

ARCHÆOLOGY
OF
EASTERN DARTMOOR
—
G. W. ORMEROD



Robert Burnard,
Plymouth,
1891.

Robert Burnard

*Chagford Aug. 18th
1877*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEMOIRS

RELATING TO

THE EAST OF DARTMOOR.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF CHAGFORD.

RUDE STONE REMAINS.

TRACES OF TIN STREAMING IN THE PARISH OF CHAGFORD.

FALL AND RESTORATION OF THE DREWSTEIGNTON CROMLECH, AND

DESCRIPTION OF STONE CIRCLES AND AVENUES FORMERLY

EXISTING IN ITS VICINITY.

WAYSIDE CROSSES.

BY

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NOTICE.

The memoirs reprinted in the following pages contain in a condensed form, the Archæological Information relating to the Eastern side of Dartmoor, which has from time to time been communicated by the Author to various Societies.

Few persons probably now regard the "Rock Basins" as Archæological remains, and they are therefore here only slightly noticed. A long account of them is given in a memoir by the Author, in the "Quarterly Journal" of the Geological Society for 1859.

G. WAREING ORMEROD.

BROOKBANK, TEIGNMOUTH,
November, 1876.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE PARISH OF
CHAGFORD.

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

*(Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the
Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, 1876).*

ERRATUM.

Page 19, ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS, Line 15, for "British Archæological Association," read "Royal Archæological Institute."

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BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

(Read at Ashburton, July, 1876.)

*[Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the
Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. 1876.]*

A COUNTRY parish, remote, and until the last few years rather difficult of access, in most cases would not be an object of interest; but Chagford has for ages been a well-known and important spot, and in the following pages an attempt will be made to draw attention to portions of its history upon which I have hitherto scarcely touched, and which necessarily can only be noticed briefly here. The geological features of the district and the pre-historic period will only be occasionally referred to, as they have been already described in memoirs communicated to this or other societies. (Appendix, note A.)

Much information has been gathered from an imperfect series of accounts of various wardens and guilds, which extends from 1480, 20th Edward IV., to 1599, 41 Elizabeth, and are of the same general character as those at Chudleigh and Ashburton. There were thirteen different wardenships. 1. The wardens who under various names discharged the duties of the present churchwardens. 2. The high cross, who were mostly concerned in matters relating to lamps and lighting at the church, and at funerals. 3. The young men's store, or "howde," who had the management of the musical department at the church, and partly of the bells. 4. The wardens of our lady's store, and the wardens of the chapel; these were originally two wardenships, and became condensed into one; the wardens of the chapel were females, they had the care of the chapel, and sang. 5. The four men who had the supervision of all the accounts, and had equal power with the churchwardens. 6. The waywardens. 7. The market-wardens. 8. St. George's. 9. St. Nicholas'. 10. St. Salvy's. 11. St. Eligius'. 12. St. Anthony's. The duties of the five last mentioned were chiefly connected with the

brewing and selling of ale. 13. St. Katherine's. This was an important guild in connection with the parish. In 1536, when it was in its most flourishing state, ten parishes subscribed to it, and one year the prior of Tor Abbey made a donation. In 1530 it consisted of 145 brothers and 129 sisters, who paid a subscription of not less than twopence each. This guild rented the church-house, and had a field called Katherine's Hey. On the anniversary of their patron saint they had a celebration; and their funds seem to have been applied to that purpose, and the payment of a priest to pray for the souls of the fraternity, and to deliver an address from the pulpit. The annual salary of the priest was £5 6s. 8d., and five shillings for a chamber. This wardenship, and all those not connected with parish duties, seem to have virtually come to an end at the death of Henry VIII., although their names occur occasionally afterwards.

These accounts I have arranged in chronological order, and have prepared elaborate abstracts and indices to the same.

The name of this parish has been spelt in various ways. In *Domesday* it is written Chageford; and it appears in that way, or with an additional central "g," in most of the public records or conveyances up to 1472. In the parish accounts from 1487 to 1599 the name, with few exceptions, appears as Chageford, or Chagford. In the Hundred Roll of 3 Edward (1272) the name is spelt two ways in the same paragraph, "Thomas de Chagford, tenet, vill de Chaghford." In the taxation of Pope Nicholas (1285), the name is spelt "Schaggeford;" and in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. it appears as "Chaggford." The name has been generally written as Chagford, or Chageford, but most frequently as Chageford. The name is probably derived from the Cornish word "schaf," an adjective, meaning "rapid." (*Williams' Dictionary of the Cornish Language*.)

The greatest length of the parish is about six miles, from Whiddon Park on the north-east to near Kingsoven on the south-west, on the border of Dartmoor; the greatest breadth is about three miles and a half, taken in a direction from north to south through the town of Chagford. It contains, including commons, roads, houses, &c., 7492 acres, and of this amount nearly 3,000 acres are arable.

The elevation above the sea-level at the lowest point—the Teign at Whiddon Park—is in round numbers about 400 feet, and at Kestor, the highest point, about 1,400 feet. Granite underlies the entire parish. Tin lodes occur in several places, and that ore is found in small quantities in the brooks and

drains. The river Teign was formerly streambed for tin; and particulars of these workings were laid by me before this society at the meeting at Tavistock, in 1866. Doubtless it was on account of its central position on the eastern side of the Dartmoor range, and the existence of tin in the neighbourhood, that Chagford was selected, in 1328, as one of the stannary towns. In a writ enrolled amongst the letters patent, 10th Edward III. (1336), shortly before the creation of the Duchy of Cornwall, the charter is recited which former kings had granted to the tanners of Devon, authorizing them to sell at pleasure, and without impediment, all the tin duly weighed at the three coinage towns, Tavistock, Ashburton, and Chagford, upon payment of coinage dues. The enclosed lands, save for a short distance, do not extend to the forest of Dartmoor; and the intervening space has been occasionally a cause of dispute, the Duchy of Cornwall claiming rights over it not admitted by the inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes, who in their turn claim Venville rights on the moor, which are disputed by the Duchy. A cloud lies over the early history of this border-land. In places the remains, called by some sacred circles and avenues and Druidical remains, are found. These are now by Mr. Ferguson stated to have been probably erected in the first ten centuries of the Christian era, and to be perhaps the records of ancient battles. He says that there is no evidence of their being connected with Druidism. The small hut circles, which sometimes, as in the westerly portion of this parish at Teigncombe, form villages, are generally supposed to have been the dwellings of the tin streamers in early ages.

Until the Domesday Survey there is not any reliable historical evidence connected with this district. This parish has, from time immemorial, for parochial matters, been divided into the Chagford, Meldon, Teigncombe, and South Teign quarters. The manor of Chagford is situate in Chagford and Meldon quarters. A "Teigncombe" is mentioned in *Domesday*, but it is not certain whether Teigncombe quarter or some other place is meant: in this quarter is the manor of Colterew. In South Teign is the Prince's manor, or manor of Great Week, belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall. The courts-leet, or courts-baron, are held for these manors. There are reputed manors of Shapleigh and Rushford, but for these courts are not held.

In *Domesday*, A.D. 1086, it is stated that Dodo held lands in Chagford; and in the Exeter *Domesday*, that the Bishop of Constantine had a manor called Cagford, held by Dodo.

Hugh de Chagford and Isabella his wife had lands in Chagford in the 12th Henry III., 1210. In the hundred roll of Edward I., James de Moleton held the manorial rights at Chagford; but his name does not occur again. In the same roll it is stated that Thomas de Chagford held the vills of Chagford and Teigncombe as two fees, by homage and service, from Geoffrey de Canville, and Geoffrey from the king. In 1299 Thomas de Chagford sold the manor and advowson of Chagford, with other matters, to Simon de Wibbery for one hundred marks. The manor of Teigncombe, or Collerew, also passed to the Wibberys, as shown by various grants, and the calendar of *Inquisitiones post mortem*. In the inquisition, on the death of John Wibbery, 1399, it is stated that the privilege of grinding corn is held from the castle of Barnstaple. In the inquisition, on the death of Leva, the widow of John Wibbery, in 1439, the manor of Chagford and teneement of Collerew are mentioned. This property then went into the female line, and the manors of Chagford and Collerew are mentioned in the inquisitions on the deaths of several of their descendants. These two manors and the advowson then passed together through successive owners until the "Restoration," when Roger Whiddon sold the advowson of Chagford to Mr. William Hayter, the head master of Exeter school, in whose family it still remains.

A list of the incumbents, extracted for me by the late Dr. Oliver from the diocesan registry at Exeter, is placed in the Appendix. (Note B.)

This list commences with "Simon," who resigned the living in 1319. There have been thirty-four rectors, and one parson of the parish who held the living at the time of the Commonwealth. Two of these have been men of note, M. Lecerdekne, who died treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, in 1442, and John Hayter, who was inducted on March 1, 1779. Mr. Hayter had been a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and was a distinguished scholar. Disraeli, in the life of his father, Isaac Disraeli, prefixed to the *Curiosities of Literature*, speaks of Mr. Hayter as the classic antiquary who first discovered the art of unrolling the Herculaneum manuscripts.

The tithe rent-charge is £539 10s. 11d., and there are ninety-nine acres of glebe which lie near to the rectory. The rectory is a commodious building of comparatively recent date, and more suitable for the dwelling of the rector than one thus described in the terrier signed by the Rev. W. Read, the rector in 1680.

"To the parsonage-house itself there are two gardens

belonging; viz., one before the house, and another behind it; the both containing half an acre or more. A green on the foreshore of the house containing three quarters of an acre.

"The parsonage-house itself is covered partly with thatch and partly with shingle stone; all the walls belonging thereto are of stone. Its inner rooms are these: viz., one stone kitchen, two parlours planched both with oak; one pastry-house, one dairy, two cellars, and a little wash-house; nine chambers all planched with oak."

The church was dedicated, on July 30, 1261, by Bishop Branscombe: the patron is Saint Michael. It is a spacious building, and consists of a centre aisle, the easterly part of which forms a portion of the chancel, which extends beyond the body of the church, and two side aisles, which have chancels at their eastern extremities. The side aisles are separated from the centre aisle by octagonal pillars supporting five arches, north and south, of two chamfered orders. The shafts of the pillars are octagonal, and of single blocks of granite. The plinths rest upon bases, which project out about five inches beyond the plinths; some of these are octagonal and some circular. These bases do not occur at the two pillars at the entrance to the chancel, and the capitals to those pillars differ from the others. The bases of the two chancel pillars are now nearly concealed by the advanced step leading into the chancels. It seems probable that formerly the floor of the church was level from the western arch to the eastern side of the vestry door; but, judging from the screen-work and the Whiddon monument, a considerable period must have elapsed since the level of the chancel floor was raised.

The decorated geometrical window, with interlacing tracery at the west side of the tower, is of a similar character with windows erected in 1260, and is earlier than the windows in the body of the church; but the same pattern was used up to the beginning of the fifteenth century, which has been considered as the date of the windows in the aisles and east-end. The windows in the aisles are very simple—three-light, third-pointed, without tracery. The east window is five-light, flamboyant, with flowing tracery. From an entry in the returns of St. Mary of the chapel a conjecture may be formed as to the date when that window was added. A slight inspection of the church shows that there is every appearance of the body of the church having been erected at the same time; but in the returns of St. Mary of the chapel for 1482 there are entries containing the charges for building a chapel. This entry

contains the payments for laying the foundation and building, and for the crest of the gable, and it appears that two windows were inserted. This answers the description of the main chancel, the windows being the east window and the northerly window over the tomb of Sir John Whiddon. The window on the south side was added afterwards. Possibly up to 1482 the church did not extend further than the three aisles, and in that year a Mary Chapel was added. In 1531 (27th Henry VIII.) the church underwent a thorough repair. Slaters were employed for a fortnight on the roof, and a window was put in which had a beam above it, and must have reached up or nearly to the roof. No window in the church answers this description save one (now removed), in the worst style of that period, which was in the year 1531 placed on the south side of the chancel, and which doubtless was the window in question. A few fragments of painted glass remained in the upper part of the most easterly window on the north side of the body of the church until 1865. They consisted of a bold flowing pattern in yellow, with black lines, and have been considered as of the decorated style between 1272 and 1461. Within the last few years painted glass has been placed in several windows of the chancel; in 1860, in the east window, in memory of the Rev. W. Hames, formerly rector of the parish; in 1872, in the new window on the south of the chancel, in memory of Col. J. B. Turner and J. Evans, Adjutant of the 88th Regiment; in 1876, in the east window of the south aisle, in memory of Richard Leach Berry, Esq.; and in 1874, in the west window of the tower, in memory of Mrs. Jemima Hayter Northmore.

A fine arch opens from the centre aisle of the church into the tower. This was closed until 1870, when the organ was removed to a chamber at the north-east angle of the church, and the gallery was taken down. The tower is square, and embattled, with pinnacles at the angles; the buttresses consist of a pair standing on each side of the angle.

Bells are noticed in the returns of the wardens for 1480. In 1537 four bells were sold and new bells bought. The prices for which the old bells sold were as follows: The first bell, weighing 5 cwt. 51 lbs., for £4 18s. 2d.; the second, weighing 8 cwt. 18 lbs., for £7 5s.; the third, weighing 11 cwt. 56 lbs., for £10 6s.; the great bell, weighing 13 cwt. 10 lbs., for £12. From the inventory of church goods in the Public Record Office, London, 7th Edward VI., 1553, as stated by the Rev. H. T. Ellicombe in his *Memoir on the Church Bells of Devon*, it appears that at that date there were five bells at the church

of Chagford. In 1592 a bell was recast at Chagford. There are now six bells, all cast by Thomas Bilbie, of Collumpton; one of them in 1760, and the remainder in 1766.

There is a porch on the south side with a groined stone roof; and on the north side a projecting turret which contains the stairs that lead to the rood-loft.

Within the last few years, in consequence of opening the western arch and removal of the gallery, an organ-chamber has been built over the vestry at the north-east angle of the church. This is the only addition to the shell of the building that has been made; and it is satisfactory to add that the few slight changes that have been made in the external appearance of the church, such as replacing the wooden mullions in the windows with granite, and the large square panes with diamond-shaped, have been done with great taste, and for the most part they are simply the restoration to their original character of parts that had suffered from the fancies of the past clerical authorities.

In the interior of the church many changes have taken place, and a few of the most important will be noticed, and amongst these it is right first to mention the font. During the course of the alterations in 1865 the top of an old font was dug up in the church; it consisted of a square block of coarse granite, measuring on each side twenty-seven inches in length, and thirteen inches in height. On the sides a space of three inches and a half was left uncarved at each end, and the remaining part was occupied by three recessed circular arches. Each of these was formed by a bead one inch and a half wide; the inside perpendicular measure to the centre of the arch was six inches and a half, the width between the uprights was three inches and a half, and there was a space of one inch and a half below the beading at the base and above it at the crown of the arch; the space within the arch was recessed three inches and a half. The basin was circular, and eighteen inches in diameter. A cross within a circle had been carved on the top at each angle; but at a later date the basin and top had been covered with lead. The mouldings and general design resemble those used about A.D. 1160, and this probably was the original font of the church. These particulars, taken when the font was found, in April, 1865, have been set out fully, as the font was broken by the workmen. The remains are preserved in the garden at the rectory. It is not known when this font was buried, but probably it was the predecessor of one which was put up in 1762. This venerable relic was certainly not in keeping

with the fittings of the church at the middle of the last century. A pulpit mounted on an insulated arch then spanned the centre aisle, and an Ionic reredos of painted wood, with a semicircular pediment, erected in 1750, at the cost of fifteen guineas (£2 2s. paid by the rector, and £13 13s. by the parish), stood below the fine Gothic eastern window. This new font was of Portland stone, and in shape a swelled baluster, and was erected, in 1762, at the cost of three guineas. This was removed in 1859, Mrs. Hayter Hames having on the 29th April in that year presented the present granite font as a memorial for her daughter Kathleen. Over the centre and side aisles and chancels there are cradle roofs with ribs and bosses, and amongst the bosses there is one formed of three rabbits, so arranged that the three ears give the appearance of a pair to each animal. The same device occurs in the churches at Tavistock and Widdicombe-in-the-Moor. The whirlpool, or gorges, appears on various bosses, marking, as Mr. King observes, the time when the Gorges family had an interest in the parish. Many entries in the old accounts relate to charges in connection with the repairs of the church and carrying on public worship; there are a few for decorations and ornamental painting, and among the last named are charges for painting the rood-loft, commencing in the year 1524.

The rood-loft stairs are on the north side of the north chancel, and above is an opening, being the former entrance to the top of the rood-loft; and the line of the passage is shown by openings in the walls, on both sides of the chancel, between the arches of the chancel and the nave. The rood-loft must therefore have stood a little to the east of the position which the screens of the centre and side aisles formerly occupied; namely, the edge of the chancel step. That this position was comparatively recent is shown by the fact that when the plaster was taken off the north wall, in 1865, the northern end of the screen was seen to abut against the centre of a niche which had been concealed by the plaster. This niche, an architectural friend informs me, was probably part of the original church. Possibly, when the rood-loft was removed, portions of it were rearranged as screens. In 1865 the screens between the side chancels and the north and south aisles were found to be so decayed that they had to be removed; the central screen had been previously taken away. The parclose screens between the central and side chancels are crested with an Italian cornice, and still remain.

The various articles required by the Roman Catholic ritual seem to have been amply provided; altars were erected to St. Katherine, St. Mary, St. Eligius, and St. Anthony. There is no mention of one to St. Michael, the patron saint; but there was an image of him which probably stood out, as there was a charge for painting behind the figure. There was an image of the Trinity, and charges occur for putting up crosses, and making banners belonging to them. There are charges for candelabra and lamps—one of these was painted to burn at the altars—canopies, tabernacle and pix, corporals, desk, and Lent clothes; for vestments, the surplice, alb, and rochet are mentioned; for books, the Antiphoner, Bible, Le Boke, Gradual, Manual, Psalter, and Processional. In the time of Elizabeth, a Dictionary, Dowrish's Disputes, Paraphrase of Erasmus, Disputation of Doctors Jule and Hardyn, Communion Book, Bible, Common Prayer, and Prayers for the Queen's Majesty, were purchased. The Paraphrase of Erasmus was fastened by a chain; and in 1730 there is a charge of twopence for mending the chain to the Book of Martyrs. From the charge, in 1488, of twopence for a new nut for the clock, and frequent payments for repairs, it is evident that a clock has been at the church for very many years. The present clock, made by Benson, and striking the quarters, was put up by subscription in 1867.

In the time of Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, rapid changes took place in the internal arrangements of the church. In 1551 (5th Edward VI.) there are entries of the payment of eightpence for "spoiling of peintures," two-and-eightpence for taking down the altars in the church, and twopence for making a table to minister upon. In 1554 (2nd Mary) there is a charge of one-and-eightpence for setting up of the altars; and the next year there are charges of one-and-a-penny for setting up the "rowdelathe" and making of Saint Katherine's altar, sixpence for "mending of the Trinity," and four-and-sevenpence for putting up the high cross with board and nails. In 1560 (2nd Elizabeth) one-and-fourpence is charged for taking down the images, and sixpence for making of the communion-table.

In February, 1857, the plaster and whitewash were removed from the pillars and arches, and partially from the walls; and it was seen that several of the arches had been coloured in stripes of red, yellow, and blue, and that paintings had been made on the walls above the arches; but the "spoiling" had been done effectually in the time of Edward VI. When the rood-loft stairs were cleared out, in 1876, the heads of four

granite crosses were discovered. These were possibly placed there at this period.

After the Reformation, the only changes which I have been able to trace are of a recent date, and the most important have been already noticed. An organ, which is mentioned in 1574 (16th Elizabeth) as having eighty-two pipes, had disappeared, and the organist, who then had a salary of ten shillings a year, was, after the lapse of very many years, in 1812, represented by the leader of the parish choir, who was paid five pounds for instructing the singers, and a sum of about two pounds for bass-viol and other strings. The pews were high, ugly, and for the most part uncomfortable, and did not afford as much accommodation as the space that they occupied was capable of affording. At last a change took place; the pulpit was removed from its exalted situation in 1853, and placed by the southern chancel pillar. Mrs. Hayter Hames presented an organ, and the string-band ceased to play. The semicircular pediment that crowned the central portion of the entablature of the reredos was removed, and the remainder of that work of art was, in May, 1861, replaced by the present granite reredos, at the cost of the rector, the Rev. H. G. Hames; and, as before mentioned, a granite font was presented by Mrs. Hayter Hames in April, 1857. In 1865 the great step was taken; the church was re-seated, and the arrangement of the chancel was altered. Further changes have since taken place; the western gallery has been removed, and the arch opened to the tower, showing the western window. An organ chamber has been erected, and the plaster has been removed from the granite walls.

Opinions of course differ as to the correctness of some of these alterations, but when compared with other remote parish churches, this will hold a high position, and for that situation the parishioners are indebted entirely to the energy and, for the greatest part of the cost, to the liberality of the rector and his wife.

Before leaving this part of the subject a short summary may be added as to the probable age of the present church. It appears from the diocesan register that the church was consecrated in 1261. The window in the tower is the style in use in the thirteenth century. The old font and the niche preserved in the north wall are probably of about the same date. The architecture of the body of the present church is, however, of the fifteenth century. In the *Inquisitiones post mortem* there is a return dated 1439, taken on the death of Leva, the widow of John Wibbury, showing that she was

Lady of the Manor, and had the advowson, and another dated 1461, taken on the death of Leva, the widow of Thomas Bonneville, and heiress of John Gorges (grandfather of John Wibbury), showing that she was the Lady of the Manor, and had the advowson. After the death of Leva Wibbury this property passed in the female line to the Gorges, Bonville, and Coplestone families; and during the early part of that period it was in the hands of the following trustees: Alexander Champernowne, John Gorges, and John Gambon. From this it will be seen that the Gorges family had considerable interest in this parish between 1439 and 1461, and that, judging from the style of the architecture and the whirlpools or gorges on the bosses in the roof, it is probable that the present church was built during the early part of the fifteenth century, and that the great family of Gorges were the promoters of the building.

The markets and fairs belonged to the Lord of the Manor until 1564, when "Master Copplestone" sold them to the parishioners for ten pounds, subject to the rent of sixteen shillings, the amount which the parishioners had previously paid as tenants.

The date when the charter for the market was granted is not known. Mention is made in a return of the four men, dated 1574, of the "charters of the fairs and markets which appertain to the parishioners of Chagford" as being in their custody. Polwhele states that the charter was lost in a fire that destroyed the town at the close of the seventeenth century.

The parishioners, on purchasing the market, repaired and enlarged the market-house; and as there was a clerk to the market, it was probably of considerable importance in the district.

In the Stowe Library there was a tract entitled, "True Relation of the Accident at Chagford, in Devonshire." The book is in black letter, with a woodcut, and dated 1618.

The fall took place 6th March, 1617. The chamber in which the court was held, standing upon decayed pillars, sunk under a greater concourse than ordinary, and Mr. Eveleagh, the steward, and nine others, were killed. The following notice is extracted from the Parish Burial Register:

"Mem. These five persons next in order following wer slayne by the fall of part of the market-house of Chagford upon tin court daie sitting of the court, presently after dinner, on Friday, the sixth daie of March, 1617: John Cann, John Lillycrop, of Crediton; Gregorie Hele, of Colebrooke; William Adams, of Gidleigh; and Timothy Mole, of Ashburton."

A very picturesque, but very dilapidated, market-house

existed until July, 1862, when it was removed; and on the 28th of that month Mrs. Hayter Hames laid the north-east corner stone of a new building, erected by voluntary subscription, from the designs presented by Mr. Herbert Williams. This property still belongs to the parish, who pay a rent for the same to the lords of the manor.

The management of the roads was vested in four waywardens, one for each of the quarters into which the parish was divided; namely, Myldon quarter, the Town quarter, Tyncombe quarter, and Southtyn quarter, (the first return is dated 1567) and this arrangement continued until the parish became part of the Crockernwell highway district, under the Highway Act, 1862.

The repairs needful for the bridges were formerly done by the parish wardens, or the four men. The public bridges over the Teign are Dogamarsh, or Sandypark, Rushford, Chagford, Leigh, and Yeo. The three first-named were repaired at the parish expense from 1560 to 1592, as shown by the accounts.

Yeo Bridge consists of one arch, and was rebuilt by the parish in 1829-30. Leigh Bridge is of one arch. Chagford Bridge is mentioned by Leland; it has three arches, and is repaired by the county. Rushford Bridge consists of two arches; it consisted formerly of a narrow bridge, and has been widened. A stone formerly placed in the wall on the left of the river stated that this bridge was repaired by the county in 1690. Dogamarsh, or Sandypark Bridge, formerly stood a little distance higher up the river Teign than the position of the present bridge. This is of one arch, and was built, as I am informed, about the year 1816. According to Polwhele, the former bridge had three arches; this bridge is repaired by the county. All these are over the river Teign. At Holy Street Mill there is a private bridge over the Teign, belonging to the Rev. A. Whipham, consisting of two wooden platforms resting on a central pier, which rises about five feet above the general level of the stream. On 11th January, 1866, a heavy fall of snow took place, which was followed on the 13th by a high flood, which rose three feet above the centre pier, and washed away half of the bridge. The parish bridges over other streams are Crannaford Bridge, built in 1826; Langaford Bridge, rebuilt by the parishes of Chagford and North Bovey in 1839; and Forder Bridge, rebuilt by the parishes of Chagford and Moretonhampstead in 1840.

The old accounts occasionally throw a little light upon the

social habits of the parish at an early date. In 1513 the parish wardens paid thirtepenne for making a pageant, and in 1514 sixteenpenne and eightpenne for making five pageants; so it may be presumed that the pageant of the previous year was successful. In 1539 fourpenne was paid for mending a pageant; but it does not appear at what time of the year the exhibition took place. There were holidays at Whitsuntide; possibly the pageant was then performed. In 1544 eightpenne was paid to Warryn for playing on Whit-Sunday. The expenses at Whitsuntide would probably be covered by the profits on ale sold; these at that feast, in 1543, amounted to £5. The receipts for ale were so important that the parish wardens were sometimes called ale-wardens. Ale was also sold by the wardens of St. Katherine, St. Mary of the Church, St. Mary of the Chapel, St. George, St. Eligius, and St. Anthony; and the latest account is one of the young men's wardens in 1599, which is merely a statement that they had received fifty-eight shillings profit from the sale of ale during the year. The parish wardens had a caccubus, or chettle, which was let out for brewing, and similar vessels belonged to other wardens.

The chief occupations were apparently cattle and sheep farming and tin washing; the last I have noticed in a memoir read before this Association in 1866. In 1485 three fleeces of wool were sold for sixpenne; in 1540 an old ewe sold for a shilling; and in 1541 a sheep for one-and-fourpenne. Sheep were let for terms of years. St. Michael's wardens, in 1559, let Mr. Richard Loskye five sheep for the term of five years, to pay every year for the rent of them three shillings and fourpenne, and at the end of the term to yield again five sheep, or ten shillings for them, to the pleasure of the parishioners; and similar arrangements were made with other persons. In a list of the tithes, dated 15th March, 1584, every spallier (or man who worked for tin) paid a shovell penny. All parishioners, according to the list of tithes before mentioned, were to bring their tithing lambs upon the feast of St. Michael to the churchyard, and the tithe wool was to be brought to the church porch. Although the parson or his deputy was not there, it was sufficient tender. The parishioners were to pay tithe of wax and honey at the parsonage according to their conscience. The same document also states that the parson of the parish ought to yield a feast to the said parishioners on Tuesday in Easter-week, or allow twenty-six shillings and eightpenne for the same at the election of the said parishioners.

Labourers' wages from 1528 to 1574 were about fourpence a day; the skilled labour of carpenters and masons, from seven to tenpence.

Commencing in 1542, entries occur for several years relating to arms and military service. In 1542, and the five following years, there are charges for procuring and cleaning the "harnyse." In 1547 there is a charge for cloth and making of coats for the "king's need." There are entries in 1556 of three and a half sheffe of arrows, twelve shillings; three casketts for them, one shilling; and for feathering and heading, one shilling and fivepence. In 1558, of staves for bills; in 1559, of seven men's harnyss, three bows, three sheaf of arrows, and two bills; in 1561, of three bows and two swords; in 1564, of seven coats and six breeches made for the soldiers and carried to Exeter. A change now took place in the style of armament. In 1587 there are entries of two calivers and eighteen pounds of gunpowder; and from that time to 1599 there are notices of additional arms being procured; but bows and arrows are not mentioned. The last notice of arms is in 1599, when the entries are of gunpowder, match, cap to Morrion, bullet-bag, pike, and leather flask. This last entry is in connection with training at Chudleigh, where it had taken place twice before. At this muster two trained soldiers were paid, for two days' training, two shillings and eightpence, and the muster-master one shilling. Trainings had previously taken place at South Bovey, and several times at Exeter, Totnes, and Ashburton. Entries of a similar character appear in the Chudleigh accounts. It does not fall within the limits of this memoir to point out the probable connection of these armaments with the successive wars in which England was engaged, during the period from 1542 to 1599; but the following extract is worth notice: "1588. Paid T. Yolden, for riding to Exeter, before Sir R. Dennys and Mr. Carie, commissioners, and from thence to Newton to Mr. Raleigh, and from Newton back again to Exeter, before the said commissioners, four shillings." This Mr. Raleigh was probably Sir Walter. He was in 1587 appointed one of the commissioners to withstand any invasion, and had command of the forces in Cornwall, of which county he was lieutenant-general. In July, 1588, after the Armada had passed up Channel, he joined the British fleet with a small squadron.

The registers of weddings and deaths commence in 1598; and the baptisms are for several years entered in the marriage register, and these continue, with a few breaks, to the present time. The parish accounts recommence in 1722, and thus

the scanty annals are brought down to to-day. During the Commonwealth the "Registere" published the banns of marriage in three successive weeks, either on three Lord's-days at the close of morning exercise, or "three several market days between the hours of twelve and two." Up to 1657 most of the marriages took place before a county magistrate, but after that date generally before "German Golston," the parson of the parish.

During the period from 1599 to the commencement of the present century few matters of any consequence are chronicled. The most important was probably a skirmish that took place between the Royalist army, under Sir John Berkeley, and the Parliamentary forces quartered at Chagford, when Sydney Godolphin was killed. Clarendon mentions it as taking place in February, 1642; but in the burial register of January in the same year there is a memorandum of the burial of four strangers slain in the fight at Chagford: the day of the week and month have been written, but are now illegible. Sydney Godolphin was buried at Okehampton. The death, there called "the murder," of Sydney Godolphin is also mentioned in Lloyd's *Memoris*, 1648, p. 693.

The noble family of Prous resided for many generations at Way, and they took an active interest in parish matters. The names of John Prous, and Johanna his wife, appear on the list of the Fraternity of St. Katherine, between 1523 and 1530, as subscribing the highest sum—three shillings and fourpence. The name of John Prous, esquire, the only name to which esquire is added, appears in 1652 on the list of subscribers to the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts as subscribing a pound. In 1664 John Prous died, without male issue, and the old family disappeared from the parish. A monument to his memory is placed in the south chancel. In a room at Way, worked in plaster on the sloping sides of the ceiling, are crowned roses between the letters C. R.; and below the roses on one side are male, and on the other side female faces with pendants. On the flat of the ceiling there are intersecting squares, with roses at the central, and lilies at the side angles. On the wall at the end of the room, in the centre of a parallelogram formed by a raised bead, are the head and wings of a cherubim between the figures 1636, above are I 27 P, and below I 23 P. The I P doubtless refers to John Prowse, but I have not been able to discover the meaning of the dates; probably they chronicle deaths.

In 1555, Catherine, the widow of John Coplestone, was patroness of the living; and in 1564 "Master Coplestone"

sold the markets and fairs to the parish; the name then disappears.

In 1619, Sir John Whiddon was lord of the manor. The family of the Whiddons had lived at Chagford for certainly six generations before that date. Sir John Whiddon, grandfather to the Sir John Whiddon just mentioned, was serjeant-in-law 5th Edward VI., judge of Queen's Bench first Mary, and was knighted about 1554. By his first wife, a daughter of Sir W. Hollis, he had one daughter; and by his second, Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of W. Shilstone, he had six sons and seven daughters. He died 27th January, 1575, and was buried at Chagford. A large renaissance monument to his memory is placed on the north side of the communion-table. So marked and upright was the conduct of this eminent judge, that a black swan was granted to him as a crest, with the motto, *Rara avis in terris*. His grandson was knighted at the coronation of King James in 1603, and was patron of the living in 1618-19. He was buried 9th November, 1633; and his son Roger, in 1637, sold the advowson to Mr. W. Hayter, of Exeter. It seems probable that a younger son possessed Whiddon House, in this parish, adjoining the beautiful Whiddon Park, in the parish of Moretonhampstead; and that Sir John and the elder branch possessed the house now known as the Three Crowns, but in former days as the Black Swan. Shortly after the Restoration the Whiddon family became scattered, and disappeared from the parish. The manor then passed successively to various owners, and is now the joint property of Mr. Thomas Taylor Coniam and the Rev. Arthur Whipham.

The remaining family of importance was the Hores, or Hoares, of Rushford. The name appears in the list of wardens of St. Katherine in 1484, and the family seem to have taken an active part in parish work. This family settled at Rushford in the reign of Richard II., having married the heiress of that place. The family became extinct in its principal branch by the death of Charles Hoare, Esq., in 1726. The Rushford estate passed by sale from that family to the late Mr. Fellowes, and was sold by the Earl of Portsmouth to the trustees of Mrs. Hayter Hames.

There were apparently many small, unimportant estates in the parish. One of these, "Holy Street," well known from the picturesque water-mill brought into notice by Cresswick, has been regarded by some antiquaries as a place of note, from an idea that "Holy Street" meant *Via sacra*, and that it had been a processional road of the Druids. On this point

I will not enter further than to say that I have not been able to find the slightest evidence to confirm it.

At the commencement of the present century fresh animation took place at Chagford, consequent upon the establishment of large woollen mills by Mr. Berry, of Ashburton. As the large waggons belonging to these works regularly crossed over the high moorland country between those two places, it is evident that the road in that direction must have been good. Another line of communication passed from Bovey Tracey and Moretonhampstead to Okehampton, which was made a turnpike-road about the year 1836. The postal communication has for a long time been in advance of that afforded to many much larger places. Formerly the Falmouth mail passed by Crockernwell about eight o'clock in the evening of the day after it left London, and the letters left there were taken on next morning to Moretonhampstead, from which place they were brought on to Chagford, up to 1824, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. In 1824 a post-office was established at Chagford, and letters arrived daily at 8 a.m., having taken thirty-six hours in transit from London, twelve of these being the result of the arrival of the mail at Crockernwell too late in the evening to allow of the letters being at once forwarded to Moreton. When the Bristol and Exeter Railway was opened a mail-cart was established between Exeter and Moreton, which in 1854 was continued to Chagford, and London letters were delivered there about eighteen hours after leaving London. In 1857 a money-order office was established, and the electric telegraph is now in operation.

When the branch railway was opened to Moretonhampstead a great increase in the number of visitors to this beautiful spot took place, and for their accommodation many new houses have been erected, and substantial slated houses have replaced the picturesque but dilapidated old dwellings, where nearly every house had a character of its own.

Few places are so well supplied with good water as Chagford. The beautiful clear stream from the granite hills above the town, which formerly ran in an open channel through the chief streets, supplying the water for household purposes and receiving the drains from the houses and the garbage from the streets, is now preserved from pollution. In 1860 the advice of an able engineer was taken, and the town was perfectly drained, and the stream covered over. In 1869 the comfort of the inhabitants was further added to by the formation of a company, by which both the streets and houses are supplied with gas.

Those who remember the quaint old town, with its many thatched roofs and casement windows, may possibly look with some regret upon the alterations which have been made ; but they are only parts of a series of changes that are everywhere taking place. The fine old church still remains externally almost unchanged. The church-house, where the fraternity of St. Katherine held their meetings, and brewed their ale, still exists, now adapted to the purposes of the infants' school. With the advancement of the times, large parochial schools have been built ; and in the place of the chapels at Week, Teigncombe, and Rushford, built when only one religion was tolerated, places of worship have been erected by various sects of Nonconformists.

If we reflect upon the annals of this little town, we shall find that they form a parallel to the histories of the greatest cities in the kingdom. In every case there is a cloud over the early days. The Briton or the Roman generally appears first on the scene ; but here the vista extends far deeper into the past. The unknown dwellers in the hut circles on Dartmoor possibly streamed for tin many ages before that period. Doubtless the Briton dwelt here ; but of the Roman, save in a few coins, there is no trace.

The Norman invasion is a fixed point from which the chronicles of most places start on equal footing. There was a great lord at Chagford ; he had the power of life and death. Families increased, and fresh wants soon arose, consequently the estates of the great lord became divided, and his power declined. Then civil wars and religious differences took place, and political and family dissensions caused the divisions to increase.

A torpor then succeeded until the latter days, when the results of trade and manufactures gradually ramified in every direction. And now at Chagford, as elsewhere, many of the least important relics of the past are gradually giving place to the fashions of the day ; but at the same time, those which are solid and valued have been cared for.

If the records had been preserved, a story similar to that of which an outline has here been given could have been told of most places ; but too often no care has been taken of these valuable but apparently trifling documents. That which has here been written will probably of itself not be of much importance ; but it will serve as a means of preserving a key to information, which possibly may sometime become useful in connection with the history of the county.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEMOIRS.

"SUPPOSED British and Druidical Remains in the Parishes of Chagford and Gidley, and the adjoining part of Dartmoor."—*Report of Plymouth Institution*, 1858.

"Hut Circles on the Eastern side of Dartmoor."—*British Archæological Association*, 1864.

"The Accounts of the Wardens of Chagford from 1480 to 1559."—*Report of Teign Naturalist Field Club*, 1870.

"The Fall and Restoration of the Cromlech at Drewsteignton, in the County of Devon, 1862."—*Devon. Association*, 1871.

"Notice of Pre-historic Remains formerly existing near Drewsteignton Cromlech."—*Devon. Association*, 1872.

"What is Grimspound?"—*Devon. Association*, 1872.

"On the Fall and Restoration of the 'Spinster's Rock,' or Cromlech, in the Parish of Drewsteignton; and of Stone Circles and Avenues formerly existing in its vicinity."—*British Archæological Association*, 1873.

"Notes on Rude Stone Remains situate on the Easterly side of Dartmoor."—*Read before the Royal Archæological Institute*, 30th July, 1873. [Privately printed.]

"Wayside Crosses in the District bordering on the East of Dartmoor."—*Devon. Association*, 1874.

GEOLOGICAL MEMOIRS.

"Rock Basins in the Granite of the Dartmoor District."—*Q. J. Geological Society*, 1859.

"On the Occurrence of an Earthquake along the Northerly edge of the Granite of Dartmoor District, 28th September, 1858."—*Q. J. Geological Society*, 1859.

"On some Veins of Granite in the Carbonaceous Rocks on the North and East of Dartmoor."—*Q. J. Geological Society*, 1859.

"Traces of Tin Streaming in the vicinity of Chagford."—*Devon. Association*, 1866.

"Carboniferous Beds adjoining the Northern edge of the Granite of Dartmoor."—*Devon. Association*, 1867.

"On the Geology of the Valleys of the Upper Part of the River Teign and its Feeders."—*Q. J. Geological Society*, 1867.

"On some of the Results arising from Bedding, Joints, and Spheroidal Structure of the Granite on the Eastern side of Dartmoor."—*Q. J. Geological Society*, 1869.

NOTE B.

RECTORS OF THE PARISH OF CHAGFORD.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.		NAME.
1319	16th October . .	Simon.* Laurence de Wilbury.† Thomas de Fulford.*
1382	18th July . .	John Tolthorp.‡
1384	18th May . .	Robert Burgess.†
1391	27th April . .	William Mayon.§ John Lydeford.*
1429	5th January . .	Robert Chirbury.
1434	30th September . .	Michael Lecerdekne.‡
1440	2nd April . .	William Ford.†
1447	28th March . .	Thomas Coplestone.
1470	29th May . .	Richard Stoye. Edward Wylughby.*
1508-9	17th March . .	William Trugge.
1517	18th July . .	Robert Becansawe.
1525-6	28th February . .	Robert Weston.
1531	10th October . .	Francis Coplestone. Robert Harneman.*
1555-6	23rd March . .	Robert Fisher. John Slaughter.
1618-9	23rd March . .	John Dynham.
<i>Commonwealth</i> . .		<i>German Goldston, Parson of the Parish.</i>
1662	21st October . .	George Hayter.¶
1680	4th May . .	William Read.
1701-2	6th January . .	George Hayter.†
1729	2nd April . .	Thomas Rennell.
1742	29th September . .	Joshua Hayter.†
1771	15th November . .	Joshua Worth.
1779	1st March . .	John Hayter.†
1810	8th December . .	William Moore.†
1819	13th January . .	George Hayter Hames.
1821	11th January . .	William Hames.
1852	5th August . .	Hayter George Hames.†

* Institution not recorded. † Admitted on resignation of predecessor. ‡ Exchanged with predecessor. § Cause of vacancy not recorded. || Admitted on death of predecessor. ¶ Admitted on deprivation of G. Goldston.

RUDE STONE REMAINS

SITUATE ON THE

EASTERLY SIDE OF DARTMOOR.

BY

G. WAREING ORMEROD, ESQ., M.A., F.G.S.

Not Published.

EXETER :

PRINTED BY WILLIAM POLLARD, NORTH STREET,
1876.

NOTICE.

The following Memoir was prepared at the request of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and was read at a Meeting of that Society at Exeter, on July 30th, 1873.

The plans of the remains figured in Plates I and II were made by the Author. The Plan of Grimspound is a reduction of an unpublished map made in 1829, under the direction of the late Rev. J. H. Mason, of Widdicombe-in-the-Moor.

Various friends being desirous of possessing this Memoir, a few copies have been printed for private distribution.

BROOKBANK, TEIGNMOUTH,
March, 1876.

NOTES ON "RUDE STONE REMAINS"

SITUATE ON THE

EASTERLY SIDE OF DARTMOOR,

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, ESQ., M.A., F.G.S.

Polwhele's "History of Devonshire," and Rowe's "Dartmoor," are the works to which persons wishing to study Dartmoor should refer. Polwhele gives more correct descriptions than Rowe, but the last named author has embodied so much information in his work, and that in a manner so easily to be referred to, that any inaccuracies of which he is guilty are more than balanced. Both of these authors ascribe the origin of most of the remains to the Briton or the Druid. Rowe, in his "Perambulation of Dartmoor," classes the monumental relics under fifteen heads, viz.: 1st, The Circular Temple or Sacred Circle; 2nd, The Stone Avenue or Parallelithon; 3rd, The Cromlech; 4th, The Kistvaen; 5th, The Barrow or Cairn; 6th, The Rock Pillar; 7th, Huts; 8th, Pounds; 9th, Trackways; 10th, Tracklines; 11th, Bridges; 12th, Forts; 13th, Rock Idols; 14th, Logan Stones; and 15th, Rock Basins. In the following pages most of these will be noticed, but not in the above order. In the district to which this memoir is limited there are not any remains of "Forts." Wooston and Cranbrook Castles in the parish of Moretonhampstead, and Preston Berry in the parish of Drewsteignton, are well worthy of examination, but are of a character distinct from the "Rude Stone Remains."

Dartmoor with its adjuncts is estimated as being about twenty-two miles from N. to S., and twenty from E. to W., and containing more than 130 000 acres of land (*Rowe*, p. 2, edit. 1856). The forest of Dartmoor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, and is situate in the parish of Lydford. Amongst the muniments of Exeter Cathedral there is a Saxon Perambulation of Dartmoor supposed to be of the ninth century. In a

memoir by Mr. C. Spence Bate, printed in the *Transactions* of the Devon Association for 1872, there are copies of a Perambulation of Dartmoor taken in 24 Henry III., 1240, of the presentment of a Survey Court of A.D. 1609, and of a map of the forest of uncertain date, but which has been placed between the thirteenth and late in the fifteenth century. The perambulation and presentment are also printed in the appendix to Rowe's "Dartmoor." The Duchy of Cornwall claims, and occasionally exercises, manorial rights over the wastes between the forest proper and the inclosed lands in the adjoining parishes, so that, although the general line of the present boundary can be identified with that shown in the above perambulation, the exact line cannot in some places be traced. As regards the district popularly known as Dartmoor, this may be considered as marked by the great granite field of Devon, and to the peculiarities of this rock the geologist ascribes the forms of several of the remains which have been regarded by some as the work of the Druid.

The granite of Dartmoor is intersected by perpendicular lines of parting, running in directions nearly north and south. These are crossed nearly at right angles by other lines, which often have an inclination. Along these lines disintegration takes place, and the forms of the tors can in most cases be clearly traced to that cause. To the same action the smaller insulated rocks are due; thus, Bowerman's Nose, near Manaton, a rock described by Carrington as

"A granite God,
To whom, in days long flown, the suppliant knee
In trembling homage bowed,"

the Geologist regards as the remaining part of a mass of granite shaped into its present form by the intersection of lines of parting; the upper portions have fallen away, and lie scattered around it on the hill side. Watern Tor is another example; this tor is shaped by the intersection of the two systems of lines, and is again cleft into three by the north and south; it is situate in a part of the moor rarely visited, and probably for that reason this imposing tor has escaped being also made into a "Granite God." Granite also has a spheroidal structure, and to this peculiarity the rounded forms that so often occur in the coarse granite are mostly due. "The Logan, or Rocking Stones," seem, as a general rule, to have been poised by one or both of the above named structural peculiarities. Thornworthy Tor is an example of joint action; a mass of granite left by the lines of parting has been

rounded by atmospheric or aqueous action on the spherical structure. At Ripon Tor, the shaft is caused by lines of parting, but it is not evident how the oscillating top was placed in position. The Logan in the Teign is due to a different cause; this stone, and that on which it rests, are of granite probably transported to the position they now occupy on carbonaceous rocks by glacial action, of which there is clear evidence in the vicinity.

"The Rock basins" have also been claimed by the geologist. Those on Dartmoor rarely occur on the crystalline granite to the north of the North Teign, but are met with in a belt of comparatively coarse granite between that river and the Dart. This area has been examined by myself, and 75 basins exist, varying in diameter from 11 inches by 10 to 10 feet by 20, and in depth from two inches to five feet. The largest perfect basin is at Kestor, and measures in diameter 96 inches by 80 and 31 inches in depth. The rock basins are caused by atmospheric or aqueous action on granite at places where the mineralogical character of that rock will not resist decay. These points are treated upon fully in memoirs by myself "On the Geology of the upper part of the Valley of the Teign" (*Quarterly Journal*, Geol. Soc., vol. 28, p. 418), and "On the Rock Basins in the Granite of the Dartmoor District" (*Quarterly Journal*, Geol. Soc., vol. 15, p. 15), read before the Geological Society; and Mr. Rupert Jones, Professor of Geology, at Sandhurst, in a "Note on some Granite Tors," printed in the August number of the *Geologist* for 1859, fully agrees with the opinions expressed in the above papers as to the origin of the rock basins. This opinion has however not passed unchallenged, as in the *Geologist* for 1859 (p. 369), Mr. F. E. Drake, after expressing his disagreement with opinions of Professor Jones, Dr. McCulloch, and myself, states that "these rock basins were undoubtedly at one time all circular, and were equally the work of Druidic hands." It is not denied that *if* rock basins, logan stones, and upright masses of rock were used in religious ceremonies, these remains may have been applied to such purposes, and if such was the case their existence on Dartmoor may have induced persons using them to settle there; the geologist only expresses his opinion that the above were shaped into form by natural, not artificial means.

"The circular huts" are the relics which appear most frequently, and the tracklines, which are simply the foundations of old enclosures, generally occur in connexion with them. These huts are met with for the most part in groups,

or villages, each hut standing detached, with a few adjoining fields or enclosures annexed thereto; the entrances to the huts face from south-east to south-west, and the upright stone slabs, or jambs of the entrance, often remain. The interior consisted of thin slabs of granite, set on end, and well bedded in the ground, the sides of these stones touching at the bottom; occasionally within and placed against the base of these, and running round the huts, there are pavements formed by flat flags of granite laid horizontally. Outside the lining of upright flags a wall is formed, generally of irregular blocks of stone roughly piled together with earth between them; occasionally, but very rarely, the stones are laid in courses. The interior diameter varies from nine to thirty-six feet, the ruins occasionally are four feet in height. These huts, for the most part, occur upon level ground, but sometimes they have been built in excavations on the hill sides.

The huts in the district between Cawsand and Rippon Tor, a distance of about twelve miles, I examined and mapped in the summers of 1857 to 1864; in the last named year I communicated a memoir to the Archæological Association, which is printed in the Journal of that Society; previously, in 1858, I read a minute account of the hut village at Teigncombe near Chagford, to the Devon and Cornwall Institution at Plymouth, of which an abstract is printed in the Report of that Society for the same year. The huts between Cawsand and Rippon Tor, I consider as forming four villages, a solitary hut rarely occurs in the district just noticed, and a few huts will be met with occasionally at old tin stream works, as at Taw Marsh. Commencing at Cawsand, (1792 feet above sea level,) the remains of circles, a kistvaen, and pounds may be seen, but no huts. A large cairn has been built in recent times, by the Ordnance Survey, for the purposes of triangulation, and possibly any huts that formerly existed have been used in forming it. On the south of Cawsand, and near Shellstone Tor, there have been several huts, but few only now remain; of these, the interior diameter varies from 30 to 33 feet. At Endsworthy, or Buttern Down, a little to the south, several huts have been destroyed, but fourteen remained varying as to the interior diameter from 23 to 36 feet. At Endsworthy one hut has an interior chamber, partitioned off by a wall which does not reach from side to side, the two ends being turned back at an obtuse angle; there is also apparently a chimney in this hut: Plate I. Near to it are the foundations of a building in the form of a parallelogram, divided into three compartments by cross walls. Along this

district there are traces of tin streaming, and possibly the house in the shape of a parallelogram was for sorting, and storing the tin, and the hut with a chimney a smelting-house. With the exception of Craber Pound near Gidley village, an enclosure to which the cattle are driven from the moor in autumn, and of which the date is unknown, no remains occur until near the junction of the Walla brook and North Teign river. Here a bridge, called by Rowe "one of the primitive bridges," (page 19,) crosses the Walla brook, it consists of a slab of granite about fifteen feet long, nearly three feet wide, and twenty inches thick, this at the ends rests on stone walls, which form the side of a cutting through which the Walla brook runs.

From the appearance of the country it is quite plain that the North Teign and Walla Brook formerly ran into a large shallow morass lying between the gorge of the North Teign, near Scorhill Tor, and the range on which Watern Tor stands. This morass has been streamed for tin, and to drain off the water, one cutting has been made from above the Tolmen or Holed Stone, on the North Teign above Scorhill, in a westerly direction, through a projecting tongue of land to the point where the North Teign enters the morass, and another cutting diverges from this near the Tolmen in a northerly direction and passes under the above mentioned bridge. Both of these cuttings are contained between perpendicular walls at some places about seven feet high. This slab was therefore probably put in its present position as a bridge when the tin streaming was carried on, or prior to the time of Queen Elizabeth, as judging by the entries in the old accounts at Chagford, tin streaming in this part of Devon had then begun to fall into disuse. About two miles higher up on the North Teign there is another bridge, called by Rowe "Primitive Cyclopean" (p. 96); this is on the road or track leading to a farm (about 1450 feet above the sea level), probably built during the last century. This bridge is very perfect; it has a centre pier and two openings, and the edges of the stones and pier are for the most part angular, and as that would not have been the case with a bridge that had been exposed many ages to the snow and frosts and storms of such a high part of Dartmoor it is probable that this bridge cannot boast of much antiquity. As the track merely leads to the Farm, it is probably not of an earlier date than that building. There is a well-known bridge of the same description on the East Dart at Post Bridge, erroneously stated by Rowe to have four openings, (p. 60) but really having three,

and one of the horizontal slabs has fallen. This is on a main line of road across the Moor, a track which, from the nearness of the old Tin workings at Vitifer, must have been used for many ages; here the edges of the granite are for the most part rounded and worn. The Rev. E. Bray, in the "Tamar and Tavy," (vol. i, p. 299) says that "Post Bridge was probably erected by Aboriginal Britons," possibly it was built originally at a very remote period, but merely on account of the washing away of the bed of the river it must have been rebuilt several times since that date. Neither as to the age of this bridge nor of that at Bellever lower down on the same stream can I venture to give even a suggestion. Bridges of slabs of granite varying in size from those just mentioned to a small single slab, occasionally formed by an old cross, are found constantly along the borders of Dartmoor.

At Tar Steps on the borders of Exmoor, there is a bridge over the river Barle which consists of sixteen openings, through which the river passes, and three dry openings on the right bank, the total length fifty steps. The pillars or piers are formed of flags laid horizontally, and long slabs extend from pier to pier in a manner similar to the bridge at Post Bridge. These slabs were the cheapest and most easily procured material of the district, but the picturesque appearance of these rough bridges has probably caused persons unaccustomed to such masses of stone to ascribe more importance to them than they really deserve.

Returning to Walla Brook, about 150 yards to the north east of the stone bridge the Longstone, Gidley or Scorhill circle is situate; this is about ninety feet in diameter, and consisted in 1858 of twenty-nine stones erect, and two prostrate. One stone was 8 foot high, and another 6 feet, but few of the remainder exceeded three feet in height; it would require about twenty stones to complete the circle. This is one of the largest and most picturesque circles on the Moor, and forms the most northerly end of a series of remains that extends to Fernworthy circle, and thence to the two adjoining circles at Grey Wethers. These two circles last mentioned are however the most easterly of a series of adjoining circles that occur along the south of Dartmoor and will be referred to hereafter. From the right bank of the Teign, the westerly wall of Batworthy enclosure extends in a south easterly direction about two thirds of a mile, this wall is probably formed partly from the adjoining Hut circles and stone avenues. (Plate II.)

The easterly avenue commences near the southerly end of

the Batworthy enclosure, and can be traced 140 yards in a southerly direction, where two tall terminal stones, one now fallen, mark the place where this avenue joined the triple circle. About thirteen yards to the west of the terminal stones another avenue commences, and runs 140 yards in a NNW. direction, pointing on the Gidley circle. The triple circle consists of three concentric circles: in the outermost ten stones remain, in the second six, and in the third eight, and three stones stand in the centre. The diameter of the outer circle is twenty-six feet. of the second twenty, of the third three feet. A third avenue commences about twenty-five yards to the south-west of the triple circle, and extends 110 yards to the ruins of a kistvaen. About eighty yards to the south of the kistvaen a fourth avenue begins, and extends 126 yards to a rough stone pillar, "The Longstone," that marks the junction of Dartmoor Forest and the parishes of Chagford and Gidley. From that point (in 1858) the small pits were still to be seen in the turf that marked the places from whence the stones that formed a fifth avenue, 217 yards in length, had been taken, together with two stones of the "Three Boys," to build the walls of Thornworthy enclosure. The "Three Boys" were most probably a cromlech, the only cromlech in the district with the exception of that at Drewsteignton. The uprights at the "Three Boys" were five feet apart, forming a triangle; the remaining stone is four feet six inches high. Between the "Three Boys" and Fernworthy circle, and again on the southerly side of that circle, there are slight traces of avenues. These avenues are from three to four feet wide, and formed of low stones. The "Three Boys" and the avenue to it were first noticed in a paper on the "Remains in the Parishes of Chagford, Gidley, and part of Dartmoor," which I communicated to the Plymouth Institution on the 5th April, 1858. Fernworthy circle, in 1858, consisted of twenty seven stones, of which twenty-six were erect and one fallen. About fifty yards to the west of the three avenues that end respectively at the triple circle, the Kistvaen, and the Longstone, but not quite parallel to them, there are three lengths of low wall, and on the opposite side of the shallow valley is the large hut village of Teigncombe. I am not able to make any suggestions of my own as to the dates when, or the purpose for which these remains were erected. Mr. Ferguson, in his "Rude Stone Monuments," writes (p. 21): "So far as negative evidence goes, it is complete in showing that the megalithic circles did not exist in the time of the Romans,

and that they were not temples;" and further (p. 27): "that they were generally erected by partially-civilized races after they had come in contact with the Romans, and most of them may be considered as belonging to the first ten centuries of the Christian era."

Mr. Ferguson mentions (p. 55) the remains at Merrivale Bridge, and refers to those just described as being of a similar nature, and states, that to the question for what purpose they were erected, the only answer that occurs to him is that "these stones are intended to represent any army or two armies drawn up in battle array, most probably the former; but if we consider them as the first and second line drawn up to defend the village in their rear, the whole seems clear and intelligible. The circle in front would then represent the grave of a chief, the long stone the grave of another of the 'Menu' people, and the circles and cromlech the burial places of those who fell there." This is written of Merrivale, but is equally applicable to the remains on Shuffle Down; and he adds, "There are several others on Dartmoor all of the same character, and not one from which it seems possible to extract a religious idea."

Before quitting the subject I will add that the remains on Shuffle Down extend from the north to the south Teign, a distance of about two mile and a-half, and, as a military position, cut off the easiest access from the northern part of Dartmoor to the upper part of the valley of the Teign and the adjoining hut village of Teigncombe. The existence of huts along the westerly side of Batworthy enclosure has been mentioned. The hut village of Teigncombe is situate on the high ground to the east of the first part of the remains just described, and extends from the north nearly to the south Teign. It contains now thirty-one huts, which measure from nine to thirty-six feet interior diameter; many have without doubt been destroyed: Plate 2. This village, with the exception of a few huts, lies to the east of an old wall or track line, that extends from the easterly side of Batworthy enclosure by Kestor (1,417 feet above sea level) to near Middletor.

On the northerly part between the Teign and Kestor there appears to have been only one entrance through this wall from the moor, and this was by a road walled on both sides that went directly to the Round Pound, and then taking a turn passed along the top of the abrupt right bank of the Teign. With the exception of the Round Pound no huts adjoin this road, but two stand back from it, with small enclosures intervening, and approached by side roads.

Another road, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, runs nearly parallel to that just mentioned; this does not approach within 150 yards of the boundary wall, and several huts closely adjoin it.

The Round pound, and a very similar erection at Bovey Combehead, which will be noticed hereafter, are the most important huts in the district included in this memoir. The Round pound (Plate 1.) consists of two enclosures, the outer is an irregular triangle, the inner a circle situate near the northerly angle of the triangle. The wall of the outer enclosure has fallen, and lies a confused mass about six feet in diameter. The inside measure from the apex to the centre of the base is about ninety-five feet, there were two entrances, one on the south side, and the other opening upon the road from the moor just mentioned. The circular enclosure is in the interior, and is about thirty-four feet in diameter, the wall where perfect is about five feet in diameter. The space between the circular hut and outer wall is divided into six courts, in one of these there is a hut circle about ten feet in diameter, in another a triangular enclosure. The wall of the circular enclosure externally is built in courses of stone without mortar. About 100 yards to the south of this pound there are the foundations of some remains which I have named the Square Pound (Plate 1). The entrance faces the Round pound, and on one side there is a hut, this entrance leads into a triangular enclosure of fifteen square perches, and the rest of the remains consist of some small enclosures, and two huts, one of these is nine feet in diameter in the middle of a small nearly square enclosure. No huts come within 100 yards of either of these pounds. Possibly the Round pound was the dwelling of the chief person of this village, and the square pound a cattle fold and store house. Between Teigncombe and Fernworthy, at Frenchbere, Thornworthy and Methersel, there are a few huts; at Fernworthy, on the upper part of the South Teign, there are ten huts with enclosures, but there is not anything remarkable save one hut fifteen feet in diameter, placed nearly in the centre of a quadrangular enclosure of 48 by 93 feet; these places nearly adjoin, and probably formed part of Teigncombegroup. At the distance of about a third of a mile to the east of Fernworthy the huts commence again, and a line of them reaches at irregular intervals from Lakehead by Shapley common, to Bovey Combehead, that being the easterly edge of a large district which extends to Vitifer and the Dart, and which was formerly well covered by huts.

At Bovey Combe Head there are remains very similiar to

those at the Round pound; there is the foundation of a circular house twenty-five feet in diameter, which is situate in an irregular circular enclosure, from which it is distant at the furthest point sixty-three, and at the nearest thirty-seven feet. This enclosure has been divided into courts, of which four can be traced. (Plate I.) About forty feet from the south side of the outer enclosure, a wall runs 340 feet in length, and at the distance of eighteen feet from this another wall; about seventy feet from the easterly end of these there is a hut circle occupying the distance between the walls, and at the westerly end there are traces of a strong building having the north east angle rounded off, and the other angles rectangular, and the interior circular. These remains stand in a commanding position near the summit of the pass leading from Vitifer to North Bovey, and probably this, like the Round pound, was the habitation of the chief person of a large district. In this vicinity are King's Oven above Vitifer, and Grimspound, which will be noticed hereafter.

On Hameldon to the south of this place are several barrows; one of these was opened by Mr. Spence Bate in the year 1872 and an account is given in the *Transactions* of the Devon Association for that year. Between Bovey Combe Head and Honey Bag Tor, distant about two miles, I am not aware of the existence of any huts. At the last named place, as the late Dr. Croker informed me, foundations of huts existed, but I have not been able to find them; at Tor Hill in the same vicinity there are a few huts, and enclosures arranged according to a very regular plan; one hut consists of two concentric semicircles, being the only example of a hut of that form with which I am acquainted. (Plate I.) Mr. Rowe in a paper printed in the *Transactions* of the Plymouth Institution in 1830, writing of this district, says "the western side of the hill looking toward Widdicombe has some erect circles of stones closely set, in the act of being demolished for repairing the road." Dr. Croker informed me that within his memory huts existed near Swallerton Gate on the Chagford and Ashburton road, and of these no traces I believe now exist. Thus four groups or villages exist along this line, they are separated by breaks in the country, and not by Parochial or Manorial boundaries. At the first, the chief house is the hut with the chamber; at the second, the Round Pound; at the third, the remains at Bovey Comb Head, and at the fourth, the double semicircle at Tor Hill, the Round Pound and Bovey Combe Head being the chief stations. Huts also

occur in many places on and adjoining to Dartmoor which do not come within the limits of this paper. I am not aware of any local tradition as to the date when, or the purposes for which they were built, but they accompany the workings for tin. Where the traces of searches for that metal are extensive the huts are numerous, where they are but slight the huts are few, and I believe that these rude huts were the dwellings of the old workers and washers of tin, an opinion which I stated in a paper relating to this district read before the Archæological Association in 1864, and which I find had been previously expressed by Mr. R. J. King of Crediton, in his Historical sketch of "The Forest of Dartmoor and its Borders," published in 1856, a work which I had not then read. It is probably useless to speculate when these huts were first erected; if Mr. Ferguson is correct in the idea that the circles and avenues show where battles have taken place in defence of a village in the rear, ("Rude Stone Monuments," p. 55), the huts at Teigncombe would have been in existence during the first ten centuries of the Christian era, and as the streaming for tin in the district near Chagford appears to have in a great measure ceased by the time of Queen Elizabeth, the time between those periods may probably be taken as that when the huts were abandoned.

Along the line of country which we are considering enclosures occur which are called "Pounds;" these differ in shape and character, and a few will be noticed. Rowe in his "Dartmoor," (p. 88) mentions particularly one near Throwleigh, where the wall of the average thickness of seven feet was laid in courses, but I have not found it; probably like the neighbouring huts it has been removed for building purposes.

On Shuffle Down, near Teigncombe, one pound has three sides straight, and the fourth semicircular, and measures 93 feet by 75; another in the same neighbourhood is in the form of a rude spherical triangle, (Plate I.) These and similar enclosures are, I believe, universally allowed to have been pounds or shelters for sheep and cattle, like the "Stells" of Scotland. Opinions differ as to the purpose for which Grimspond was erected; Polywhele in his History of Devon (vol. i., page 151,) writes that he considers it was one of the principal temples of the Druids; Rowe in his Perambulation of Dartmoor (page 55) says that it was a complete specimen of an ancient British settlement, and provided with means of protracted defence; and Sir Gardner Wilkinson, in a paper on the "British Remains on Dartmoor" (*Journal of Archæological Association*, vol. 18) agree with that opinion. Dr. Croker,

of Bovey Tracey, in "The Guide to the Eastern Escarpment of Dartmoor" (p. 5) wrote that it could hardly have been an encampment on account of its situation in a valley. Mr. Shortt, in his "Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Devonienensis," published about 1841, after mentioning other remains on Dartmoor, writes: "Pounds which contain circular walled huts were probably inclosures or fenced places of shelter against wild beasts, for the purpose of penning sheep, and may have been rustic hamlets of the simple aborigines of Dunmonium in remote times, and repositories of corn." Grimspound measures within the enclosure 154 yards from north to south, and 121 from east to west, and is nearly oval. It contains, exclusive of the outside wall, four acres statute measure, and, including the wall, four acres, one rood, and thirty six perches. (Plate III.) The outside wall is 528 yards round. It was built of rough granite, without cement, and in some places the courses can still be traced. It was apparently built as a double wall, with facings outwards and inwards, the interior of the wall being probably filled with earth. The wall has fallen down, save in a few places, and may now be regarded as a bank of stones. The height was probably about six feet, and the width from six to ten. The original entrance was on the south side, but that, though traceable, is now indistinct and filled up. It is marked in the map made in 1829 under the superintendence of the late Rev. J. H. Mason, the vicar of Widdicombe-in-the-Moor, a most careful investigator of the moor. Openings, which are roughly paved, have been made on the east and west sides. This road was possibly a substitute for the old steep "track way," which passed a little to the south of Grimspound from Hameldon to Great Mistor, and called by the late Mr. Mason of Widdicombe-in-the-Moor, "The Equator of the Moorland Region," (Rowe, p. 57). Grimspound contains twenty-five huts, most of these about twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, with entrances on the south side, and resembling the generality of the huts on Dartmoor. By an artificial cutting a small stream of water has been brought to the lower part of this enclosure.

In a paper read before the Devon Association in 1872 I stated that as stone avenues, stone pillars, kistvaen, and cromlech are here absent, and these are found at the so-called Druidical remains at Merrivale and Teigncombe, I did not consider that it could be placed in the same class with them. It is stated, I think by Polwhele, that a stone avenue runs from Shapley Common in a southerly direction to Grims-

pound. This district I have carefully examined, and have not been able to discover a trace of the avenue. Grimspound is situate at the bottom of a narrow side valley, overlooked on every side. On the north and east it would have been at the mercy of an archer; and on the south the archer would command it, and strong men armed with the granite stones found on the hill side, probably by the hand, and certainly by the sling, would render it quite untenable as a military position. The hut villages of this district consist of detached dwellings, each apparently having a few adjoining enclosures or fields; and these dwellings, though situate on the exposed open moors, are not protected by high walls or defences of any description. On the hills in Scotland places very similar to Grimspound occur, which are built to shelter the flocks from the storms and snow drifts; these are of various forms, and diagrams of both ancient and modern "stells" are given in Stephen's "Book of the Farm" (vol. i., p. 231). The height of the wall of a "stell" is the same as that of Grimspound—about six feet—and it is formed sometimes entirely of stone, and sometimes the upper half is of turf. There is little, if any, doubt that the hut villages were used by the persons connected with tin working or tin washing. The collecting the tin stones and washing could not be done amidst the storms of a Dartmoor winter, and from the entries in the old Chagford accounts it would appear that Roodmas (3rd May) and Michaelmas were the times when the washing was completed and the accounts balanced. The huts therefore were possibly only used from spring to autumn, at the time when the washing took place, being abandoned in winter. If this was the case, the sheep would not require a protection greater than the comparatively small pounds, such as those existing on Shuffle Down would afford. At the neighbourhood of Grimspound the case would be very different. The Webbern below Grimspound has been streamed, but, in addition, on the hill opposite to the western side of Grimspound there are deep open cuttings extending across the hill from Headland to Vitifer Mine, where the tin workings have been carried on from an unknown period. This last description of work would be constant, and a continuous supply of food would be required, and the position in which Grimspound is placed is that likely to be selected for the cattle pounds, it being the most sheltered place in that vicinity. Wolves also probably existed on Dartmoor at the time when Grimspound was built, and possibly the thick wall was the support of a higher one of

turf as a security against those animals. After the wolves were exterminated the more commodious entrances at the east and west were probably substituted for that at the south, an entrance corresponding in its position with those of the hut circles.

The huts at Grimspound were probably made for the same purpose as sheep cots of the present day, that is, to shelter the shepherds and the sick and lambing ewes. Stress has been laid by Rowe and Sir Gardner Wilkinson on the fact that a stream of water had been carried into the pound, as showing that provision had been made for a supply of water in case of a siege. This supply could not, however, be depended upon, as it could be cut off effectually by five minutes' labour; and the quantity of water which would have been supplied is more in proportion with the requirements of large flocks of cattle than the inhabitants of a few huts. From 1855 to 1869 I lived at Chagford, about four miles distant from Grimspound, and frequently visited it, and after fully considering the opinions that have been given—that Grimspound was built as a place of worship, or a fortified town, or a village—I cannot agree with either, but coincide with Mr. Shortt in thinking that it was a fold for cattle. In an article on "Dartmoor," contained in the *Quarterly Review* (June, 1873, p. 153) the author (Mr. R. J. King of Crediton) states that he agrees with myself in regarding Grimspound rather as a place of protection for cattle and their keepers than as a fortified town.*

* In a memoir on "Grimspound and its Associated Relics," by Mr. Spence Bate, contained in the *Journal of the Plymouth Institution* for 1873-4 (vol. v., p. 36) the general description agrees for the most part with that here given, the only important difference of opinion being as to the openings on the easterly and westerly sides. Mention is made of a secret passage formed through the south wall, near the opening considered by Mr. Rowe as the original entrance. This "secret passage" is formed by a block of granite placed across the wall, so as to rest one end on the inner and one on the outer facing. The passage was by the side of this stone for some six or seven feet, when it turned to the left, and passed under it, then to the right, where it led out of the encampment. The passage is stated to be about two feet four inches high, and large enough for a moderately-sized man to creep through without inconvenience. Upon this supposed passage I offer no remarks. With respect to the opinion of Mr. Rowe that the original entrance was on the south side, Mr. Bate writes that "it does not appear to him to

Before leaving this point it is proper to direct attention to various enclosures on the south of Dartmoor, but which do not come within the district to which this paper is confined. It has been mentioned that Grey Wethers was the most easterly of the series of two adjoining circles that occur in the south of Dartmoor. The others are near Black Tor above South Brent, and at Yealm Head near Cornwood. At Grey Wethers no huts now exist within the enclosures, at the other places remains of these are to be seen. Within Dennabridge Pound, now used for securing the cattle trespassing on Dartmoor, in the centre of this pound, according to the statement of the late Mr. Bray, a small circle formerly existed.—*Tamar and Tavy*, vol. i, p. 135.

The following observations, though not relating to rude stone monuments, may be of interest:—Antiquities have not often been found in this district. I have not had excavations made, but when but circles have been destroyed have watched the proceedings, and the earth under the huts resembled that of the adjoining moor; and I have not seen nor heard of any "kitchen middens." Sir Gardner Wilkinson had excavations made in several places but did not, I believe, find anything. A quern, made apparently out of porphyry, and a stone spindle whorl were found on the estate of Mr. Berry, at Thorn, near to the Moor in the parish of Chagford, and the fragments of another quern were also found in that parish. A celt of, I believe, greenstone was found in a field adjoining the Rectory of North Bovey. The above are placed in the Albert Museum at Exeter. One copper or bronze palstave was found at Oxenham, and was in the possession of the late Henry Hoare, Esq.; another was found in a garden at Chagford, and another on Chagford Common, these are in the possession of the author of this paper. At Plumley, in the parish of Bovey Tracey, and at Chudleigh, Ilsington, and Buckfastleigh bronze or copper celts have been found. Charles Tucker, Esq. has written a paper entitled "Notices of Antiquities of Bronze found in Devonshire;" this is printed in the 24th vol. of the Journal of the Archaeological Institute. At Holne Chase there were found, in October 1870, twelve narrow blades of iron

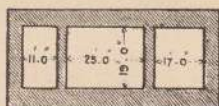
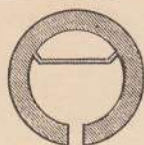
be worthy of consideration." But with the greatest respect for the opinion of such an enthusiastic explorer as Mr. Bate, and after fully considering the matter, I cannot but reiterate my opinion that Mr. Mason and Mr. Rowe were correct. Mr. Bate does not agree with the opinion that Grimspound was a cattle fold.

two feet long and about two inches wide, and pointed at the ends, but not sharp at the edges, with the hilt hollowed to receive a shaft. These were discovered four feet below the surface, placed together on a flat stone in a mass of loose stones. This information I have received from Mr. Fabyan Amery, of Ashburton. Possibly these were heads of pikes that had been prepared for some rising and had been concealed.

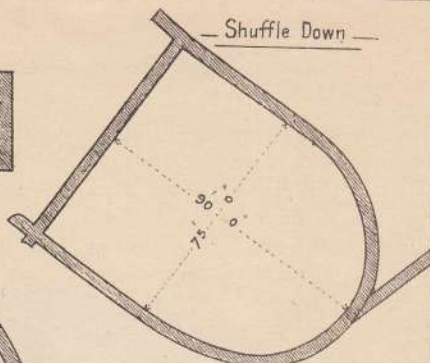
Dr. Croker, in his Guide to the Eastern Escarpment of Dartmoor (p. 10,), mentions that on Hamel Down there are several large cairns; that some of them were opened a few years before the publication of that work (1851) and "human bones were found, but no antiquities of any consequence." I have not been able to learn any particulars relating to these remains that have been so slightly regarded. Mr. Spence Bate of Plymouth in an account of "Researches into some Ancient Tumuli on Dartmoor," published in the *Transactions* of the Devon Association for 1872, (p. 555,) mentions that in a barrow on Hamel Down he discovered fragments of bones; of these, one specimen was a portion of the frontal bone, including the upper margin of the left eye; he also found the blade of a bronze dagger, and an amber ornament, supposed to be the pommel of a sword hilt. I am not aware of coins having been found on Dartmoor, but such has been the case in some of the adjoining parishes. Mr. Samuel Hunt, now of Chagford, informs me that Roman coins were found near Ramsleigh mine about thirty years ago. A silver coin of Philip the elder, and copper coins of Tetricus and Quintillus were found in the village of Chagford, and were in the possession of the late Mr. R. L. Berry of that place. Mr. Shortt in the "Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Devonensis," (p. 11) mentions that coins of Gallienus, Valerianus, Posthumus, and Claudius the second were discovered in November 1837, in the parish of North Bovey.

In conclusion I will add that not having made Archæology a study, there must be many places in these pages where the antiquary will detect errors and omissions. When engaged in 1855 and the following years in a "Geological Examination of the Granite on the East of Dartmoor" the numerous "Rude Stone Remains" attracted my attention, and as stones had frequently been removed I took camera lucida sketches or photographs, and made maps of them as they then existed. A full account of the remains has not been attempted. To describe every place where they occur would far exceed the limits that could be allowed to a memoir of this description.

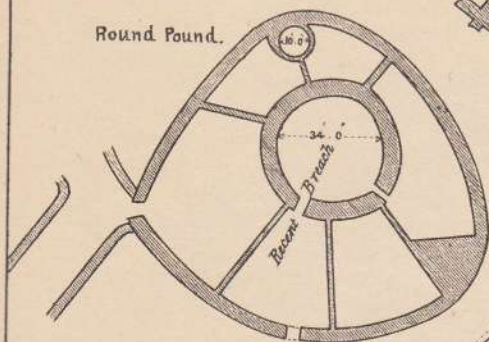
— Endsworthy —



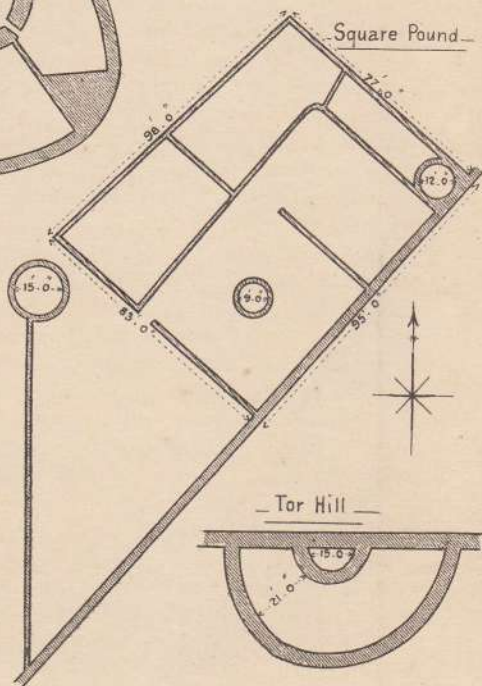
— Shuffle Down —



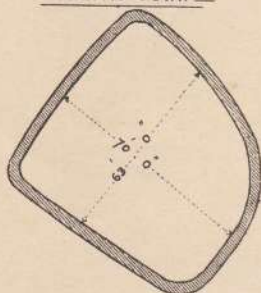
Round Pound.



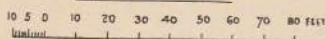
— Square Pound —



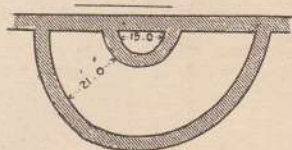
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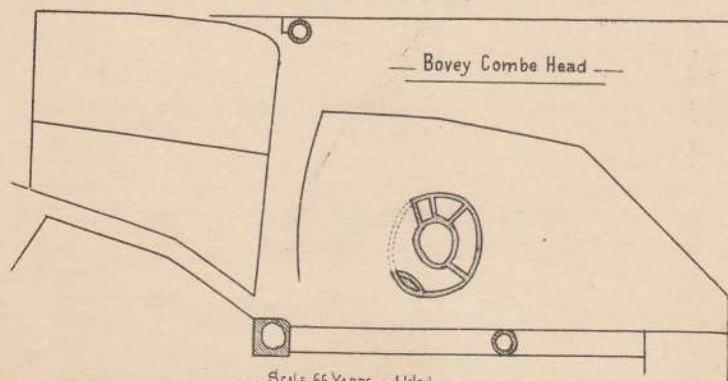
— Scale —



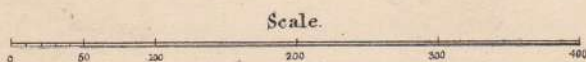
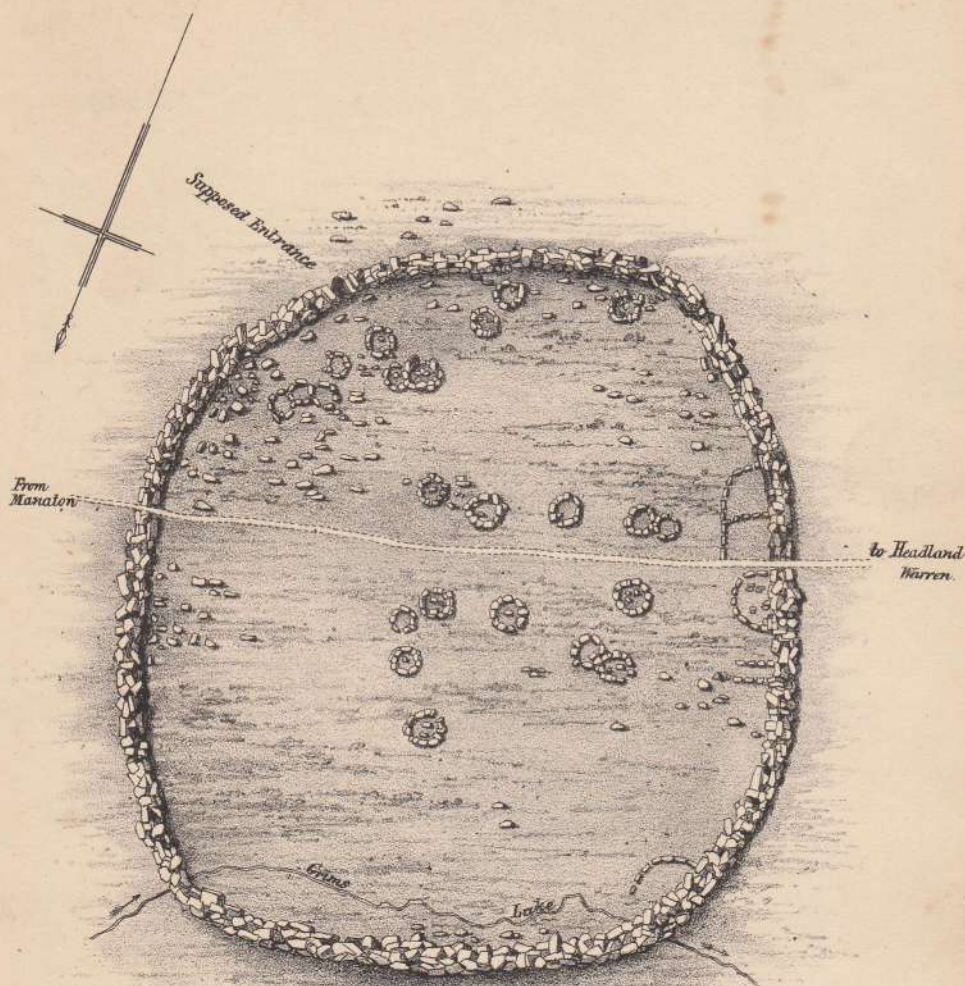
— Tor Hill —



— Bovey Combe Head —



— SCALE 66 YARDS = 1 Inch —



PLAN OF
GRIMSPOUND,
 REDUCED FROM A SURVEY TAKEN BY
 A.C. SHILLIBEER,
 1829.

Dartmoor Forest

Shuffle Down

Three Boys

Longstone

Cairn

Tripla Circle

BOUNDARY OF CHAGFORD PARISH

Batworthy Farm

Kestor

Square Round

Round Pound

Teigncombe

Walla Brook

Tolmen

Gidley Circle

Plan of

REMAINS

in the Parishes of

CHAGFORD AND GIDLEY

by

G.W.Ormerod M.A.F.G.S.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500

Scale of Yards

REFERENCE

Hut Circles (the numbers show the diameter in feet) ○
Tracklines ———
Parish Boundaries - - - - -
Boundaries of cultivated land ———
Paralleliitha ———
Low bank ———
Side Roads a

ON THE TRACES OF TIN STREAMING IN THE
VICINITY OF CHAGFORD.

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

*(Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the
Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, 18th 6).*

ON THE TRACES OF TIN STREAMING IN THE VICINITY OF CHAGFORD.

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

To most of the audience it is probably unnecessary to describe the process of "Tin Streaming;" it will suffice to say, briefly, that gravels containing tin ore, either in fine powder, or in stones, occur in Cornwall and Devon, generally laying upon a "shelf" or surface of rock, and covered by clay, or gravel, and peat: a very great variation occurs, both as to the depth at which the "stream tin" is found and the material by which it is covered. The gravel containing tin is washed away from the ore by being agitated on an inclined plane, down which a rapid stream of water is taken; and hence the name of "stream tin," and "stream works," is derived. This method of procuring tin was practised extensively in former days, both in Cornwall and Devon; in the last named county but few if any stream works now exist, although numerous remains of these works there abound. The traces of the labours of "the old men" are to be seen near the banks of most of the rivers and brooks bordering on Dartmoor; to a notice of those laying near the upper waters of the Teign, near the old stannary town of Chagford, the following pages will be devoted.

The Stannary Parliament of Devon was composed of jurors returned by the Stannary towns of Chagford, Ashburton, Plympton, and Tavistock. Each of these Courts returned 24 jurors, whose united act bound the rest of the county. The written customs were determined in this manner in Parliaments held in 2nd, 24th, and 25th Henry VIII, 6th Edward VI, and 16th Elizabeth. The Stannary Courts are mentioned in two charters of king John, and their privileges were confirmed by charter of 33 Edward I, and by private statutes of 50 Edward III, and explained by 16 Charles I, cap. 15: but their jurisdiction and manner of proceeding was revised by the 6 and 7 William IV, cap. 106, (passed in 1836), and the court of the Vice Warden has now jurisdiction in both Cornwall and Devon. Chagford

was made a Stannary Town in 1328, by patent of 2nd Edward III; and from its being selected as one of the places at which the courts were held, it may be presumed that the tin workings in that vicinity were then extensive; the traces of stream works show that such was the case as to that description of work, and to these superficial excavations the labour of the tinner appears to have been almost entirely confined, as very few traces of mines and levels exist in that district.

At Chagford there are a series of parish accounts, which extend, with unfortunately very many large blanks, from 1480 (20th Edward IV) to 1597 (39th Elizabeth); from these the parochial arrangements, and many highly interesting matters connected with both the general and social history of the time can be gleaned, and amongst these are the names of various tin works that belonged either to the parish, or the guilds that then existed there, and also the costs of work, and profit and loss. Most of these works were on the granite in the higher part of the valley of the Teign.

The North and South Teign both rise on Dartmoor; the North Teign, which is the chief stream, rises in a morass, (about 1600 feet above sea level), the western side of which reaches to the river Dart; from this point the land falls rapidly; at Teignhead bridge the height is 1449 feet, and at the eastern side of a broad level, where, after receiving the Walla brook by the Tolmen, the North Teign enters a gorge in the granite hills, the height is 1192 feet. Above this level the course of the river is in a deep valley, over broken granite, or ledges of that rock. The broad level, however, appears to have formed a swamp or shallow lake; and the courses of both the Teign and Walla brook have been there excavated, as is clearly shown by the sides of both of them, which are formed of perpendicular walls of granite: if these cuttings were closed the Teign would flow into the level, which would again become a morass. These cuttings are probably the work of the tin streamer, of whose labours traces there exist. The North Teign, after leaving this level, enters a narrow gorge which extends to Gidleigh park, the hills on each side occasionally rising to about 200 feet above the level of the river. Near Gidleigh bridge (670 feet above sea level) the Blackatton water falls into the Teign, which, after passing a level, probably the site of an ancient lake, joins the South Teign at Leigh bridge, and the combined stream thence flows by Holy Street, Chagford, Rushford, Easterbrook, and under Dogamarsh Bridge to Hunts Tor, where the Teign enters a narrow gorge, and leaving the granite flows over the carbona-

aceous rocks. To this point the course of the Teign has been over granite, the upper part of the Blackatton water runs on the carbonaceous beds above Throwleigh. The Easterbrook also rises on the carbonaceous beds, and the high ground to the left along its course is mostly composed of that rock.

By the side of the Teign between Fingle bridge and Hunt's Tor there are traces of Tin streaming, but with the particulars I am not acquainted. The works at Dogamarsh are mentioned in the will of John Westcote, of 20 November, 1522 (14 Henry VIII). At Parford, on the hill side to the north of the Teign, are the remains of very extensive works, which extend over both the granite and carbonaceous rock; in 1553 (7 Edward VI) works at Parford, and "the deep works at Parford" were conveyed to William Knapman. To John Knapman in 1559 (1 Elizabeth), the works at Bradford were conveyed. Bradford Pool, to the left of Easterbrook, lays on the edge of the granite and carbonaceous rocks, and is formed by water which is dammed up in the excavations, in consequence of the stoppage of the adit which passes under Shilston Farm, and near the well known Cromlech. The accumulation of water known as Bradford Pool has taken place within the last 70 years. A trial shaft was sunk about 20 years ago to the north west of Bradford Pool, on the carbonaceous beds, but ore was not found. The ground below Bradford Pool and Shilstone Farm, and nearly adjoining Fentown, has been streamed, and is probably the work mentioned in the old accounts as Shilston Venn. One half of these works belonged to Chagford parish, and in 1539 (31 Henry VIII) the wardens of St. Michael received 3s. "*pro stanno Shylestone Venne at Rodemas.*" (3rd May). This work was carried on up to 1580 (23 Elizabeth); the average annual receipts were 7s. 8d., the payment 4s. 1d.; the greatest receipts were in 1580, when they amounted to 15s. 8d.

On the right bank of the Easterbrook, a little lower down the stream, there are many traces of workings, being probably those "In Rushford and Chagford," conveyed in 1540 (31 Henry VIII) to William Haule. Returning to the Teign, on "Coney Ball," part of the Rushford estate, we find works, which are doubtless those mentioned as "Coney Park," in the account of St. Michael's wardens of 1539; these are only mentioned five times, and at the last entry in 1567, the receipts were 1s. 7d., the payments 5s. On a cross valley which joins that of the Teign on the right bank, there were works at Lagland and Slankam Moor belonging to St. Katherine's wardens; of the first there is no mention in the accounts,

from the last one shilling was received in 1531. At Week, in this valley, trials have been made for tin: and the remains of some old levels exist. At Westcote, near Chagford, there are deep and wide excavations on the hill side, known as "The Higher Liners beam." Between this place and Chagford the fields are seamed by the workings, "Bowre Haycombe," belonging to St. Katherine's wardens, "Bowre Haydown," belonging to St. George's wardens, and "Broomhill," belonging to the parish, were probably here situate: of the two first there is no mention in the accounts; for the expenses of the last the parish paid in 1531, 8d., and in 1532, 1s., and received nothing. In 1525 (16 Henry VIII) 1s. 4d was received from a work, "*subter pontem de Chagford*," and in 1532, 7d. from "Bowland" by Chagford bridge; the greatest amount received from the works at Chagford bridge was 7s. 2d., and the payments were 5s. 8d.

Chagford common has been streamed, and tin is occasionally found when drains are cut in the fields along the side of the brook that flows from it to the Teign.

At Leigh bridge the North and South Teigns join. Near Yadworthy (about A.D. 1580) there were workings at Ledyet Lyny, but there is no entry of either receipts or payments.

As blocks of quartz, micaceous iron, and hematite, occur in that vicinity, it is probable that a lode there exists. On the neighbouring farm of Corndon there are two fields, known as "the Higher Lode Hill," and "Greater Lode Hill," but no information can be gathered respecting any works on those spots. Near Methereil, at Heystone, and Windlace, and higher up on the South Teign, there are traces of workings, and trials have been made at a recent period, and on the summit of the ridge, at Waterdown Tor, are the traces of what were probably the workings at "Waterdown Rugge," mentioned in the will of John Westcote (of 1522).

This ridge divides the watersheds of the Teign and Dart, and on its southern side are the trials at Caroline, and the tin mines of Vitifer and the adjoining district.

The North Teign, above Leigh bridge, is mostly in the parish of Gidleigh, and I have not been able to collect particulars as to the old workings, the traces of them exist along the river's side; and the extensive works that have been carried on at the broad level above the Tolmen have been already noticed.

The parish owned works at Bushdown, near Vitifer, Cherebrook, in the valley of the Dart, and other places, which were unprofitable; it had works at Bubhill, of which the situation is not known, but was probably either in Gidleigh or

Throwleigh parish: these works appear in the accounts from 1481 to 1572. In 1555 the parish paid £1 13s. 7d. for the sixth part of a half a dole of Bubhill, and this appears to have been the most profitable work belonging to it, although occasionally the outlay exceeded the receipts. The works at Tawmarsh, below Steeperton and Cawson, were the most distant, and the receipts from them appear to have covered the expenses. The names of many other workings could be added, but the above will show the character of those carried on in the days of the "Old Men;" and it has been considered proper to notice the above rather fully, to show that fair examples have been given.

A memorandum of about the date 1593, written in the old accounts, amongst other tythes which had been paid from time immemorial at Chagford, mentions—"For every spallier a shovell penny." A spallier was a man who was employed in getting tin.

The accounts, as before mentioned, commence in 1480, and terminate in 1597, but of the 117 years those of 69 only remain; as, however, the missing accounts occur in various places, those that remain may be considered as affording a very fair average. The total amount of receipts during the 69 years was £194 13s. 1½d.; the payments, £116 19s. 7¼d.; leaving a balance in favour of the parish of £77 13s. 5½d., showing an average annual profit of £1 2s. 6d.

In these accounts, in almost every case, only the total amounts of sums received and paid are entered; but from the exceptions we can derive a little statistical information. Thus as to the amount of wages.

1526. Thomas Segur received for seven days' labour, at Bubhill works, 3s. 4d. John French received for his labour, at the same, 6d.; the last amount being for one day's labour.

1534. Carriage of the tin from Bubhill, two days 8d.

1535. To two men for carrying tin from Bubhill, 8d.

1541. Paid for the carriage of tin from Bubhill, by one man and two horses, 1s. at Roodmas, and the same amount at Michaelmas.

1558. Paid to Brocke, for one day's work at Bubhill, 4d. The amount, therefore paid for labour varied from 4d. to 6d. a day, the general amount being 4d.

Bishop Fleetwood, in his *Chronicon Preciosum*, states the amounts of wages of various artificers and labourers; the more skilled, as master carpenters, plumbers, &c., received, without diet, 6d. and 7d.; other labourers, from Easter to Michaelmas, 4d.; from Michaelmas to Easter, 3d. These

were the wages in 1514; therefore the amount paid at Chagford appears to have been at the general rate.

In Carew's survey, as quoted in Delabèche's Geological Report (page 530), the measures used for black tin were "the gill," or pint, "the toplife," or pottel (which is probably the "tope," which will be shortly mentioned), "the dish," or gallon, and "the foot," or two gallons. "A foot" of black moor, or stream tin, was considered good if it weighed about 80 lbs., the same measure of mine tin about 52 lbs. The weight of, or measure contained in a "hull," I have not been able to discover. Neither am I certain as to that being the correct word, and am inclined to consider that it is an abbreviation. It appears to have contained about a gallon.

With respect to the value of tin; in 1520 (12 Henry VIII), £3 16s. 8d. was received for two hulls and one toppe, and a tenth and half a tenth of a toppe of black tin. In 1542 St. Michael's wardens paid 2s. for six pounds and a quarter of tin (about 4d. per lb.), and 10d. for two pounds and a half of tin (4d. a lb.). In 1568 a tope of tin, or half a gallon, was sold for 12s. 6d. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.)

In 1580 (23 Elizabeth) £1 14s. 2d. was received for two gallons two pounds and a half (about 5d. per lb.), 14s. 8d. for a gallon and a quarter of a pound (nearly 3d. a pound), and 2s. 8d. for half a gallon, being nearly a penny three farthings a pound.

Thus the highest price was $7\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, and the lowest a penny three farthings; but the average appears to have been about 4d. a pound.

In this memoir no notice will be taken of the theories as to the age and manner of deposit of the beds on which the tin streamer works; the traces of his labour cover a wide field, and but little is known either as to the time when, or by whom the streaming was carried on. The object of this paper has been to give a contribution towards supplying that want.

These small and superficial workings, in their arrangements, present in some degrees a type of the mode of carrying on the more extensive mining speculations of the present day; the ownership was divided into transferable shares, the working was carried on from year to year with more or less success, the outlay not unfrequently exceeding the receipts. Probably Alice Balans (in 1530) had as great hopes of realizing a fortune from her 1-16th share in the apparently unprofitable works at Lagland, as those now have whose names appear in the "cost book" of many a Wheal St. *Blank* of the present day.

NOTICE OF THE FALL AND RESTORATION OF THE
"SPINSTER'S ROCK," OR CROMLECH, IN THE
PARISH OF DREWSTEINGTON, AND OF STONE
CIRCLES AND AVENUES FORMERLY EXISTING
IN ITS VICINITY.

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

*(Reprinted from The Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute.
Vol. xxix, 1872.)*

NOTICE OF THE FALL AND RESTORATION OF THE
"SPINSTER'S ROCK," OR CROMLECH, IN THE
PARISH OF DREWSTEIGNTON, IN THE COUNTY
OF DEVON, AND OF STONE CIRCLES AND
AVENUES FORMERLY EXISTING IN ITS
VICINITY.

By G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

"The Spinster's Rock," or Drewsteignton Cromlech, is situate in a field adjoining Shilston Farm in the parish of Drewsteignton, about two miles to the west of the parish church. This Cromlech has been mentioned in most of the historical and descriptive works relating to Devon, but the fullest notices are in Polwhele's *Historical Views of Devonshire*, 1793, and *History of Devon*, 1797; in a memoir, signed N. E., "On some of the more remarkable Monuments of Devon," contained in *Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter*, 1796; and in Rowe's "*Perambulations of Dartmoor*," 1848, republished in 1856, which work was an extension of *Antiquarian Investigations in the Forest of Dartmoor*, by that author, contained in the "*Transactions*" of the Plymouth Institution, published in 1830. About the middle of the last century Mr. William Chapple of Exeter wrote a treatise, entitled "*Description and Exegesis of the Drewsteignton Cromlech*;" this is noticed in Rowe's "*Dartmoor*" (pages 42 and 118, edition of 1856), but of this treatise I have not been able to procure further information. In the following pages the consideration of the purpose for which the Cromlech was raised has not been entered upon.

The stones which form the Cromlech are of granite, probably procured in the immediate vicinity. Before the fall the upper stone, or quoit, rested on the tops of the southerly and easterly uprights, and against the bevelled inner side of the top of the northerly stone; the greatest length of the quoit is 15 ft., taken parallel to the sides about 14 ft., the medium 13 ft. and a half; the greatest breadth 10 ft., medium breadth 9 ft. 10 in.; thickness about 2 ft.; according to Chapple, as quoted in Rowe's *Dartmoor* (page 42, edition

1856), it contains nearly 216 cubic feet, and weighs sixteen tons and sixteen pounds. At page 110 of the Essays above mentioned there is an engraving of the Cromlech from the north-west, taken from a drawing by J. Swete, and "N. E." describes the quoit as 14 ft. and a half long from north to south, and from east to west 10 ft. wide, and the height from the ground as above 6 ft. Mr. Samuel Lysons made a drawing of the Cromlech in 1807, and in his "Devonshire" (page cccvii) the measures are given as about 12 ft. in length and 9 ft. in width, and the height of the supporting stones as from 6 ft. to 6 ft. 6 in. to the under side of the covering stone. This last measure was about the height at the time when the fall took place; very little change, if any, had therefore taken place in the height to the under side of the quoit during the sixty-six years preceeding the fall. The dimensions of the quoit as first stated may, I think, be relied upon; those given by "N. E." as from north to south and east to west are not correct, and those given by Mr. Lysons are only approximate.

I much regret that I did not take exact measures and a plan before the fall; as the restoration is not quite a counter-part of the original Cromlech, the present dimensions will not supply the deficiency. On Monday, 27th January 1862, I endeavoured to take a photograph of the Cromlech, but in consequence of the deficiency of light was not able to succeed. I was there about three-quarters of an hour, and there was no sign of the adjoining land being disturbed, and on the following Friday, 31st January, the Cromlech fell. On Wednesday, 5th February, I took a photograph of the Cromlech in its fallen condition, and there was no sign of the land being disturbed save where it had been broken up by the accident. The following is the minute entered in my journal: "The southerly and easterly stones had given way, and the quoit had fallen leaning against the northerly stone, and the two others were under it; judging by the small depth of stone in the ground it is a wonder that it did not fall before." The accident probably arose from the following causes: the upright stones had only a hold of from 18 to 24 in. in the ground; as above stated, the quoit rested on the tops of two stones, and against the bevilled top of the third; the southerly and easterly stones, as shown in diagrams in The Essays, page 110, and in Lyson's "Devonshire," page cccxviii., leaned slightly to the east, and the position of the quoit resting against the bevilled side of the top of the th rd caused it to act as a wedge; the soil under the Cromlech is of light

granite gravel, and this had been saturated by the winter rains, and the field was in the course of being broken up for a wheat crop, so that the adjoining ground furnished very little lateral support; the wedge-like action of the quoit therefore pressed back the northerly stone, and the quoit, assisted by the sloping position of the two other stones, threw them out of position; the southern was partly broken, and the eastern lifted out of the ground; by natural causes, therefore, and not by wilful mischief, I think the fall was caused.

The restoration was made by the direction of the late Mrs. Bragg of Furlong, the owner of the estate, at the cost of twenty pounds, under the superintendence of the Rev. William Ponsford, the rector of the parish; the persons employed were John Ball, a carpenter, and William Stone, a builder, both living at Chagford. Previous to the fall I had taken with the *camera lucida* sketches of the Cromlech and these were used at the restoration, but were not followed exactly, as the eastern stone has been put up nearly at right angles with the position it formerly occupied, and the quoit, instead of laying against the northern stone, rests in a notch cut in the bevelled top. On account of the position in which the quoit had fallen the restoration was difficult; a strong framework was erected over the stone to carry the pulleys, the quoit was laid on two horizontal beams, one end of each of these rested on a pile of stones which was increased in height after each lift had taken place: to the other end a chain connected with a powerful crab was attached, and a screw jack was placed below; by this means the stone was gradually raised, and, to prevent accident, after each lift it was secured by the insertion of blocks. When raised to a proper height the stone uprights were put in position, and the quoit was lowered upon them. In the course of restoration the ground on which the Cromlech had stood was excavated, and a pavement of large blocks of granite was made round the uprights, fixing them firmly in their places, and to make them more secure a hole was cut through each of the uprights, in which a thick bar of iron was placed resting horizontally on the granite pavement. The restoration was finished on Friday, 7th November, 1862.

I watched the excavation of the ground on which the Cromlech had stood for a portion of the time; and had any remains been found during my absence, I feel no doubt that they would have been given to me or Mr. Ponsford; but

nothing was discovered, and the ground did not differ from that of the adjoining part of the field.

To the west of the Cromlech several stone circles and avenues formerly existed. Polwhele, in his *Historical Views of Devonshire*, p. 61, and *History of Devon*, vol. i, p. 150, when describing the Cromlech, writes thus:—"Towards the west of the Cromlech are several conical pillars, about 4 ft. high. On the south side there are three, standing in a direct line from east to west. The distance from the most western to the middle is 212 paces, from the middle to that on the east 106, just one-half of the former, by which it would seem that an intermediate pillar at least had been removed. In a parallel line to the north are two others remaining erect, the one from the other distant about 52 paces, nearly one-fourth of the greatest space on the opposite line. The area between is 93 paces, in the midway of which, at the eastern extremity, stands the Cromlech." He further adds (*Historical View*, p. 94; *History of Devon*, vol. i, p. 154):—"At Drewsteignton the Cromlech is placed on an elevated spot overlooking a sacred way and two rows of pillars, and several columnar circles." The Cromlech was visited by "N. E." prior to 1796, by Lysons in 1807, and by Rowe prior to 1830, and these remains are not noticed by either of them, probably on account of the intervention of the lane. Whilst residing at Chagford, near the Cromlech, from 1855 to 1869, I carefully examined the fields where I thought these remains were situate, and made many inquiries, but I could not either find the remains, or gain any information respecting them. In the spring of 1872 Mr. King, of Crediton, who had also searched for these remains without success, informed me that the Rev. William Grey had made a plan of them, and the following description is copied from Mr. Grey's journal, containing the notes taken on the spot:—"Wednesday, 4th July, 1838. Visited first from Moreton the Druidical circles above the Cromlech. The Cromlech lies in a field about 110 yards to the east. Here are two concentric circles of stones, the inner circle having entrances facing the cardinal points, that to the north being 65 paces in length and 5 broad. The outer circle, besides these, has avenues diverging towards N.E., S.E., S.W., and N.W.; a smaller circle seems to intersect the larger, of which the avenue eastwards is very evident." Mr. Grey informed me that he visited and measured these remains, in company with his brother, at 9.30 A.M., on Wednesday, July 4th, 1838, and that the plan was made on

the spot, and finished up at the hotel at Okehampton that same evening. The remains, mapped by Mr. Grey, are unquestionably the "Sacred way," the "Two rows of Pillars," and "columnar circles" noticed by Polwhele. As Mr. Grey's plan does not include the pillars on the north and south, it is probable that at the time of his visit the work of destruction had commenced. The fields on which these remains existed were examined by myself this year, 22nd March, 1872, and again on 12th September. On the first occasion they had been recently ploughed, so that there was every opportunity for making a careful inspection. In the easterly field I could not find a trace of the remains, in the westerly some stones were visible near the gate opening upon the common; but, after studying the spot, with the map in hand they could not be identified as forming part of these remains. There is an upright stone, larger than those mentioned by Polwhele, in the field to the south of that in which the Cromlech stands, but the distance is far beyond that given by Polwhele to the row of southerly stones. On the common, 56 ft. to the west of the point where the division hedge joins the outside boundary, there is an upright stone, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. in girth at the bottom, and wedge shaped at the top, which, from its character, may have been one of the old stones, and by its position might have either formed a part of the north-western avenue, or a prolongation of the row of stones mentioned by Polwhele as being to the north of the Cromlech. On the common, in an angle formed by prolonging the northern and north-eastern avenues, three stones run from east to west, crossed by two from north to south; these are large rounded stones, and in their character do not resemble those found in avenues or circles, and I think that they are only boulders that have been left where the excavations for clay and tin streaming were made. With two exceptions only, I have not been able to find any persons acquainted with these remains. My friend, Mr. Samuel Hunt, of Chagford, M.R.C.S., informs me that he remembers the "Via Sacra," or stone avenue, leading to the Cromlech, and that about the year 1832 complaints were made, because stones had been removed for building purposes. Mrs. Ponsford, the widow of the late rector, also tells me that she remembers being shown the "Via Sacra" certainly as late as 1848, but does not remember the circles. The "Via Sacra" is the avenue in the plan leading to the Cromlech. A few years since, by permission of the tenant, a quantity of stones were

taken from the eastern field to build a farm-house in the neighbourhood. This probably was the last step in converting the site of these curious remains into a level-surfaced field.

As the measures in Mr. Grey's survey are given in paces, and the point of the compass only approximately, the plan cannot be regarded as strictly correct; but I showed it to him when nearly completed, on the 24th May, 1872, and he said that it was right; since that time my valued friend has died.

The lithographs of the Cromlech, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are from sketches taken with the *camera lucida* by the author, July 7th, 1855; that of the fallen Cromlech, No. 5, from a photograph taken by him February 5th, 1862.

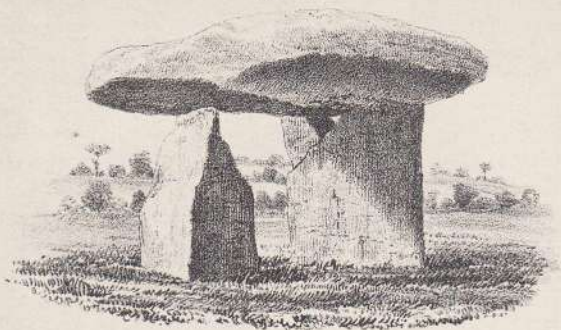
DREWSTEIGNTON CROMLECH.

(Spinster's Rock.)

G. W. O. Sketch by Camera Lucida July, 1855.

Copy 3rd September, 1858.

N^o 1.



From South.

N^o 2.



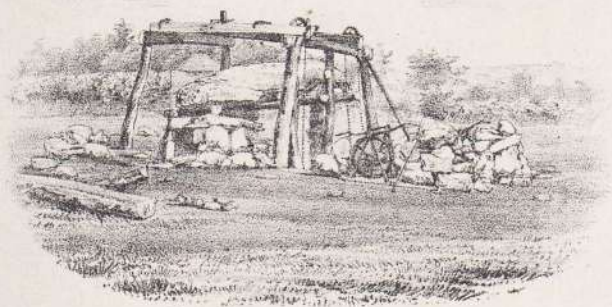
From North-West.

N^o 3.



From North.

N° 4.



Raising the Quoit 16th Oct^r 1862.

N° 5.



Drewsteignton Cromlech 21st Feb^r 1862.

From Photograph.

N° 6.



Cromlech completed 17th Nov^r 1862.

Remains formerly existing at
THE DREWSTEIGNTON CROMLECH.

G.W. Ormerod del.

C O M M O N



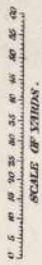
C O M M O N

Gate



Cromlech

- Remains noticed by Mr. Colwhite, 1793.
- × " mapped by Mr. Grey, 1832.
- Stones noticed by Mr. Ormerod, 1872.
- Modern division of fields



WAYSIDE CROSSES IN THE DISTRICT BORDERING
THE EAST OF DARTMOOR.

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

[*Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the
Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. 1874.*]

WAYSIDE CROSSES IN THE DISTRICT BORDERING THE EAST OF DARTMOOR.

BY G. WAREING ORMEROD, M.A., F.G.S.

(Read at Teignmouth, July, 1874.)

THE wayside crosses in Cornwall have been described by several persons,* but those in the county of Devon have scarcely been noticed. A few, mostly in the parish of South Tawton, were described by Mr. Thomas Hughes in a paper printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of September, 1862, entitled, "Notes on the Roadside Crosses and other remains in mid-Devonshire." The present memoir will merely contain a notice of the different crosses, and no attempt will be made to furnish the dates of their erection, or the purposes for which they were intended. Mr. Blight (pages v. and vi. Introduction) divides the Cornish crosses into the Greek, the Transition, and the Latin. "The divisions which have been adopted," he states, "are in many cases not free from objection, and must be to some extent arbitrary, since several which have a Greek cross on one face have a Latin or Transition cross on the other; and many which have now four equal parts, like the Greek cross, have evidently been broken off from the elongated shaft of the Latin."

The crosses in the district to the east of Dartmoor do not possess the beauty of some of those in Cornwall. There is not a figure carved on one of them. They are of granite, sometimes massive, and generally rudely cut. Some are incised slabs, and some Maltese crosses; but the whole may be regarded as having been Latin crosses, though in some cases the Greek cross has been incised on the Latin. Thus a marked distinction occurs between these and the Cornish

* Mr. Charles Spence, "Iter Cornubiense," vol. iii. *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*; Mr. Haslam, "Memoir of some Monumental and Wayside Crosses still remaining in the West of Cornwall," vol. iv., *Archæological Journal*; Mr. J. T. Blight, *Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities in the West of Cornwall*. The same in the *East of Cornwall*.

crosses, where, according to Mr. Blight, the Latin form is less numerous. (*Crosses of West Cornwall*, Introduction, page iv.) The most northerly cross in the district noticed in this memoir is in the *parish of Belstone*, at the point near Sticklepath where the road turns off to Belstone by the side of the river Taw. This is noticed by Mr. Hughes. It fell down when a road was cut near to it, and has been replaced. There is now no base. This is an incised slab; on the south-westerly side Runic Tracery is, as I am informed, carved, but this is so faint that it is only visible in particular lights, and I have not myself seen the carving. On the north-easterly side, at 3 ft. 2 in. from the bottom, portions of the upper part of the shaft have been cut away, leaving a cross standing out in relief with two short arms, and crowned with a boss on the top. At the top of the shaft there is a hollow. Height of shaft to bottom of cross, 3 ft. 2 in.; height to bottom of arms, 6 in.; diameter of arms, 3 in.; height of upper portion of cross, 13 in.; total height, 5 ft. 6 in.; width across the arms, 7 in. Shaft, quadrangular, measures—N.E. and S.W. 12 in.; N.W. 14 in.; S.W. 10 in.

South Tawton Parish contains six crosses—South Zeal, Moons's Cross, Ringhole Copse, Addiscott, Oxenham, and West Week.

South Zeal Cross is the most striking in this district, and is in excellent repair. About forty years since, a Roman Catholic stonemason, when returning home from America, made a vow during a storm, that if he reached home safely he would repair this cross. He did return, and performed his vow, and then finished his work by giving the cross a coat of whitewash; that, however, the rains of Dartmoor have removed. The name of this highly worthy man I have not been able to discover. The height of the shaft to the arms, 7 ft. 6 in.; total height, 9 ft. Foot of shaft is square, 12 in. on each side. The shaft tapers in, and at 8 in. from the bottom the angles are chamfered, and run out to a point at a circular collar 6 in. wide below the arms; at this place the sides are 4 in. wide. The shaft stands on a base 20 in. high, and measuring 3 ft. on each side, which is reached by a calvary formed of three steps of granite slabs, 6 in. thick, lying on square stones 12 to 18 in. in height, the lowest now being laid on irregular masonry. The total height above this masonry is about 16 ft.

Moon's Cross, at the junction of the roads to South Tawton Sticklepath, and Whiddon Down, consists of a broken octagonal shaft, about 2 ft. 6 in. high, and measuring 6 in. on each

side. It stands on a square base measuring 3 ft. 3 in. on each side. This cross is probably in its original position.

Ringhole Copse. This is a rough massive cross, and in the centre between the arms a simple small Greek cross is incised. The height of the shaft to the arms 5 ft. 10 in., diameter of arms 8 in., total height 7 ft. 2 in. Width across the arms 19 in. Front and back measure across 14 in., the sides 7 in. This cross is probably in its original position.

Addiscot or Arscot. This cross when I took a photograph of it in August, 1864, stood a few yards distant from the place it now occupies. For the preservation of this beautiful cross we are indebted to Mr. George Cann of Dishcombe: he saw that the cross was being taken down to make a place for a gate, and had it removed to its present position at his own expense. The height on the face of the shaft to the arms is 2 ft. 8 in., the diameter of arms on the face $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. the total height about 4 ft. The shaft is square at the bottom, 9 in. on each side, at 3 in. from the bottom the angles are chamfered, the width across the arms is 18 in. The shaft stands upon a base measuring 2 ft. 6 in. on each side, and having the upper edges chamfered.

Oxenham. This is a portion of the octagonal shaft of a cross in a hedge bank of the road from Whiddon Down to Oxenham. The shaft is 22 in. high, and the sides vary from 3 in. to 8 in. breadth.

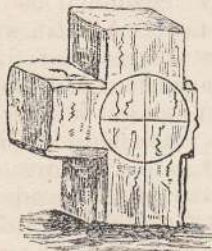
West Week. The Cross is in the yard of this house, and is undoubtedly the fragment of a large cross: the upper and lower limbs have been broken off. The height of the shaft on the face to the arms is 19 in., the diameter of the arms 4 in., the width across the arms is 33 in. The shaft and arms are octagonal.

In the Parish of Spreyton there are two crosses. One of these, as I was informed by Mr. Doveton, the late incumbent, was used as a foot bridge, but I have not any note of the locality; the other is Helliton Cross, the position of which is marked on the Ordnance Map. This fine cross has probably not been moved from its position; the arms point north and south. The height from the base to the arms of the cross on the face is 6 ft. 3 in., the diameter of the arms on the face 5 in., total height 8 ft. 1 in. The shaft is quadrangular at the bottom, measuring 16 in. on the easterly and westerly, and 11 in. on the northerly and southerly sides; the angles are chamfered at a few inches from the bottom of the shaft; the width across the arms is 2 ft. 10 in. The shaft stands on a base which measures about 3 ft. on each side.

Cheriton Bishop Parish. At *Cheriton Cross* the remains were restored a few years since at the expense of the late Dr. Pennel. The cross stands by the side of the Okehampton road, at the intersection of the two cross-lanes, and the base is probably in the original position, but the shaft does not fit the socket which was made for a large shaft. Possibly, therefore, the original cross has been removed. The westerly arm had been broken off; and was restored by J. Aggett, a stone mason, at Chagford, at the cost of Dr. Pennel. The height of the shaft on the face to the arms is 15 in., diameter of arms on face $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., total height 2 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. The shaft and arms are octagonal, varying in measure on the sides from 3 in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width. The shaft stands on a square base 18 in. high, measuring on the ground 3 ft. on each side; the base is gathered at the angles in the upper part into an octagon by rough brooches.

Drewsteignton Parish does not now, I believe possess an upright cross. The occupier at Shilstone Farm states that many years ago he took away a cross, and made it into a foot bridge near Sands Gate. This was probably Stone Cross.

Throwleigh Parish has the fragments of two crosses, which are situate at the junction of the roads by Throwleigh Barton. One consists of a truncated octagonal shaft 2 ft. 7 in. high. The chief sides measure across from $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the chamfered angles about 3 in. This stands on a quadrangular base, measuring on the sides at the bottom from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 4 in., and, like the base of the Cheriton Cross, the angles are gathered into an octagon by rough brooches. A few years since an iron spike was placed in the top of this shaft, and the head of the cross next mentioned was placed upon it horizontally. This second fragment consists of part of the shaft and one arm. A circle is incised between the arms, touching the angles where the edges of the shaft and arms meet; one line bisects the circle horizontally, and another perpendicularly, the last being prolonged down the centre of the shaft. This is the only example of this description of cross which I have seen in this district.* About seven or eight years ago a hole was drilled in the side of this cross where the arm had been broken off,



* The head of a cross of similar character was found, together with the heads of three plain crosses, when the rood loft stairs were opened in Chagford Church in 1873.

and this fragment was placed horizontally upon the last-named shaft. As it was not firmly fixed the fragment was soon thrown off; and when I saw it last, in 1872, it was lying in a neighbouring horse-pond. The angles are slightly chamfered. The section of this shaft does not agree in shape with that last described. The height of the shaft to the arms is about 9 in.; the diameter of the arms, 7 in.; total height, 25 in. The width of the front and back about 6 in.; of the sides, about 5 in.; the chamfered angles, 3 in.; the width across the arms when perfect, 23 in.

Chagford Parish. The crosses are—Stumpy Cross, two Market Crosses, Week Down Cross, and Short Cross.

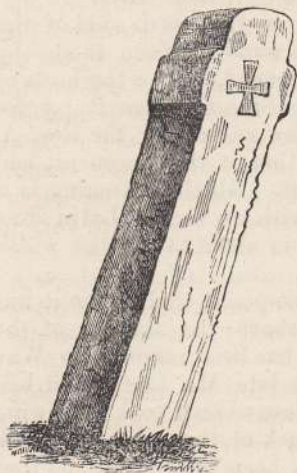
Stumpy Cross formerly stood a little way from the village, on the Okehampton road. No trace of it now exists.

A Market Cross formerly stood on the north side of the market-place under a tree. It was removed from thence by the direction of the late Mr. Southmead, one of the lords of the manor, to his house at Holy Street, where it lay for many years in the farm-yard. A few years since the Rev. A. Whipham, to ensure the preservation of the fragment, had it built into a wall at Holy Street. All that remains is a simple rough, much-worn cross, with an incised Latin cross in the centre. The total height is about 3 ft.; the width across the arms, about 27 in.

Another cross stood in the market-place, and before it was mutilated must have been far above the average of the crosses in this district. The shaft has been removed to Way Barton, where, in the time of the late Mr. Coniam, it had been used as a gate-post. At the time when I took a drawing it lay in a rubbish heap at the back of the barn. I think that the part above the arms has been broken off, and that the cross had very short arms, greatly resembling one at Week Down that will shortly be mentioned. A Latin cross is incised between the arms. The height to the arms is 5 ft.; diameter of arms, 9 in. The shaft is quadrangular. Measurement on front and back in width, 12 in., and it is 8 in. in thickness. The base is now in the possession of Miss Clampitt, of Chagford. The central part has been excavated, and it is now used as a pump trough. The base is made of hard granite, ornamented with horizontal mouldings, and is an octagon, measuring 18 in. on each side, and 12 in. in height. This is the handsomest single stone base in the district.

Week Down. This cross formerly stood close to the road from Chagford to North Bovey. It was in an inclined position; on February 19th, 1859, the shaft of the cross was

15° 30' out of the perpendicular, and little change took place until 1867, when, in consequence of the bank giving way, the inclination increased to 18°. On this account, and as the removal of the cross to form a foot bridge had been contemplated, by permission of Mr. Ellis of Great Week, the cross was moved back a few yards, where it was placed facing in the same direction and at the same inclination as before. Nearly in the centre, between the arms, a small Maltese Greek cross has been incised on both sides of the cross. On the easterly side, a line drawn through the centre of the upright arms of this little cross passes along a line drawn down the centre of the shaft of the cross; on the westerly side, a line drawn through the cross in a similar way forms an angle of about 15° with the line drawn along the centre of the shaft, the westerly Maltese cross being nearly perpendicular with the horizon. May not this show that these Maltese crosses were carved after the cross had settled—that at the west being cut first, thoughtlessly but naturally, in an upright position, and that on the easterly side after the error had been discovered? The shaft measures on the shortest side 5 ft. to the arms; the diameter of the arms is 11 in.; the total height is 6 ft. 9in. The width across the front of the bottom is 16 in.; at the arms, 14 in.; the total width at the arms is 17 in.

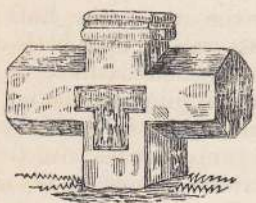


Short Cross stood in a hollow by the side of the road from Week Down to Middlecot, on the road to North Bovey. It was an incised slab. On the westerly side, at about 3 ft. from the ground, a portion of the stone had been cut away, leaving a Latin cross standing out in relief, with a small simple Greek cross incised in the centre. The height to the bottom of the arms was 10 in.; the diameter of the arms 4 in.; the total height 20 in.; the width of the arms 12 in. On the easterly side a simple Latin cross was incised. This much resembled the cross at Stickepath, and was the only example of that peculiar description of an incised slab cross with which I am acquainted; but in November, 1873, Mr Clampt, of Middlecot Farm, wanted a stone to put under his pump and Mr. Hooper of Yellum, the owner of the adjoining field,

gave him permission to remove this cross. That was done, and the cross is now buried in the farm-yard under the pump.

Moreton Hampstead Parish. The cross at the Cross Tree, near the church, and one that formerly stood in Moreton Woods, are the only instances in this parish with which I am acquainted.

The cross at the *Cross Tree* consists merely of the large base and the head. This last is octagonal, and measures about 27 in. across at the arms, and about the same in height. The top is ornamented by two mouldings being carried round it; and on the top an oval hollow has been excavated, measuring 6 in. by 5 in., and 4 in. in depth; two gutters, 1 in. wide and 4 in. deep, run across the top. In the centre between the



arms and reaching down the shaft, a Greek Tau is incised; this measured across 10 in., and in height 11 in., and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. The base is octagonal, and consists of a plinth chamfered at the top, about 9 in. in height, a dado 12 in. in height, and a cornice 5 in. in height; the sides of the plinth vary in length from 41 in. to 48 in.

Moreton Woods. A small plain cross stood, 16th Sept., 1863, when I took a photograph of it, on the easterly side of the road from Cranbrook to Fingle, but I have not been able to find it during the few last years.

North Bovey Parish. The crosses are known as Bennett's Beator, Hale, Bovey Green, and Hospit, or Stumpy.

Bennett's Cross is on the moor near the Moreton and Tavistock road, about five miles from Moreton Hampstead; it is a plain handsome cross, and the shaft narrows in gradually; the letters W. B. carved on it mean "Warren Bounds," as the cross now acts as a boundary. The height of the shaft to the arms is 4 ft. 10 in.; the diameter of the arms, 9 in.; the total height, 6 ft. 4 in. The width at the bottom is 16 in.; at the arms, 12 in.; at the top, 9 in. The width across the arms, 24 in.; the thickness at the bottom, 12 in.; at the top, 9 in.

Beetor Cross. On 14th April, 1857, when I made a drawing of this cross, it acted as a gate-post between two fields on Hele Moors, near the intersection of the Chagford and Ashburton with the Moreton and Tavistock road. About three years since it was removed from that spot to act in the same capacity at a gateway leading out of Hele plantation to Hele House. It is a very rough cross, with less finish about it

than any in this district; the height by estimation is about six feet.

Hale Cross is on the road from Beeton to North Bovey. With the exception of a Maltese cross in the churchyard at Bovey Tracey, this is the only cross of that description in this district with which I am acquainted. The cross stood on the edge of a hollow made by persons carrying away a friable granite gravel. I pointed out the dangerous position to the Rev. Philip Woolcombe, then curate of North Bovey, by whom the matter was laid before the owner, the Earl of Devon, and in August, 1868, the cross was set up a little to the back of the original position on a firm foundation. It is stated that this cross was a station which pilgrims visited in their way to Tavistock Abbey. The bottom of the shaft is quadrangular and perpendicular for twelve inches, and then the edges are chamfered, and the sides narrow in to the arms; the height to the arms is 5 ft. 7 in.; the diameter of the arms, 5 in.; total height about 6 ft.; the width at the bottom, 14 in.; on the face at the arms, 6 in.; at the top, 7 in.; the total width at top, 13 in.; the width across the arms, 29 in.; diameters of the arms on the face and across at the ends are the same as the top. The cross is ten inches in thickness, and stands on a quadrangular base which measures at the bottom 37 in. on the east and west, and 28 in. on the north and south sides; the angles are bevelled off at the top corners forming the upper face into an octagon.

Bovey Green Cross. This cross had been thrown into Bovey Brook; but shortly after the passing of "An Act for the Relief of her Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects," 13th April, 1829, the Rev. Mr. Jones, the then curate of North Bovey, had the cross set up in the place where it now stands. As the shaft is not as broad as the socket, either some other cross has formerly stood here, or part has been broken off. As the shaft does not taper in, probably some other cross stood here formerly. It is a plain massive cross, and the shaft measures from the bottom to the arms, 3 ft. 11 in.; diameter of the arms, 9 in.; total height, 5 ft. 2 in.; the width at the bottom is 19 in.; width across the arms, 25 in. The base is square, measuring 2 ft. 9 in. on each side; it is 12 in. high, and is gathered into an octagon on the top by rough brooches, like the cross at Crediton.

Hospit, or Stumpy Cross. This is marked in the Ordnance Maps as Bovey Cross; the origin of the name Hospit Cross is not known; the letters, M.N.O.B. incised in the two sides and the ends of the cross point the roads to Moreton, Newton,

Okehampton, and North Bovey. The height to the arms is 22 in.; diameter of arms, 12 in.; total height, 41 in.; the width on each side of that at the bottom, which is square, is 10 in.; the width across the arms is 23 in. This has probably not been moved.

Manaton Parish. I am not aware of the remains of any crosses in this parish

Lustleigh Parish. There are crosses at South Harton and Higher Combe, and the Bishop's Stone.

Harton Cross has been split down the centre to form a pair of gate posts; the two parts were, however, put together by the late Mr. Wills, and in order that they might be preserved were built into the wall at his entrance gate. The shaft is quadrangular, and the lower part projects about 3 in. in front of the upper part. The height to the arms is 3 ft. 10 in.; breadth of the arms, 7 in.; total height, 4 ft. 1 in.; width at base in front, 20 in.; width at arms, 13 in.; total width across the arms, 18 in.; thickness of shaft when exposed, 12 in.

Higher Coombe. This is probably the remaining or upper portion of a large cross. It was in the bank of a field called "Cross Park," and in 1860 was placed by Mr. Amery upon a base of rough granite in the centre of the same field, where it still remains. It is a very simple cross: the height to the arms is 12 in.; the diameter of the arms, 10 in.; the total height, 31 in.; width of shaft, 12 in.; width across the arms, 26 in.; thickness, 8 in.

The Bishop's Stone is the name of a large square block of stone by the side of a lane, near the railway station. A coat of arms, supposed to be that of Bishop Grandison, is faintly carved thereon, and the block has been supposed to be the base of a cross.

Bovey Tracey. The crosses are at Cross Cottage, the Market Cross, the Churchyard Cross, and a dilapidated cross on Bovey Heathfield.

The cross now in the wall at Cross Cottage, as I am informed, formerly stood in the road where the lane turns to Higher Alway. On the Mayor's day at Bovey Tracy, the first Monday after the 3rd of May, in times gone by, "the Mayor of Bovey" used to ride round this cross and strike it with a stick. In the year 1815, when the road to Moreton was widened, the cross was removed, and was firstly rested against the stable belonging to the late Dr. Croker, and afterwards built into his wall; and the cross was cut on the shaft. The remains consist merely of a worn fragment of a shaft, with the angles slightly chamfered, about 3 feet high, standing on

a base, which is an irregular octagon, supported by rough masonry.

The Market Cross formerly stood on a rough triangular bit of ground in the centre of the town, and on the 8th October, 1858, I took a drawing of it by the camera lucida. A Town Hall was built on this spot in 1865, and the cross was then removed a few feet, and placed at the west end of the new building. The proportions of this cross and general character are very similar to that at South Zeal; but the head of this cross is wanting. When the removal took place the base was raised, and the steps were put into repair. The dimensions are—height of shaft, 8 ft. 2 in.; the foot of the shaft is square, each side measuring 17 in.; the shaft tapers in, and at 15 in. from the bottom the angles are gathered in, and the shaft is an octagon, measuring 8 in. across on each side; at the top each side measures 4 in. The shaft stands on an octagonal base 20 in. high; below which, on the upper-side, there were two, and on the lower-side three steps, these, when the drawing was taken, were in rather a dilapidated condition, but have now been repaired.

Bovey Church Cross. When the late Earl of Devon was lord of the manor of Bovey Tracy, the present Earl, then Lord Courteney, found this cross lying in a fragmentary state, laid down as a step in the gateway to the churchyard: he rescued it, and prevailed upon the churchwardens to set it up. The cross was twice set up outside the east end of the church, and twice thrown down, and Lord Courtenay then asked permission to take it to Powderham as a trust. It was removed to Powderham, and set up and repaired, and steps added; and when the present incumbent became vicar in 1849, the Earl of Devon mentioned the cross, and it was brought back, and again placed in the churchyard.* This is a Maltese Cross, and when perfect must have greatly resembled that at Hele. As only part of the lower portion of the shaft, and one of the arms of the original cross remains, no description will be attempted.

Bovey Heathfield. I have been informed that the shaft of a cross with the arms knocked off forms a gate-post, but am not acquainted with the locality where it is placed.

Islington Parish. I am not aware of the remains of any cross in this parish

Widdicombe-in-the-Moor. Crosses occur on Hamildon, Widdicombe-green, churchyard, churchyard wall, and vicarage.

Hamildon. This mutilated and weather-beaten cross is

* Information of the Hon. Canon Courtenay,

BORDERING THE EAST OF DARTMOOR.

situate on the summit of Hamildon to the south of Grims-pound. The southerly arm is broken off; the height to the arm is 36 inches; diameter of arm, 12 inches; total height, 51 inches; width across shaft, 20 inches; width across arms when perfect, 34 inches; the thickness, 6 inches.

Widdicombe Green. The base only remains; this is octagonal, and consists of two steps. A plinth 6 inches high runs along the bottom, and the first step is 26 inches from the ground; the tread of the step is 1 foot, and the height of the upper step about 17 inches; the sides of the lowest octagon measure about 4 feet 10 inches; the sides of the upper octagon are not regular, varying from 3 to 4 feet. The cross has been removed, and a tree now grows in the centre.

Widdicombe Churchyard. The base and shaft of a cross are nearly opposite the south door of the church. The base is quadrangular, measuring 24 inches on the north and south, and 18 on the east and west sides; it is gathered into an octagon at the top by rough brooches. The shaft at the foot is square, measuring 12 inches on each side, at 7 inches from the base the shaft is octagonal, each side measuring about 5 inches. The height of the shaft is 32 inches.

Wall of Widdicombe Churchyard. A cross has been built into the exterior of the eastern wall. It consists of part of the shaft and the cross. The angles are bevelled, and it is not clear whether or not it formed part of the churchyard cross. The front only is exposed, and measures from the bottom to the arms 21 in.; diameter of arms, 5 in.; total height, 36 in.; width across the arms, 23 in.

Dunstone. The late Mr. Mason removed this cross from *Dunstone* farm to the vicarage garden. It is formed from a slab of very coarse granite, varying from six to seven inches in thickness. The shaft slopes in, the front measuring across at the bottom 17 in., and at the bottom of the arms 13 in. The height to the arms is 19 in., the diameter of the arms is 9 in., the total height 35 in., the width across the arms 21 in. On the shaft, a short distance below the arms, a Latin cross is incised; the lower portion 7 inches long, the total width across the arms 5 inches, the total height 9 inches. This differs from the other incised crosses, in being a Latin cross, and being placed below instead of in the centre between the arms.

Ashburton, with Buckland-in-the-Moor. At Buckland-in-the-Moor, by the bailiff's house, outside the south gate of the churchyard, there are the remains of what was probably the octagonal base of a cross. It consists of a dado 12 in. high,

with a moulding at the top of 8 in., which projects 4 in. Each side measures from 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. A sycamore grows in the centre. On the wall, at the east side of south gate of the churchyard the top of a cross is laid flat as a coping stone. One of the arms of the cross has been broken off. The shaft is octagonal, and measures 16 in. to the bottom of the arms. The arms are 6 in. in diameter, and the total height is 22 in.; the width across the arms when perfect would be 31 inches.

At *Gulwell*, near Ashburton, the shaft of a cross forms a seat by the roadside, and the upper portion acts as the support for a cider vat. The bottom of the shaft is square, and 11 in. in diameter. Two feet from the bottom the shaft is octagonal; four of the sides measure 5 in. and the remainder 4 in. across; the total length is 5 ft. 3 in. The measure of the upper portion is 25 in. to bottom of arms; the arms are 10 in. in diameter, and the total length 44 in. Near this place there is a holy well, the water of which is considered good for diseases of the eye.

There are probably crosses in this district, between Okehampton and Ashburton, which have not been noticed; but from those that have been mentioned the general character may be estimated. In this district thirty-nine crosses existed until the last few years; they all may be regarded as Latin crosses, and are generally of a very simple form. The chief exceptions are those at Hayle and Bovey Tracey, which are Maltese, and those at Sticklepath and Short Cross (the last lately buried under the pump at Middlecot, near Chagford), which are incised slabs. Seventeen crosses have the angles bevelled, commencing a few inches from the bottom; the rest are quadrangular. The simple Greek cross is occasionally incised, and, with one exception, at the centre between the arms. The Maltese Greek cross is incised on both sides of one cross, and the Tau Cross is incised once. Of the thirty-nine crosses, seventeen are nearly perfect, consisting of a cross and shaft, and in some cases of a base; eight are merely the head of the cross, and the remaining fourteen are merely portions of shafts and bases. Only eleven of the crosses are in the original position, and of the remainder some have been removed for convenience, and others for the sake of preservation. The latter reason prevailed in the case of the cross at South Zeal, preserved by a stonemason, whose name is unrecorded; at Addiscot, preserved by Mr. Cann; Cheriton Bishop, by Dr. Pennel; Chagford, by Rev. A. Whipham; Week Down, by several gentlemen at Chagford; Hale,

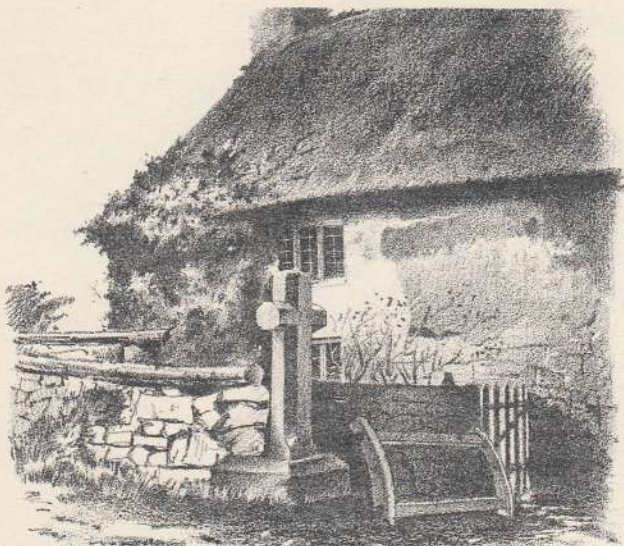
and Bovey Tracey Churchyard, by the Earl of Devon; North Bovey Green, by Rev. Mr. Jones; South Harton, by Mr. Wills; Highercombe, by Mr. Amery; Dunstone, by the Rev. Mr. Mason. To this care it is sad to contrast the fact that some of these relics still remain disgraced, as for example in the parishes of Spreyton and Drewsteington acting as foot bridges; in the parishes of North Bovey and Bovey Tracey acting as gate-posts; in the parish of Chagford, in one case as a pump-trough, and in another to support a pump; and in the parish of Ashburton, with Buckfastleigh, as a coping-stone and support to a cider vat. The destruction of many remains is required to render the land useful; but these crosses occupy a very small space of ground, and their value as building materials is trifling. It is indeed greivous to find that pèrsons should still be so ignorant of public feeling, and regardless of the respect due to these venerable crosses, as to commit the barbarisms that have been noticed.

NOTE.—The six examples of characteristic crosses are from photographs, or camera-lucida drawings, by Mr. G. W. Ormerod.

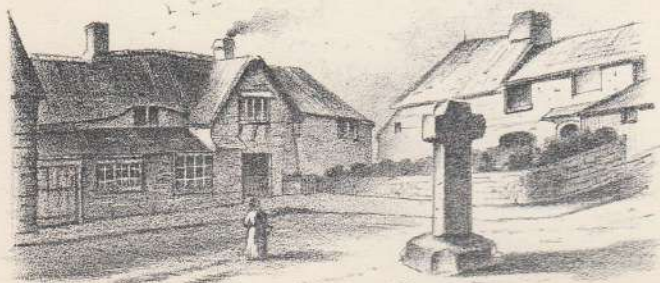
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By G. W. ORMEROD.



SOUTH ZEAL.



ADDISCOT.



NORTH BOVEY GREEN.



WEEK DOWN.



SHORT CROSS.



HELE.