesfote (N.) : 5, 513, 517, 520 ; 11, 382 ; 21, 169 ; 22, 192-3 ; 24, 429 ; 25, 500, 528-9.

Rattlebrook Hill (Lydford) : 17, 380.

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- Raybarrow, or Rayborough Pool and Mire (South Tawton): **22**, 189, 190, 198; **24**, 420.
- Red Brook (Avon River): **4**, 524, 526; **10**, 284.
- Redbrook Ball (Brent): **4**, 527.
- Reddicliff Head (W.): **24**, 428; **25**, 500.
- Reddiford Down (Bovey Tracy): **8**, 402.
- Reddon Ridge. See Riddon Ridge.
- Redegippe. See Bidegrip.
- Redlake, Redelake, Rodelake (S.), (Erme River): **4**, 524; **5**, 513, 516-17, 519, 531; **11**, 119, 120, 382; **24**, 402, 425-6; **25**, 500.
- Redlake Foote (S.): **5**, 519; **24**, 425-6; **25**, 493.
- Red Lake Head (S.): **12**, 156; **24**, 425.
- Red Lake, or Hed Lake, Eastern or Outer (N.), (Tavy River): **25**, 528.
- Red Lake, or Hed Lake, Western or Homer (W.), (Tavy River): **5**, 520, 533; **24**, 429; **25**, 500, 528-9.
- Red Lake (Teign River): **4**, 525.
- Redlakecombe (Tavy Valley): **25**, 500.
- Redridge Down. See Riddon Ridge.
- Renridge, Renwith, Renewith, Renewyth. See Runnage.
- Rewe, le (Holne): **25**, 500.
- Rhodelake. See Whoodlake.
- Riddam, Riddon, Reddon, Ryddon (E.): **25**, 500, 506.
- Riddon Ridge, Reddon Ridge, Redridge Down (E.): **14**, 158.
- Rider's Hill. See Ryder's Hill.
- Ridgeway, Ridgway (Plympton): **2**, 560; **3**, 153; **4**, 59, 62, 67, 654; **5**, 371, 373, 380, 382; **6**, 139, 143, 147-8, 447, 450, 454-6; **17**, 346, 350; **19**, 366, 370-1, 626-8, 637; **20**, 19; **23**, 80; **28**, 719.
- Riley Mine (Ilsington): **8**, 319.
- Ringhill (E., by Postbridge): **23**, 309.
- Ringhole Copse Cross (South Tawton): **6**, 388-9.
- Ringleshutt's Mine, Ringingshot Mine (Holne): **4**, 529.
- Ringmore (Harford): **8**, 263.
- Ringmore, or Ringmoor Down (? Rynmore) (Sheepstor): **8**, 803; **18**, 74; **22**, 175; **24**, 201; **25**, 484, 501, 509, 535; **27**, 437, 440.
- See also Rydemore.
- Rippon Tor (Ilsington): **4**, 503, 517, 518; **5**, 44; **6**, 185; **8**, 58, 404, 417; **9**, 24; **10**, 284; **12**, 266; **17**, 361-2, 423; **29**, 151.
- See also Logan Stone.
- Risforde, Rixforde. See Rushford.
- Rixhill Mine (Tavistock): **2**, 340.
- Rival Tor (N.) or (Gidleigh): **25**, 507.
- Roborough Down, Roubard Down, or Bickleigh Down (Buckland Monachorum): **5**, 66; **7**, 214-15; **8**, 402, 411, 413; **9**, 239, 338; **10**, 85, 288; **11**, 91, 158; **12**, 266; **15**, 312; **16**, 532-4, 536, 539, 549-51, 554-6; **17**, 376, 382, 408; **19**, 482, 494-5; **21**, 271, 286; **22**, 231; **23**, 96, 115; **24**, 202, 206; **25**, 180, 500, 526.

- Roborough Hill (Ashburton): **9**, 178.
 Roborough Hundred, Roburg, Roueburgh, Rouburg, Rubergg
 Rowburgh, Rugheburgh, Rowburrow: **7**, 334, 338, **340**, **342**
 352-3, 355-6, 358-9; **8**, 327, 343, 798, 803; **9**, 405; **15**
 470; **19**, 455; **25**, 315, 500, 526; **26**, 99, 151, 401; **27**, 197,
 379, 381, 384-6, 393.
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 Roborough Rock, or Ullestor (Buckland Monachorum): **5**, 478
 7, 214; **19**, 482; **24**, 202.
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 7, 431; **17**, 71; **21**, 167, 434; **25**, 501.
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 389, 393, 411, 417.
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 "Roundy Poundy" (Gidleigh and Chagford): **12**, 371.
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 Ruddy Brook (Bovey Tracy): **15**, 303.
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 Rundlestone (W.): **4**, 654-6, 660, 665-6; **5**, 371-3, 376, 385-6;
 6, 139, 140, 152-3, 447-8, 453, 459, 460; **24**, 429; **25**, 501.
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 8, 64, 77, 79; **25**, 335, 514-5; **27**, 101; **28**, 421; **30**, 231.
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 357; **8**, 803.
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 q.v. (S., Holne, and Buckfastleigh): **4**, 528-9; **24**, 425; **25**,
 483, 492, 498.
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- Saddleborough, Saddlesborough, Saddleback, (†) Shitaburgh, q.v.
(Shaugh): **4**, 516; **17**, 72; **18**, 130; **19**, 480; **23**, 97; **24**,
202; **29**, 380.
- Saddle Tor, Saddleback (Ilslington): **15**, 313, 317, 322, 325, 329;
17, 416.
- Saltram, and Saltram Woods (Plympton): **15**, 339, 340; **19**, 370,
462, 629; **20**, 18.
- Sampford Spiney, Sampford Spiny, Samford Spinee, Sampford
Spynie, Sampford Spanley, Sanford.
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Botany: **17**, 397.
Etymology: **10**, 293.
Geology: **7**, 235; **21**, 263.
History: **7**, 358; **16**, 534; **19**, 371; **21**, 293; **24**, 142; **25**,
336; **26**, 404; **27**, 392; **28**, 245, 442; **30**, 241.
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Statistics: **22**, 160; **26**, 404.
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25, 501; **27**, 392.
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- Sands Gate (Drewsteignton): **6**, 390.
- Sandyford, or Langafor (N.): **5**, 520; **22**, 192-4; **24**, 429, 430;
25, 496, 501.
- Sandyford. See Dryfieldford.
- Sandy Park, or Dogamarsh (Drewsteignton): **15**, 112; **18**, 491;
28, 18.
- Sandy Park Bridge. See Dogamarsh Bridge.
- Scapellie. See Shapley.
- Scapellie, or (†) Gidleigh: **29**, 458.
- Scarey Tor, Skūtor (Belstone): **22**, 186, 198, 199.
- Schaggeford. See Chagford.
- Schagh, Schaghe, Shaghe. See Shaugh.
- Schaplega, Shapley (Chagford): **25**, 515.
- Schirewill, Scirhull. See Sherrill (Widecombe).
- Schitestor. See Sheepstor.
- Schollaford. See Sholeford (Meavy).
- Sciredon, Sciredun. See Skerraton.
- Scobator, Scobetor (Widecombe): **25**, 336; **28**, 329.
- Scobitor Rocks (Widecombe): **15**, 316.
- Scorhill, Scorhill Down, Scaur Hill (Gidleigh): **4**, 514, 531; **21**,
435; **22**, 198; **24**, 421; **26**, 186.
- Scorhill Circle, Gidleigh Circle (Gidleigh): **4**, 514, 531; **5**, 46,
524-5; **22**, 197; **24**, 391, 420-1; **25**, 508, 530-1; **26**, 303;
28, 45.
- Scorhill Tor (Gidleigh): **4**, 531; **5**, 524-5.
- Scoriton, Scoredon, Scoryaton (Buckfastleigh): **4**, 530; **28**, 329, 335.

- Seaward's Cross. See Siward's Cross.
 Sedilburgh, Sedyilburgh, Sodalburghill (?): **25**, 501.
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 Shapley Common (North Bovey): **5**, 43; **24**, 394; **26**, 186; **27**, 81, 88, 91; **28**, 175-7, 183, 189, 192-4; **30**, 103.
 Shapley Tor (North Bovey): **26**, 299, 300.
 Sharpitor, Sharper Tor (Walkhampton): **10**, 284; **15**, 82; **26**, 302, 307.
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Biography: **19**, 452-3, 455; **28**, 57, 755.
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Shavercombe Down (Shaugh): **4**, 507.

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Sheepstor, Shepstor, Shetstor, Shistor, Shitestorr, Shittestour, Schitestor, Scitestor, Schytstor, Shittystor, Shittistor, Schetlestor, Sytelestorre.

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Meteorology: **4**, 59, 63-4, 66-7, 654, 660-1, 663; **5**, 371-3, 376, 378-9; **6**, 139, 140, 145-6, 447-8, 452-3; **19**, 51.

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Topography: **5**, 520, 542; **7**, 355, 357; **8**, 411; **11**, 28, 364; **16**, 554, 556-7; **21**, 207; **24**, 426; **25**, 483, 490-1, 501-2; **27**, 392-3.

Various: **8**, 411; **18**, 62; **21**, 207; **25**, 535, 539.

See also Biricombaford, Burrator, Collyton, Crewcumba, Dean Combe, Ditsworthy, Drizzlecombe, Eylesborough, Giant's Basin, Harter Tors, Legis Tor, Longstone, Plymcundla, Ringmoor, Yaddabrook, Yeo, Yllalonde.

Sheeps Tor, or Shittistor (Sheepstor): **2**, 335; **14**, 156; **15**, 329.

Shell Top, or Pen Shiel (Cornwood, and Shaugh): **4**, 497, 507, 509, 516, 535; **5**, 45, 539; **10**, 283; **12**, 266; **19**, 370; **20**, 47; **22**, 237; **24**, 47, 203, 412; **25**, 505.

Shelstone, and Shelstone Hill (Throwleigh): **14**, 72; **5**, 523-4, 539; **14**, 153; **18**, 491; **24**, 420; **25**, 494.

Shepperstore († Sourton): **25**, 502.

Sherberton, Sherborne, Shirebourne, Shurbora, Shirbonescroft, Thurburnwood (S.): **25**, 485, 502, 505; **26**, 307.

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Skir Gert, Skir Gut (S.): 4, 529; 5, 530, 545; 22, 198.

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Skirradon. See Skerraton.

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Smalacumbacrosse, (?) Marchant's Cross (Meavy): 7, 355, 357; 25, 484.

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Small Brook (Taw River): 25, 530.

Smallhanger († Plympton): 19, 370.

Smear, or Smearn Down (Petertavy): 27, 302.

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Smithaleigh (Plympton): 25, 336; 27, 401.

Smyth Yeate (?): 25, 502.

Somerclay, Sowth († Shapleigh, North Bovey), q.v.

Somerhill (Ashburton): 28, 216.

Sortridge (Whitchurch): 21, 136.

Sourton, Sorton, Sowerton, Surton, Surethon, Stourton (?).

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History: 10, 227; 21, 178; 25, 336; 27, 149, 391; 28, 407, 466, 472, 484, 490, 491, 493; 30, 209.

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Topography: 5, 419, 479; 11, 28; 25, 485, 502, 529; 27, 391.

See also Cleave, Collaven, Corn Ridge, Forda, Great Nodden, Hunt Tor, Hursdon, Jordan, Links Tor, Linnacombe, Newe Wall, North Russell, Prewley, Shepperstore, Shilston Tor, Thorndon, Torda.

Sourton Tors, Stenaker Tor, Steynskatorr (Sourton): 24, 430; 25, 529; 27, 302.

- Soussons Warren, and Hill (Manaton): **22**, 206; **30**, 97-8.
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 Southerleigh, Sowtherley, Sotherly, Sutherley (Bridestowe): **17**
 104; **25**, 503-4.
 "South Hams": **11**, 363-4.
 South Harton (Lustleigh): **6**, 395, 398; **8**, 401.
 South Hill, Stouthill, Hille (Chagford): **25**, 494, 504.
 Southinge, Southing. See South Teign Manor.
 South Holne, Sutholn, Southoln (Holne): **8**, 819, 825, 827-8
30, 216.
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 South Knighton (Ilsington): **30**, 342.
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28, 180.
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Etymology: **8**, 683-4; **10**, 287, 290.
Folk-lore, etc.: **14**, 222-3, 231-4, 244; **27**, 74; **28**, 90-4.
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Manufactures: **8**, 331.
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Topography: **11**, 28; **14**, 223; **24**, 392; **25**, 501, 503, 530;
26, 151-2, 161, 163; **29**, 458; **30**, 230.
Zoology: **29**, 291, 306, 311.
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 18; **29**, 261.
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 Colybere, Donicestone, East Ash, Fursdon Manor Mine,
 Goosiford, Halford, Hound Tor (Little), Itton, Ivy Tor
 Mine, Lessland, Mardon, Moon's Cross, North Week,
 Oldridge, Oxenham, Ramsleigh, Raybarrow Pool, etc.,
 Ringhole Copse, South Zeal, Tawland, West Week, White
 Hill, White Moor Circle, Wickington.

- South Teign Manor, South Teign Quarter, Southtenge, Southtyn, Southinge (Chagford). See also Week (Chagford): **8**, 64, 73; **18**, 372; **25**, 503, 505, 532, 534; **27**, 197-8, 392; **29**, 459, 460.
- South Zeal, (?) Ailricheston (South Tawton): **6**, 388, 398; **8**, 331; **10**, 288, 384; **17**, 387; **18**, 102, 475; **19**, 80, 258; **23**, 434-5; **25**, 501; **26**, 141, 163, 303, 311; **27**, 74, 192; **28**, 181, 712; **29**, 147, 180, 460, 468, 470, 475, 480-1.
- South Zeal Cross (South Tawton): **6**, 388, 396, 398.
- South Zeal Mine (South Tawton): **27**, 301.
- Sowtentown, Soutontown (Petertavy): **21**, 262, 267; **30**, 239.
- Sparkwell (Plympton): **19**, 370.
- Spinsters' Rock. See Drewsteignton Cromlech.
- Spitchwick, Spychewyke, Spitchwich, Spicewite (Widecombe): **8**, 54, 93-4, 103, 764, 884; **10**, 509, 518; **12**, 283, 551; **15**, 304, 312; **17**, 395; **25**, 337, 483; **26**, 50; **27**, 165; **28**, 404; **29**, 458.
- Stalldon Barrow (Cornwood): **4**, 499.
- Stall Moor, Stalldon, Stealdon, Stayldon (Cornwood): **4**, 499, 514; **5**, 540, 543; **24**, 48, 402, 414; **25**, 503; **26**, 307; **29**, 145-7, 165.
- Stall Moor Circle (Cornwood): **1**⁵, 46, 47; **4**, 499, 516; **24**, 414.
- Standcombe, Stancombe (Ilsington): **12**, 81.
- Stanlake, Steanlake (Walkhampton): **4**, 525; **5**, 547; **26**, 185.
- Stanon (E.): **25**, 503; **30**, 97.
- Stanon Bottom, and S. Brook (East Dart River): **21**, 433; **23**, 309; **26**, 193; **28**, 84-6; **29**, 70.
- Stanonhill, Standone (Petertavy): **21**, 170; **25**, 500; **26**, 186; **28**, 484.
- Stanon Hill (E.): **22**, 101.
- Stanon Tor (E.): **26**, 187; **28**, 84.
- Staplehill, Stapehill (Ilsington): **25**, 337; **28**, 449; **29**, 235, 243; **30**, 238.
- Staple, or Steeple Tors—Great, Middle, and Little—(Whitchurch): **10**, 284; **17**, 399; **21**, 434; **27**, 83.
- Statt's Bridge (E.): **21**, 434.
- Stealdon Moore. See Stall Moor.
- Steepterton Tor, Steapedon (N.): **1**⁵, 114; **22**, 185, 188-9; **24**, 422; **25**, 503.
- Steepterton Bridge (N.): **22**, 188.
- Steeryton Yeatte. See Stippadon.
- Stenaker Tor, Steynskatorr. See Sourton Tor.
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- Stentford Gate (Chagford): **25**, 516.
- Steven's Grave (Petertavy): **8**, 763-4.
- Stevon Head, Newleycombe Lake Head (Walkhampton): **24**, 428, 504.

- Sticklepath (Belstone): **2**, 125, 127, 344; **5**, 522; **6**, 177, 388, 392, 398; **10**, 300; **15**, 93, 445; **16**, 656; **18**, 475; **22**, 198; **24**, 191; **25**, 189, 504; **26**, 53; **27**, 74; **28**, 18, 712.
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 Stone Park (Ashburton): **26**, 82.
 Stone Tor, and Stonetor Hill (E.): **24**, 204, 423; **25**, 532.
 Stonorde Yeat. See Stowford.
 Storms Down (Ashburton): **6**, 261.
 Stourton, Stouton, (?) Bowerton (Buckfastleigh): **25**, 504.
 Stourton. See Sourton: **17**, 117; **25**, 502.
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 Stowford, (?) Stonorde (Harford): **5**, 537; **9**, 184; **25**, 53, 78, 157; **27**, 390-1, 395.
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Archæology: **1⁵**, 122-7; **5**, 512; **6**, 98-9, 159, 162, 167; **8**, 69; **10**, 385, 387; **12**, 84, 407; **22**, 229-33; **23**, 81, 97; **26**, 367; **27**, 83; **30**, 267.

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Biography: **3**, 39; **4**, 397; **6**, 37, 372, 518, 531, 538; **7**, 50-1, 59, 382; **8**, 524; **9**, 106-7, 109-11, 114-16, 264; **10**, 59-61, 228; **11**, 116, 262-75, 374; **12**, 170; **13**, 118; **14**, 117, 295; **15**, 62, 246, 488-90; **16**, 507, 570; **17**, 252-4, 256, 260; **18**, 347-8; **19**, 97-9, 220-2, 224, 236, 299, 455; **21**, 138-47, 148-58, 185, 197, 498-9, 503-4; **22**, 66-110; **23**, 102, 106; **24**, 108-46, 431, 434, 437-40; **25**, 62, 68, 105; **26**, 42; **28**, 115, 133, 150-1; **30**, 148, 351.

Botany: **17**, 371, 398, 402, 406; **18**, 391.

Etymology: **8**, 763; **10**, 288, 290, 302; **21**, 301; **27**, 94, 96; **30**, 298.

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See also Burn Brook, Lyd River, Rattlebrook, Redlake, east and west, Walkham River, Wallabrook, Wedlake.

Tavy Saint Marie. See Marytavy.

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Tawland, Tawelande (South Tawton): **25**, 338; **26**, 144.

Taw Marsh (N.): **1**⁵, 114; **22**, 49, 185-99; **24**, 420; **25**, 503.

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Teigncombe, Tincombe, Tyncombe, Teyngcombe (Chagford): **5**, 44-5; **6**, 187; **8**, 64-5, 73, 79; **16**, 652; **18**, 372; **25**, 338, 505, 514, 522, 526, 532, 534; **28**, 409; **30**, 208.

Teign Gorge (Drewsteignton and Moreton): **2**, 128.

Teign Head (N. and E.): **1**⁵, 111; **20**, 46; **25**, 505.

Teign Head Bridge: **1**⁵, 111, **5**, 525; **24**, 422; **25**, 497.

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Teign River, Teigne, Tenge, Ting, Tyng, Teynge, Tengmouth Water: **2**, 202; **4**, 348, 423, 521-6, 530-1; **5**, 526; **7**, 235; **8**, 63-4, 73, 80, 399, 428, 558, 723, 765; **9**, 207; **10**, 278-9, 281, 286, 298; **11**, 363; **15**, 340, 368, 376, 381; **16**, 448, 613; **17**, 386-7, 389, 390, 392-3, 397, 401, 420; **18**, 130, 423, 473, 477; **19**, 369; **22**, 65; **24**, 389; **26**, 303, 306; **28**, 179.

See also Bovey River (Becky Brook, Hayne River, North Walla Brook), Easter Brook, Halwell Brook, Lemon River (Sig Brook, Langworthy Brook), Wrey River.

North Teign River (Teign River): **1**¹, 39; **1**⁵, 111-13; **2**, 17, 22-3; **4**, 518, 524, 526; **5**, 513, 516-17, 519, 521, 525, 527-8, 534, 545; **10**, 286; **11**, 381; **22**, 190, 193, 196; **24**, 421-3; **25**, 483, 485, 505, 512, 530, 532; **26**, 303.

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South Teign River (Teign River): **1**⁵, 111-13; **2**, 23; **4**, 524, 526; **5**, 528, 534; **10**, 286; **12**, 371-2; **22**, 190; **24**, 423-4; **25**, 483, 493, 512, 530, 532; **26**, 305.

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Teynton. See Drewsteignton.

- Thurlestone. See Thurlestone.
- Thorndon (Sourton): **17**, 113.
- Thornville (Plympton): **19**, 369.
- Thornworthy (Chagford): **4**, 533; **12**, 365, 367, 371; **20**, 46; **22**, 42, 202; **24**, 391-2; **26**, 307.
- Thornworthy Tor (Chagford): **12**, 367, 372.
- Three Barrows Hill, Threebarrow Tor, Threberis, Triborough, Tre Boroughs, Tryberie Boroughs, Dree-Berries (Brent and Ugborough): **5**, 531, 536-8, 540, 553; **6**, 185; **11**, 150, 159, 364; **12**, 266; **14**, 155; **17**, 72, 351; **20**, 47; **25**, 492, 500-1, 505.
- "Three Boys" (E.): **4**, 505; **24**, 391; **25**, 532.
- Throwleigh, Throwlegh, Throulegh, Croulegh, Throwley, Throwly, Trulegh, Trvle, Trule.
- Archæology*: **6**, 390; **26**, 303-4.
- Bibliography*: **24**, 63.
- Etymology*: **10**, 291; **26**, 147; **29**, 459.
- Geology*: **1⁵**, 112.
- History*: **14**, 100; **18**, 372; **23**, 435; **24**, 63; **25**, 339, 510-34; **27**, 179; **28**, 444; **29**, 239; **30**, 239.
- Language*: **18**, 95; **21**, 97; **23**, 131; **29**, 459.
- Statistics*: **22**, 162.
- Topography*: **5**, 419, 545, 547; **11**, 28; **22**, 190; **25**, 497, 505; **27**, 179, 383; **29**, 180.
- Various*: **5**, 419.
- See also Ash, Clannaborough, Hound Tor, little, Kennon Hill, Langstone, Morchington, Shellstone Hill, Wallen, Westerwalle, Wythycombe.
- Throwleigh Barton Cross: **6**, 390.
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 Woodford Ham († Bridestowe): **17**, 106.
 Woodhay (Lamerton): **25**, 332.
 Woodhouse (Ilington): **17**, 390; **29**, 520, 523.
 Woodlake. See Whoodlake (N.).
 Woodlake Head († Plym Head): **24**, 428.
 Woodland (Ugborough): **22**, 44; **27**, 390, 395.
 Woodovis, (†) Old Wooda (Tavistock): **21**, 136.
 Woodridge Hill. See White Ridge (E.).
 Woolley (Bovey Tracy): **29**, 227, 231, 240, 266; **30**, 210.
 Wooston, Wolgareston (Moretonhampstead): **29**, 243.
 Wooston Castle, Woostonbury (Moretonhampstead): **17**, 362; **23**,
 97; **29**, 275.
 Worm Hill, Warmhill (Hennock): **25**, 340; **29**, 227.
 Worthied, North. See North Worthied.
 Wotesbokeslakesfote (N. and E.): **5**, 513, 516-17, 519, 525-6;
 11, 381; **22**, 193, 195-7; **24**, 422; **25**, 509, 531.
 Wotesbrooklake. See Whoodlake.
 Wrangaton, Wrangerton, Wragaton (Ugborough): **5**, 537.
 Wray, or Wrey (Moretonhampstead): **28**, 229, 452; **29**, 176, 230,
 238, 242-3, 482; **30**, 348.
 Wrey River (Bovey River): **4**, 524, 526.
 Wringsworthy, Wringsworthy (Martyavy): **21**, 265-6; **25**, 340;
 28, 424, 469, 782, 788.
 Writewille (Shaugh): **7**, 355; 357; **25**, 509.
 Writewillak (Plym River): **7**, 355, 357; **25**, 509.
 Wydecombe, Wythycombe, Wythcom. See Widcombe.

Wythycombe, Withicombe (Chagford): **26**, 149.

Wythycombe (Throwleigh): **25**, 516.

Yaddabrook, (†) Legis Lake (Plym River): **7**, 355, 357; **25**, 502.

Yadworthy (Chagford): **1**⁵, 113.

Yadworthy (Cornwood): **10**, 297; **24**, 47, 401; **26**, 307; **30**, 253.

Yanedonecross, Yennadon Cross (Walkhampton): **7**, 355, 357; **25**, 509.

Yardick. See Hardwick (Plympton), or Hurdwick (Tavistock).

Yarner Beacon (Bovey Tracy): **19**, 489.

Yarner Wells (near Heytor): **27**, 288; **28**, 712.

Yarner Wood (Bovey Tracy): **8**, 257, 259.

Yar Tor (Widecombe): **12**, 279; **22**, 204; **23**, 311.

Yar Tor Down (Widecombe): **27**, 437, 442.

Yealm Head (Cornwood): **1**⁵, 46; **4**, 497, 503, 516, 518; **5**, 545; **24**, 207; **25**, 509; **26**, 186.

Yealm River, Yalm, Ye Alme: **1**⁵, 46; **4**, 521, 524; **5**, 540-1; **8**, 399; **10**, 279; **16**, 614; **18**, 471; **21**, 492; **24**, 47, 389, 400; **25**, 173; **26**, 186; **30**, 382, 388.

See also Broadall Lake.

Yealmstone (Plympton) (†): **30**, 239.

Yellowmead Hill (Marytavy and Petertavy): **23**, 118.

Yelverton, Elford Town (Buckland Monachorum): **7**, 355, 357; **8**, 861; **10**, 111; **25**, 178, 487, 489, 490; **30**, 490-1, 499, 503.

Yennadon, Yanadon, Yanedone, Eang-y-dun, Hennadoune (Meavy): **16**, 531, 539, 549, 554; **17**, 380, 387-8, 392, 409, 412, 494; **24**, 207; **25**, 509.

Yeo (Bovey Tracy): **20**, 145.

Yeo, Yllalonde (†), (Sheepstor): **25**, 499, 509.

Yeo Bridge (Chagford): **8**, 73.

Yeo Brook (Dart River). See Ashburn.

Yeoland, (†) Yllalonde (Buckland Monachorum): **25**, 509.

Yeoland Consols (Buckland Monachorum): **2**, 340; **19**, 483; **20**, 145; **21**, 273; **22**, 175.

Yerme River. See Erme River.

Yernestorr, Yemestorr. See Yes Tor.

Yester Whyteburghé. See Whitaborough, Eastern and Western.

Yeston. See Heathstone.

Yes Tor, Ernestorra, Greneator (Okehampton): **2**, 576; **5**, 513, 516-17, 521, 533; **6**, 214; **7**, 235; **10**, 284, 447; **12**, 121, 265-6; **15**, 303-4, 307, 311, 316, 328-9; **16**, 615; **17**, 70, 380, 405; **20**, 46, 150; **22**, 193-5; **24**, 207, 429; **25**, 491, 503, 529; **27**, 297; **28**, 261; **29**, 380.

Yes Tor Bottom (Walkhampton): **30**, 97, 99-103.

Yllalonde (Meavy, or Sheepstor): **7**, 355, 357. See Yeo (Sheepstor).

Yolefale, Wolfhalle, Wolfealle (Chagford): **25**, 514, 522.

Yollande Hill (Ashburton): **28**, 216.

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Yolledone, Yollond (Chagford): **25**, 512, 513, 518.

Ysfother, Ysforther, Ysfothere, Ysfokeshere, Ysfochere, Yfforchere,
Hyffother, Hysfochres. See Hessary.

Zeal Plains (Brent): **26**, 186.



LIST OF MEMBERS.

* Indicates Life Members. † Indicates Honorary Members.

‡ Indicates Members who have joined for the current year only.

Italics indicate Members whose addresses are incomplete or unknown.

The Names of Members of the Council are printed in small capitals.

Notice of Changes of Residence and of Decease of Members should be sent to
Mr. J. Brooking-Rowe, Castle Barbican, Plympton, or to
Mr. Maxwell Adams, Wolborough House, Newton Abbot, the General Secretaries.

* Year of
Election.

- 1901 Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bart., Killerton Park, near Exeter.
 1881 Adams, Col. H. C., Lion House, Exmouth.
 1896 ADAMS, MAXWELL, Wolborough House, Newton Abbot (HON.
 GENERAL SECRETARY).
 1900* Adams, S. P., Elbury Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1886 Aldridge, C., M.D., Bellevue House, Plympton.
 1889† Alford, Rev. D. P., M.A., Elm Grove, Taunton.
 1887 Alger, W. H., J.P., 8, Esplanade, Plymouth.
 1905† Allen, E. J., D.Sc., The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.
 1896* Allhusen, C. Wilton, Pinhay, Lyme Regis.
 1874 ALSOP, R., Landscore Lodge, Teignmouth.
 1877 Amery, Jasper, 18, Fleet Street, London, E.C.
 1869 AMERY, J. S., Druid, Ashburton.
 1869 AMERY, P. F. S., J.P., C.C., Druid, Ashburton (HON. GENERAL
 TREASURER).
 1891 Amory, Sir J. Heathcoat, Bart., Knightshayes, Tiverton.
 1897 Anderson, Rev. Irvine K., Mary Tavy Rectory, Tavistock.
 1901 ANDREW, SIDNEY, 18, West Southernhay, Exeter.
 1894 Andrews, John, Traine, Modbury, Ivybridge.
 1903 Aplin, J. Weston, Combe Mavis, Haldon Road, Exeter.
 1863 Appleton, Edward, F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst. C.E., 1, Vaughan Parade,
 Torquay.
 1901 Arthur, Mrs., Atherington Rectory, Barnstaple.

 1901 Bankart, Mrs. Gertrude, 19, West Southernhay, Exeter.
 1878* BAKING-GOULD, Rev. S., M.A., Lew Trenchard, Lewdown.

- 1897 Barran, Charles, Berry House, Totnes.
 1902* Barratt, Francis Layland, M.A., M.P., 68, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.
 1902 Barrett, B. Skardon, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.
 1905† Barrington, A. E., Tor Royal, Princetown (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1876 Bastard, B. J. P., Buckland Court, Ashburton.
 1898 Bayley, Arthur, St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.
 1894* Bayly, Miss A., Seven Trees, Plymouth.
 1903 Bayly, John, Highlands, Ivybridge.
 1902 Bedford, George, Berner's Hill, Torquay.
 1895 Bellew, P. F. B., Colley House, Tedburn St. Mary.
 1905 Bennett, Ellery A., 17, Courtenay Street, Plymouth (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1899 Beresford, His Honour Judge, The Hall, Wear Gifford.
 1895* Bickford, Col., Newquay, Cornwall.
 1890 BINGHAM, Rev. W. P. S., M.A., Vicarage, Kenton, Exeter.
 1880 Birch, Rev. W. M., M.A., Bampton Aston, Oxford.
 1904 Bird, W. Montagu, J.P., Dacre House, Ringmoor, Teignmouth.
 1897 Birks, Rev. H. A., M.A., Kingsbridge.
 1889 Birmingham Free Library, Birmingham.
 1904 Bissell, J. Broad, J.P., Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1904 Blackall, Edward, 10, Garfield Terrace, Devonport.
 1886 BLACKLER, T. A., Royal Marble Works, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
 1903 Blissett, T., Grey's Lodge, Torquay.
 1905 Bolt, A., Princetown.
 1902 BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., Star Life Building, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol.
 1901 Bond, P. G., 105, Union Street, Plymouth.
 1901 Bond, Miss S. C., South Danville, New Hampshire, U.S.
 1904 Bond, Rev. R. J., B.D., The Vicarage, Ashburton.
 1903 Bowman, Rev. A., Sidford, Sidmouth.
 1890* Bowring, Thos. B., 7, Palace Gate, London, W.
 1898 Boyer, Commander F., R.N., Rosemary Cottage, Clayhido, Wellington, Somerset.
 1900* Bradridge, C. Kingsley, 13, Talbot Street, Cardiff.
 1905 Brendon, Charles E., Whistley, Yelverton, R.S.O.
 1892 Brendon, W. T., Whistley, Yelverton, R.S.O.
 1905 Brenton, W. H., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., L.S.A., 12, Portland Villas, Plymouth.
 1905 Briggs, C. A., Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.
 1900 Brown, A. F. E., Maisonette, Stoke Gabriel.
 1904 Brown, M. Lewis, J.P., Keittos, Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1904 Browne, Miss Rose A., Hermosa, Teignmouth.
 1882 BRUSHFIELD, T. N., M.D., F.S.A., The Cliff, Budleigh Salterton.
 1904 Bullock, Miss Henrietta Ann, 1, Brimley Villas, Teignmouth.

- 1887 Bulteel, Thomas, J.P., Radford, Plymouth.
 1873*Burdett-Countts, Right Hon. Baroness, 1, Stratton Street,
 Piccadilly, London.
 1887 BURNARD, ROBERT, J.P., F.S.A., Huccaby House, Princetown
 (VICE-PRESIDENT and HON. LOCAL SECRETARY).
 1887 Burnard, Mrs. F. L., Huccaby House, Princetown.

 1902 Calmady, Charles Calmady, Stoney Croft, Horrabridge.
 1891 Carpenter, H. J., M.A., LL.M., Penmead, Tiverton.
 1866*Carpenter-Garnier, J., 33, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
 1905 Carr, Mrs. Emily L., Broadparks, Pinhoe, Exeter.
 1902 Carter, Miss E. G., Hartland, North Devon.
 1899 Cartwright, Miss M. Anson, 11, Mont le Grand, Heavitree,
 Exeter.
 1895*Cash, A. Midgley, M.D., Limefield, Torquay.
 1898 Cave, Sir C. D., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.
 1903 CAVE, WALTER, 8, Old Burlington Street, London, W.
 1900 Chalmers, J. H., Holcombe, Moretonhampstead.
 1899*Champernowne, A. M., Hood Manor, Totnes.
 1890 Chanter, C. E. R., Broadmead, Barnstaple.
 1901 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., M.A., Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1884 Chapman, H. M., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
 1881 CHAPMAN, Rev. Professor, M.A., LL.D., Western College,
 Clifton, Bristol.
 1903 Chapman, J. C., M.Inst.C.E., Cadwell House, Torquay.
 1902 Charbonnier, T., Art School, Barnstaple.
 1902 Ching, Thomas, J.P., Mount Tamar, Bere Alston.
 1896 CHOPE, R. PEARSE, B.A., The Patent Office, Chancery Lane,
 E.C.
 1902 Christie, A. L., Tapeley Park, Instow, North Devon.
 1888 Clark, H., Carlton House, Exmouth.
 1869*Clark, R. A., The Larches, Torquay.
 1905 Clarke, Miss Kate, 2, Mont-le-Grand, Exeter.
 1901 Clayden, A. W., M.A., F.G.S., St. John's, Polsloe Road,
 Heavitree, Exeter.
 1903 Clay-Finch, Mrs., Bark Hill House, Whitchurch, Salop.
 1871 CLEMENTS, Rev. H. G. J., M.A., Vicarage, Sidmouth.
 1881*CLIFFORD, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., J.P., Ugbrooke, Chudleigh.
 1893 Cocks, J. W., Madeira Place, Torquay.
 1898*COLERIDGE, Right Hon. Lord, M.A., K.C., The Chanter's
 House, Ottery St. Mary.
 1894 Collier, George B., M.A., Whinfield, South Brent.
 1889 Collier, Mortimer J., Foxhams, Horrabridge.
 1896 Collings, The Right Hon. Jesse, M.P., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 1892 Colson, F. H., M.A., The College, Plymouth.
 1900 Commis, James G., High Street, Exeter.
 1903 Cooke, T. O. Preston, J.P., Elmhurst, Teignmouth.

- 1881***Cornish**, Rev. J. F., 25, Montpelier Street, Brompton Road, London, S.W.
- 1900 **Cornish-Bowden**, F. J., J.P., Blackhall, South Brent.
- 1904 **Coryndon**, R. T., 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.
- 1903 **Cowan**, Mrs. E. J., St. Kilda, Sidmouth.
- 1901 **Cowie**, Herbert, M.A., Courtlands, Chelston, Torquay.
- 1895 **Cowlard**, C. L., Madford, Launceston.
- 1898 **Cox**, C. E., Honiton.
- 1901 **Cox**, Irwin E. B., M.P., Moat Mount, Mill Hill, Middlesex
- 1904 **Crespin**, C. Legassicke, 51, West Cromwell Road, London S.W.
- 1903 **Cressey**, G. H., Timaru, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1887 **Crews**, F. H. E., 7, Queen's Gate, Plymouth.
- 1898 **CROFT**, Sir ALFRED W., K.C.I.E., M.A., Rumbleigh, Bare Alston R.S.O. (VICE-PRESIDENT).
- 1901 **Cross**, William, M.I.C.E., Kittery Court, Kingswear.
- 1886 **Cumming**, Stephen A., The Corbyn, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1890+**Dallinger**, Rev. W. H., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., etc., 38, Newstead Road, Lee, London, S.E.
- 1901 **Dangar**, Rev. Preb. J. G., D.D., St. Luke's, Baring Crescent, Exeter.
- 1896 **DAVIES**, W., Bellfield, Kingsbridge.
- 1905 **Davies**, O., Princetown.
- 1897 **Davis**, J. W., Doneraile, Exmouth.
- 1878 **Davson**, F. A., M.D., J.P., Mount Galpine, Dartmouth.
- 1878 **Davy**, A. J., Abbeyfield, Falkland Road, Torquay.
- 1902 **Dawe**, Mrs., Petticombe, Monkleigh, Torrington.
- 1888***Dawson**, Hon. Richard, M.A., Holne Park, Ashburton.
- 1904 **Dawson**, Rev. William, Teignmouth.
- 1904 **DELL**, A. P., Thornpark Lodge, Teignmouth.
- 1905 **Dewey**, Rev. Stanley D., M.A., Rectory, Moretonhampstead
- 1902 **Dimond-Churchward**, Rev. Preb., M.D., The Vicarage, Northam, North Devon.
- 1882 **DOE**, GEORGE M., Enfield, Great Torrington.
- 1898***Donaldson**, Rev. E. A., Pyworthy Rectory, Holsworthy, North Devon.
- 1904 **Drake**, Major William Hedley, Brynwillow, Polsham Park, Paignton.
- 1902 **Drayton**, Harry G., 201, High Street, Exeter.
- 1905 **Duke**, C. L., 19, Portland Villas, Plymouth.
- 1889 **DUNCAN**, A. G., J.P., South Bank, Bideford.
- 1898***Dunning**, Sir E. H., J.P., Stoodleigh Court, Tiverton.
- 1891 **DUNSFORD**, G. L., Villa Franca, 17, Wonford Road, Moun Radford, Exeter.
- 1901 **Durnford**, George, J.P., C.A., F.O.A.C.A.W., Greenhythe, Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

- 1905 Dyer, S. R., M.D., Princetown (VICE-PRESIDENT).
 1879 Dymond, Arthur H., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
 1871 Dymond, F. W., 3, Manston Terrace, Exeter.
 1889 Dymond, Mrs., St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.
 1898 Dymond, Robert, J.P., The Mount, Bideford.
 1902 Dymond, Mrs. Robert, The Mount, Bideford.

 1901 Earle, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., Bishop of Marlborough,
 Dean of Exeter, The Deanery, Exeter.
 1898 Eccles, J. A. J., Stentwood, Dunkeswell Abbey, Honiton.
 1891 EDMONDS, Rev. CHANCELLOR, B.D., The Close, Exeter.
 1901 Edye, Lieut.-Col., St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.
 1901 Ellacott, Gen. J. P., 710, Congress Street, Chicago, U.S.A.
 1896 ELLIOT, EDMUND A. S., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., Woodville, Kings-
 bridge.
 1905† Elliot, Rev. F. R., Tregie, Paignton.
 1877 Elliot, R. L., Tregie, Paignton.
 1893 Elliott, J. C., 3, Powderham Terrace, Teignmouth.
 1903 Ellis, Martin, The Larches, Black Torrington, Highampton,
 North Devon.
 1878 ELWORTHY, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington, Somerset.
 1888 Ermen, Miss, St. Catherine's, Torre, Torquay.
 1898* Evans, Arnold, 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
 1904 Evans, Major G. A. Penrhys, Furzedene, Budleigh Salterton.
 1895 EVANS, H. MONTAGUE, 49, Connaught Avenue, Plymouth.
 1886 Evans, J. J. Ogilvie, 1, Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1877 Evans, J. L., 4, Lithfield Place, Clifton.
 1880* Evans, Parker N., Park View, Brockley, West Town, R.S.O.,
 Somerset.
 1869* Evans, Sir J., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., Nash Mills, Hemel
 Hempstead, Herts.
 1902* Eve, H. T., K.C., M.P., Pullabrook, Bovey Tracey, and 4, New
 Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
 1901 Every, Rev. H., M.A., The Rowdens, Torquay.
 1904. Every, Richard, St. Mary's, Salisbury.
 1900 Exell, Rev. J. S., M.A., Stoke Fleming Rectory, Dartmouth.
 1905 Exeter, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of, The Palace,
 Exeter.

 1905 FALCON, T. A., M.A., Sea View, Braunton, Devon.
 1896 Firth, H. Mallaby, Place, Ashburton.
 1896* Firth, R. W., Knowle, Ashburton.
 1903 Fisher, Arthur, St. Aubyns, Tiverton.
 1902 Fitzroy, Miss Adela, Weston House, Chudleigh.
 1876 Fleming, J., 83, Portland Place, London, W.
 1900 Ford, Miss Kate St. Clair, Ford Park, Chagford, Newton
 Abbot.
 1898 Fortescue, Miss, The Rectory, Honiton.

- 1898 Fortescue, Rev. Hugh John, M.A., The Rectory, Honiton.
 1867 Fortescue, Right Hon. the Earl, Castle Hill, South Molton.
 1867*Foster, Rev. J. P., M.A., Cotswold Park, Cirencester.
 1876*Fowler, Rev. Canon W. W., Earley Vicarage, Reading.
 1876*Fox, Charles, The Pynes, Warlingham-on-the-Hill, Surrey.
 1892 Francis, H., C.E., 12, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
 1900 Francken, W. A., Okehampton, and Junior Conservati
 Club, Abermarle Street, S.W.
 1905 Franks, J. W., Princetown.
 1901 Freeman, F. F., Abbotsfield, Tavistock.
 1894*Frost, F. C., F.S.I., Regent Street, Teignmouth.
 1876 Fulford, F. D., J.P., D.L., Great Fulford, Dunsford, Exeter.
 1880 Furneaux, J., Shute House, Weston-super-Mare.

 1901 Gauntlett, George, 27, Dix's Field, Exeter.
 1900*Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P., The Towers, Hillingdo
 Middlesex.
 1889 Gibbon, Rev. H., Mount Pleasant, Newborough on Tay, Fir
 1891*GIFFARD, HARDINGE F., Stone Lodge, Cheam, Surrey.
 1901 Giles, Rev. A. L., M.A., The Vicarage, Okehampton.
 1892*Gill, Miss, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
 1904 Glanville, Rev. O. F., B.A., Teignmouth.
 1877*Glyde, E. E., F.R.MET.SOC., Stateford, Whitchurch, Tavistoc
 1902 Goaman, Thomas, J.P., 14, Butt Gardens, Bideford.
 1884 Goddard, Edwin, Kirkthorpe, Fosseway, Cockington, To
 quay.
 1902 Gorton, Major T., Instow, North Devon.
 1893*GRANVILLE, Rev. Preb. R., M.A., Pilton House, Pinho
 Exeter.
 1901 Gratwicke, G. F., York Road, Exeter.
 1892 Greenway, John, 2, Shaftesbury Villas, Ford Park, Plymouth.
 1897 Greenway, E. Maurice, Idlesleigh, Minehead.
 1871 Gregory, A. T., Gazette Office, Tiverton.
 1896 Grose, S., M.D., F.R.C.S., Bishopsteignton, Teignmouth.
 1902 Groves-Cooper, J., Wear Gifford, Bideford.
 1873*Guyer, J. B., F.C.S., Wrentham, Torquay.

 1880 Hacker, S., Newton Abbot.
 1892 HALSBURY, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 4, Ennismor
 Gardens, S.W.
 1862 HAMILTON, A. H. A., M.A., J.P., Fairfield Lodge, Exeter.
 1889 HAMLING, J. G., F.G.S., The Close, Barnstaple.
 1880 Hamlyn, James, Bossell Park, Buckfastleigh.
 1880*Hamlyn, Joseph, Fullaford, Buckfastleigh.
 1878 Hamlyn, W. B., Widecombe Cot, Barrington Road, Torquay.
 1895 Harding, T. L., Highstead, Torquay.
 1892 Harpley, Rev. F. R. A., B.A., Oversea, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
 1862+HARPLEY, Rev. W., M.A., F.O.P.S., Clayhanger Rectory, Tiverton.

- 1904 Harris, Major F. W. H. Davie, c/o Messrs. Holt and Co.,
3, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.
- 1893 Harris, Miss, Sunningdale, Portland Avenue, Exmouth.
- 1877 HARRIS, Rev. S. G., M.A., Highweek, Newton Abbot.
- 1905 Harte, Walter J., Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.
- 1904 Harvey, Colonel Charles Lacon, Hazeldine, Exmouth.
- 1898*Harvey, Henry Fairfax, Highcroft, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1900 Harvey, Sir Robert, D.L., J.P., Dundridge, Totnes.
- 1892*HARVEY, T. H., J.P., Tor Gate, Princetown (VICE-PRESIDENT
and HON. LOCAL TREASURER).
- 1875*Hatt-Cook, Herbert, Hartford Hall, Cheshire.
- 1894 Hawkins, E. P., Edgerton Park, Exeter.
- 1890*Hoerden, W. B., C.B., Elmfield, Exeter.
- 1888*Hepburn, T. H., Hele, Cullompton.
- 1896 Hewetson, Miss, Ware, Buckfastleigh.
- 1882*Hiern, W. P., M.A., F.R.S., Castle House, Barnstaple.
- 1899 Hill, W. A., 4, Avondale Villas, Avenue Road, Torquay.
- 1862 HINE, J., F.R.I.B.A., Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
- 1892*Hingston, C. A., M.D., Sussex Terrace, Plymouth.
- 1900 Hoare, Robert R., Coast Guard and Naval Reserve, Admiralty,
66, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- 1898 Hodgson, T. V., 9, Addison Road, Plymouth.
- 1903 Holden, Laurence, Queen's Square, Lancaster.
- 1901 Holman, H. Wilson, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street,
London, E.C.
- 1901 Holman, Herbert, M.A., LL.B., Haldon Lodge, Teignmouth.
- 1893 Holman, Joseph, Downside House, Downlewine, Sneyd,
Bristol.
- 1905 Hooker, R. H. Amalfi, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1872 Hooper, B., Bournbrook, Torquay.
- 1903 Hooper, H. Dundee, M.A., Ardvar, Torquay.
- 1905†Hopkins, C. J., Princetown.
- 1892 Hornbrook, W., Garfield Villa, Stuart Road, Devonport.
- 1896*Hosegood, S., Chatford House, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1889*HUDLESTON, W. H., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., West Holme, Ware-
ham.
- 1895*HUGHES, T. CANN, M.A., F.S.A., Town Clerk, Lancaster.
- 1896 Hulbert, M., Ingleside, Edge Hill Road, Castle Bar,
Ealing, W.
- 1901 Humphreys, H. Howard, A.M.I.C.E., Glenray, Wembly-by-
Harrow.
- 1902 Hunt, Alfred, Percy Lodge, Torquay.
- 1868*HUNT, A. R., M.A., F.G.S., F.L.S., Southwood, Torquay.
- 1876 Hurrell, J. S., The Manor House, Kingsbridge.
- 1886 Huxtable, James, 2, Brockman Road, Folkestone.
- 1893 Iredale, A., Strand, Torquay.

- 1905† Jackson, George, F.R.C.P., 10, Portland Villas, Plymouth.
 1890* Jackson, Mark, Homelea, Purley, Surrey.
 1904 Jackson, Rev. Preb. P., Kingsteignton Vicarage, New Abbot.
 1902 James, R. B., Hallsannery, Bideford.
 1900 Jeffery, Captain Arthur W., Board of Trade Office, Glasgow.
 1901 Jerman, J., The Bungalow, Topsham Road, Exeter.
 1903 Jobson, G., Redlands, Sidmouth.
 1883 JORDAN, W. F. C., Sunnybank, Teignmouth.
 1871 JORDAN, W. R. H., Winscott, Teignmouth.
 1903 Julian, Henry Forbes, Redholme, Torquay.
 1899* Julian, Mrs. Hester, Redholme, Torquay.

 1879* Kelland, W. H., Victoria Road, Barnstaple.
 1877* Kellock, T. C., Highfield, Totnes.
 1872* Kennaway, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. H., Bart., M.A., M.P., E Ottery St. Mary.
 1903 Kestell-Cornish, The Rt. Rev. Robert, 3, Victoria Terrace, Exeter.
 1880 KING, C. R. B., A.R.I.B.A., 35, Oakley Square, London, N.
 1902 Kirkwood, J. Morrison, J.P., Yeo Vale House, Bideford.
 1904 Kitchin, A. J. W., Hermosa Road, Teignmouth.
 1904 Kitchin, Rev. J. Laxton, M.A., Montgomery, Teignmouth.
 1893 Kitson, J., Hengrave, Torquay.
 1901 Knight, Mrs. J. H., The Firs, Friar's Walk, Exeter.
 1905 Knowles, Rev. H., B.D., Princetown.

 1903 Laing, Philip M. T., M.A., 2, Station Road, Budleigh Salterton.
 1905 Lake, W. G. B., Benton, Teignmouth.
 1903 LAKE, WILLIAM CHARLES, M.D., Benton, Teignmouth.
 1904 Lang, Charles Augustus, Vigo House, Weybridge.
 1905 Langdon, F. B., 19, Trafalgar Place, Stoke, Devonport.
 1898 Langdon, Rev. F. E. W., Membury, near Chard.
 1903 Langley, Miss, Postbridge, Princetown.
 1903 Langley, Miss Helen, Postbridge, Princetown.
 1901 Lavis, Johnston, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. LOND., (in summer) Villa Marina, Vittel, Vosges; (in winter) Villa La Beaulieu, Alpes-Maritimes, France.
 1905† Laurenson, Rev. Father, Princetown.
 1871 Lee, Godfrey Robert, Ravenfield, Teignmouth.
 1904 LEE, Miss CONSTANCE, Budleigh Salterton, R.S.O.
 1896 Lee, Rev. H. J. Barton, Cross Park Terrace, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1889* Lee, Col. J. W., Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.
 1892* Lemann, F. C., Blackfriars House, Plymouth.
 1905 Leonhardt, F. A., The Camp, Exmouth.
 1901 Lethbridge, Sir A. S., K.C.S.I., Windhover, Bursledon, Hampshire.
 1903* Lethbridge, William, J.P., Wood, Okehampton.

- 1897 LETHBRIDGE, Sir ROGER, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., M.A., The Manor House, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon.
- 1902 Lethbridge, Captain W. A. L., The Manor House, Exbourne, R.S.O., Devon.
- 1905 Letts, Charles, 8, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.
- 1905 Levison, Leon, 43, Viewforth, Edinburgh.
- 1898 Little, J. Hunter, Lisnanagh, Exmouth.
- 1905 Littleton, W., J.P., Garden 4, Morice Town, Devonport.
- 1902 Lockley, J. H., Heale, Bideford.
- 1890*Longstaff, G. B., M.D., Twitcham, Morthoe, R.S.O.
- 1899 Lord, W. H., c.c., Bythorn, Torquay.
- 1900 Lovejoy, H. F., North Gate, Totnes.
- 1898 LOWE, HARFORD J., Avenue Lodge, Torquay.
- 1904 Lynch, S. J. T., Northlew Manor, Northlew, Devon.
- 1863*Lyte, F. Maxwell, M.A., F.C.S., F.I.C., Hon. F.R.P.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., 60, Finborough Road, Radcliffe Square, S.W.
- 1886*MacAndrew, James J., J.P., F.L.S., Lukealand, Ivybridge.
- 1901 Mackey, A. J., B.A., 2, The Close, Exeter.
- 1894 Mallet, W. R., Exwick Mills, Exeter.
- 1904 Manchester Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
- 1905 Manisty, George Eldon, Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1889 Manisty, Mrs. G. E., Nattore Lodge, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1903 Manlove, Miss B., Moor Lawn, Ashburton.
- 1901 Mann, F., Leat Park, Ashburton.
- 1901 Mann, Warwick H., Glenthorne, Rodwell, Weymouth.
- 1897*Mardon, Heber, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton.
- 1901 Marines, The Officers Plymouth Division R.M.L.I., Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth.
- 1905 Marks, F. C., Steward's House, Princetown.
- 1904 Marshall, James C., Far Cross, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs.
- 1871*Martin, John May, C.E., F.M.S., Musgrave House, Richmond, Surrey.
- 1887 Matthews, Coryndon, F.E.S., Stentaway, Plymstock, South Devon.
- 1896 Matthews, J. W., Erme Wood, Ivybridge.
- 1898 Melhuish, Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Rectory, Ashwater.
- 1902 Messenger, Arthur W. B., Assist. Paymaster R.N., H.M.S. *Royal Oak*, Home Fleet.
- 1900 Metcalfe, Rev. James, Teign Royd, Teignmouth.
- 1880 Michelmores, H., Claremont, Exeter.
- 1900 Mildmay, F. B., M.P., Flete, Ivybridge.
- 1884*Mildmay, H. B., Flete, Ivybridge.
- 1892*Monkswell, Right Hon. Lord, B.A., Monkswell House, Chelsea Embankment, London, S.W.
- 1899 Moon, James E., Cloudesley, Brixton, near Plymouth.
- 1905 Moon, J. W., Albert Road, Devonport.

- 1904 Morrison, Colonel R., The Rowdens, Teignmouth.
 1898 MORSHEAD, J. Y. ANDERSON, Lusways, Salcombe Reg.
 Sidmouth.
 1886*Mortimer, A., 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
 1874*Mount Edgcumbe, Right Hon. the Earl of, Mount Edgcumb
 Plymouth.
 1901 Mugford, W. E., 70, Oxford Road, Exeter.
 1904 Murray, O. A. R., The Admiralty, London, S. W.
 1893 Musgrave, G. A., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., Furzebank, Torquay.
- 1900 Naish, Rev. S., M.A., LL.D., 15, Fauconberg Road, Chiswick, W
 1885 NECK, J. S., J.P., Great House, Moretonhampstead.
 1898 Nevill, Ralph, F.S.A., Clifton House, Castle Hill, Guildford
 1902 Newton Club (*per* T. W. Donaldson, Esq., Hon. Sec.
 Newton Abbot.
 1897 Nicholls, Richard Perrott, West Alvington, Kingsbridge.
 1900 Nix, J. A., 20, Hans Place, London, S.W.
 1896 Northmore, John, 4, Abbey Mead, Tavistock.
 1903 Norton, W. Joseph, The Shrubbery, Teignmouth.
 1904 Nourse, Rev. Stanhope M., Shute Vicarage, Axminster.
 1903 Nowell, Capt. S., 17, Rock Park, Rock Park Ferry,
 Liverpool.
- 1901 OLDHAM, Rev. D'O'LY W., The Rectory, Exbourne.
- 1902 Paige, Miss Laura, St. Leonard's, Totnes.
 1902 Paige, Rev. W. E., The Laurels, Woodland Park, Paignton
 1901 Pain, R. Tucker, Ryll Court, Exmouth.
 1905 Palmer, J. H., Princetown.
 1904 Palmer, W. P., Waterloo Cottage, Exmouth.
 1905 Parson, Edgcombe, Fursdon, Newton Abbot.
 1903 Pasmore, Robert S., St. German's, Pennsylvania, Exeter.
 1903 Patch, Col. R., c.B., Fersfield, Newton Abbot.
 1904 Pateman, Miss, 15, Raleigh Terrace, Exmouth.
 1902 Patey, Rev. Charles Robert, Vicarage, Westend, near South
 ampton.
 1905 Paul, Z., Cyprus Road, Exmouth.
 1903 Peacock, H. G., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Mem. Brit. Mycol. Soc.
 Broadlands, Newton Abbot.
 1901 Pearse, James, 44, Marlborough Road, Exeter.
 1896 PEARSON, Rev. J. B., D.D., Whitstone Rectory, Exeter.
 1904 Pedrick, A., 2, Esplanade, Teignmouth.
 1901 Peek, Rev. Richard, M.A., Rectory, St. Magnus-the-Martyr,
 Lower Thames Street, E.C.
 1905 Peet, A. W., Kingskerswell, near Newton Abbot.
 1894 Pengelly, Miss, Lamorna, Torquay.
 1882 Penzance Library, Penzance.

- 1897 Periam, J., 16, Upper Woburn Terrace, London, W.C.
 1902 Perry, Oliver H., 55, West Thirty-third Street, New York City, U.S.A.
 1897 Peter, Thurstan C., Redruth.
 1883 Petherick, J., 8, Clifton Grove, Torquay.
 1902 Piggott, F. C. H., B.A., M.D., Orchard Gardens, Teignmouth.
 1905† Pigot, Rev. H. C., Princetown.
 1899 Pinkham, Charles, J.P., c.c., Linden Lodge, 7, Winchester Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.
 1897*Pitts, Mrs. Stanley, 2, Gleneagle Road, Mannamead, Plymouth.
 1896 Plumer, J. B., Allerton, near Totnes.
 1879 Plymouth Free Public Library, Whimble Street, Plymouth.
 1884 Plymouth Proprietary Library, Cornwall Street, Plymouth.
 1880 Pode, J. D., Slade, Cornwood, Ivybridge.
 1898*Pole, Sir Edmund de la, Bart., Shute House, Colyton.
 1892 POLLOCK, Sir F., Bart., LL.D., F.S.A., etc., 48, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.
 1894 Poltimore, Right Hon. Lord, P.C., D.L., Court Hall, North Molton.
 1900*Ponsonby, Rev. Stewart Gordon, M.A., Rectory, Stoke Damerel, Devonport.
 1900*Pope, John, Spence Coombe, Coppleshstone.
 1905 Pound, Alfred J., Furzeleigh, Buckfastleigh.
 1878*Powell, W., M.B., F.R.C.S., Hill Garden, Torquay.
 1888 PRICKMAN, J. D., Okehampton.
 1901 Prideaux, W. de C., L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., Ermington, Dorchester.
 1901 Pring, Walter, J.P., Northlands, Exeter.
 1887 PROWSE, ARTHUR B., M.D., F.R.C.S., 5, Lansdown Place, Clifton.
 1891 Prowse, W. B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 11, Gloucester Place, Brighton.
 1899 Prowse, W. H., The Retreat, Kingsbridge.
 1894*Pryke, Rev. W. E., M.A., Ottery St. Mary Rectory, Sidmouth.
 1903 Prynne, G. H. Fellowes, F.R.I.B.A., 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.
 1893 Punchard, Rev. Canon E. G., D.D., St. Mary's Vicarage, Ely.
 1901 Radford, A. J. V., Dunchideock House, Exeter.
 1898*Radford, Arthur L., The Cedar House, Hillingdon, near Uxbridge.
 1889 Radford, C. H., J.P., 2, Queen's Gate Villas, Plymouth.
 1901 Radford, H. G., Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.
 1903 Radford, Mrs. J. H., Uppaton, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton, R.S.O.
 1888 RADFORD, Mrs., Chiswick House, Ditton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.

- 1905 Reade, Major, H.M. Convict Prison, Princetown (V
PRESIDENT).
- 1896 REED, HARBOTTLE, 57, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
- 1885*Reichel, L. H., Beara Court, Highampton, North Devon.
- 1872 REICHEL, Rev. OSWALD J., B.C.L., F.S.A., A la Ronde, Lyn
stone, Devon.
- 1904 Reynell, B., Heathfield, South Norwood, London, S.E.
- 1898*Reynell-Upham, W. Upham, 4, Rill Terrace, Exmouth.
- 1902 Rice, George, M.D., 46, Friar Gate, Derby.
- 1905 Richardson, Miss J. A. C., 1, East View, Fernleigh Ro
Mannamead, Plymouth.
- 1892 Rickford, Wyndham, Pinehurst, Winn Road, Southampt
- 1892 RISK, Rev. J. E., M.A., Rectory, Stockleigh English, Credit
- 1903 ROBERTS, CHARLES E., B.A., 2, Coburg Terrace, Sidmouth.
- 1901 Roberts, C. T. K., Fairhill, Exeter.
- 1892 ROBINSON, C. E., Holne Cross, Ashburton.
- 1904 Robinson, Miss Mildred, Trafalgar Cottage, Teignmouth.
- 1905 Roff, C. B., Princetown.
- 1902*Rogers, W. H., J.P., Orleigh Court, Bideford.
- 1902 Ross, Rev. J. Trelawny, D.D., The Vicarage, Paignton.
- 1900 Row, R. W. H., Mount Vernon, Exeter.
- 1904 Rowe, Aaron, The Duchy House, Prince Town, Dartmoor
- 1862 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., F.L.S., Castle Barbican, Plympt
(HON. GENERAL SECRETARY).
- 1899 Rudd, E. E., 118, Fordwyck Road, Brondesbury, London, N.1
- 1905 Rundell, Towson William, F.R.MET.SOC., 25, Castle Stre
Liverpool.
- 1904 Rundle, Miss Julia, 4, Silver Terrace, Exeter.
- 1901 Rundle, Rev. Samuel, Godolphin Vicarage, Helston
Cornwall.
- 1904 Sanders, James, J.P., C.C., 23, South Street, South Molton
- 1881*Saunders, Ernest G. Symes, M.D., 20, Ker Street, Devonpo
- 1877*Saunders, George J. Symes, M.D., 1, Lascelles Terrace, Ea
bourne.
- 1895 SAUNDERS, Miss H., 92, East Street, South Molton.
- 1887*Saunders, Trelawney, Elmfield on the Knowles, Newt
Abbot.
- 1880*Saunders, W. S., Cranbrook, Castle Road, Torquay.
- 1903 Sawkins, Frederick, Warreleigh, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1905†Scott, W. S., M.B., 13, Devon Square, Newton Abbot.
- 1900*Scrimgeour, T. S., Natsworthy Manor, Ashburton.
- 1894 SHAPLAND, A. E., J.P., Church House, South Molton.
- 1894 Shapland, A. F. Terrell, Spurbarne, Exeter.
- 1902 Shapland, J. Dee, M.R.C.S., Burnside, Exmouth.
- 1882 Shelley, Sir John, Bart., Shobrooke Park, Crediton.
- 1879 Shelly, John, Princess House, Plymouth.
- 1885 Sibbald, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton S. Philip, Ba

- 1898 Sidmouth, The Right Hon. Viscount, Upottery Manor, Honiton.
- 1893 Skardon, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. T. G., Simla, Goodrington, near Paignton.
- 1902 Skinner, A. J. P., Colyton.
- 1896 Slade, J. J. Eales, J.P., San Remo, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1878 Slade, S. H., 65, Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Glos.
- 1902 Slocock, Walter C., Goldsworth, Woking, Surrey.
- 1904 Slocombe, F., Teignmouth.
- 1893 Smerdon, R., 7, Kent's Place, Torquay.
- 1895*Smith, The Hon. W. F. D., M.P., 3, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.
- 1901 Smyth-Osbourne, J. S., J.P., D.L., Ash, Iddesleigh.
- 1902 Snell, Simeon, F.R.C.S.Eng., J.P., Moor Lodge, Sheffield.
- 1902 Soares, E. J., M.P., Upcott, Barnstaple.
- 1896 SOMERVAIL, A., Natural History Museum, Torquay.
- 1891 Southcomb, Rev. H. G., M.A., Roseash Rectory, South Molton.
- 1882 SPRAGUE, F. S., Barnstaple.
- 1896 Square, J. Harris, Clarendon House, Kingsbridge.
- 1899 Square, J. Elliot, F.R.C.S., Portland Square, Plymouth.
- 1898 Stark, Robert, Ecclestone, Torquay.
- 1893 Stark, W. P., Hillstead, Basingstoke.
- 1899 Stawell, George, Penhallam, Torrington.
- 1868*STEBBING, Rev. T. R. R., M.A., F.R.S., Ephraim Lodge, The Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- 1901 Stevens, John, St. David's Hill, Exeter.
- 1898 Stevens-Guille, Rev. H. G. de C., Beaconside, Monkleigh, Torrington.
- 1900 Stiff, J. Carleton, Alfoxden, Torquay.
- 1898*St. Maur, Harold, Stover, Newton Abbot.
- 1885*Strode, George S. S., Newnham Park, Plympton.
- 1905 Strong, Leonard E., Yelverton, South Devon.
- 1896 Stuart, W. J., 6, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth.
- 1902 Stucley, Sir Lewis S., Bart., D.L., Hartland Abbey, Bideford.
- 1875*Sullivan, Miss, Broom House, Fulham.
- 1899 Symonds, F. G., Bank House, Blandford.
- 1896 Swansea Devonian Society (*per* S. T. Drew), Swansea.
- 1899*Tanner, C. Peile, B.A., Chawleigh Rectory, Chulmleigh.
- 1904 Tate, A. L. Holcombe, Dawlish.
- 1890 Tavistock Public Library, Bedford Square, Tavistock.
- 1900 Taylor, Alfred, Rasulia, Hoshangabad, C.P., India.
- 1886 Taylor, Arthur Furneaux, Ingleside, Hanwell, London, W.
- 1893 Taylor, J., J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S., 15, Lucius Street, Torquay.
- 1903 Thompson, Rev. William Henry, Parracombe Rectory, Barnstaple.
- 1903 THOMSON, BASIL H., H.M. Convict Prison, Princetown (PRESIDENT).

- 1868 THORNTON, Rev. W. H., B.A., Rectory, North Bovey, Morehampstead.
 1903 Tindall, J., Eaglehurst, Sidmouth.
 1905 Toms, Rev. F. W., Rectory, Combemartin, R.S.O., North Devon.
 1902 Tothill, Waring W., 1, Cambridge Park, Redland, Bristol.
 1869*Tothill, W., Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
 1904 Towell, Herbert T., Regent House, Teignmouth.
 1887 Treby, General Phillippa, J.P., Goodamoor, Plympton.
 1901 Tremlett, C. H., Fairpark, Exeter.
 1903 Treppin, Mrs. E., Elm Cottage, Sidmouth.
 1902*Trist, Pendarves, 11, Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington London, S.W.
 1887 TROUP, Mrs. FRANCES B., Beaumont House, Ottery St. Mary.
 1904 Tucker, Mrs. Allin, Blakesville, North Molton.
 1876 TUCKER, R. C., J.P., C.A., The Hall, Ashburton (H AUDITOR).
 1904 Tucker, Thomas, Hartley Road, Exmouth.
 1902 Tudor, Rev. Sub-Dean, Exeter.
 1905 Turner, Alfred, M.D., Plympton House, Plympton.
 1901 Turner, Rev. R., Vicarage, Colyton.
 1880 Turner, T., J.P., F.R.Met.Soc., Culmpton.

 1881 Varwell, H. B., 2, Pennsylvania Park, Exeter.
 1887 Venning, J. J. E., Penlee Gardens, Stoke, Devonport.
 1884 Vicary, W., The Knoll, Newton Abbot.
 1902 Vidal, Edwin Sealy, Fremington.
 1901 VINCENT, Sir EDGAR, K.C.M.G., M.P., Esher Place, Esher, Surrey
 per Cecil R. M. Clapp, Esq., 22, Catherine Street, Exeter.

 1893 WAINWRIGHT, T., North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple.
 1904 Walker, Col. D. Corrie, R.E., The Lodge, Western Southampton.
 1893 Walker, Robert, M.D., East Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.
 1895 Walpole, Spencer C., 10, Strathmore Gardens, London.
 1901 Ward, Rev. Joseph Heald, Silverton Rectory, Exeter.
 1889 Ware, C. F., Cobham, Rosebarn Lane, Exeter.
 1897 Watson, Richard Huxham, D.L., J.P., Brookfield, Totnes.
 1904 Watts, Francis, Laureston Lodge, Newton Abbot.
 1900 Watts, Mrs. R. J., Upcott Cottage, Highampton, North Devon.
 1900*WEEKES, Miss LEGA-, Sunny Nook, Rugby Mansion West Kensington, London, W.
 1901 Welch, Charles A., 11, Pemberton Square, Room 30 Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 1870*Were, T. Kennet, M.A., J.P., D.A., Cotlands, Sidmouth.
 1897 Western Yacht Club, The Royal, The Hoe, Plymouth.

- 1900*Wethey, Charles Henry, c/o The Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada.
- 1893 WHALE, Rev. T. W., M.A., Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath.
- 1873*Whidborne, Rev. G. F., M.A., F.G.S., Hammerwood Lodge, East Grinstead.
- 1872 Whitaker, W., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Assoc. Inst. C.E., F. San. Inst., 3, Campden Road, Croydon (*Corres. Member*).
- 1875 WHITE-THOMSON, Col. Sir R. T., C.B., J.P., Broomford Manor, Exbourne, North Devon.
- 1893 White, T. Jeston, 8, Maldon Road, Acton, London, W.
- 1897 WHITLEY, H. MICHELL, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- 1890*Wilcocks, Horace Stone, Mannamead, Plymouth.
- 1883*Willcocks, A. D., M.R.C.S., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1881*Willcocks, F., M.D., F.R.C.P., 14, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, London, W.
- 1877*Willcocks, G. W., M.Inst.C.E., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
- 1877*Willcocks, R. H., LL.B., 4, College Hill, Cannon Street, London, E.C.
- 1877*Willcocks, Rev. E. J., M.A., The School House, Warrington, Lancashire.
- 1876*Willcocks, W. K., M.A., 6, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
- 1904 Williams, F., The Firs, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1893 Willis, H., Lennox Lodge, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
- 1899 Willis, Mrs., Lennox Lodge, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
- 1893 Willmot, Miss, Mayfield, Budleigh Salterton.
- 1897 Wills, J., Dodbrooke, Littleover Hill, Derby.
- 1901 Winchester, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of (Herbert Edward Ryle, D.D.), Farnham Castle, Surrey.
- 1875*WINDEATT, EDWARD, Bridgetown, Totnes.
- 1896 WINDEATT, GEORGE E., Bridgetown, Totnes.
- 1896 Winget, W., Glen Almond, Cockington, Torquay.
- 1872*Winwood, Rev. H. H., M.A., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1884*Wolfe, J. E., 24, Belsize Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1905 Wollocombe, Rev. J. H. B., Lamerton Vicarage, Tavistock.
- 1898 Wood, R. H., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Belmont, Sidmouth.
- 1884*WOODHOUSE, H. B. S., 4, St. Lawrence Road, Plymouth.
- 1904 Woolcombe, Gerald D., Cranmere, Newton Abbot.
- 1901*Woolcombe, Robert Lloyd, M.A., LL.D., 14, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- 1886 Woolcombe, W. J., St. Maurice, Plympton.
- 1891 WORTH, R. HANSFORD, C.E., 4, Seaton Avenue, Plymouth.
- 1876 Wright, W. H. K., 4, Apsley Road, Mutley, Plymouth.
- 1895*WYKES-FINCH, Rev. W., M.A., J.P., The Monks, Chaddesley Corbett, Kidderminster; and North Wyke, near Okehampton.

1900 Yeo, Miss Mary E. J. Holsworthy, Rossi Street, Yass,
South Wales.

1900 Yeo, W. Curzon, 92, Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, Su

1895 Young, E. H., M.D., Darley House, Okehampton.

The following Table contains a Summary of the foregoing List

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Corresponding Member	1
Life Members	101
Annual Members	450
Total, 1st October, 1905	<u>555</u>

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