

THE BOUNDS OF THE FOREST OF DARTMOOR.

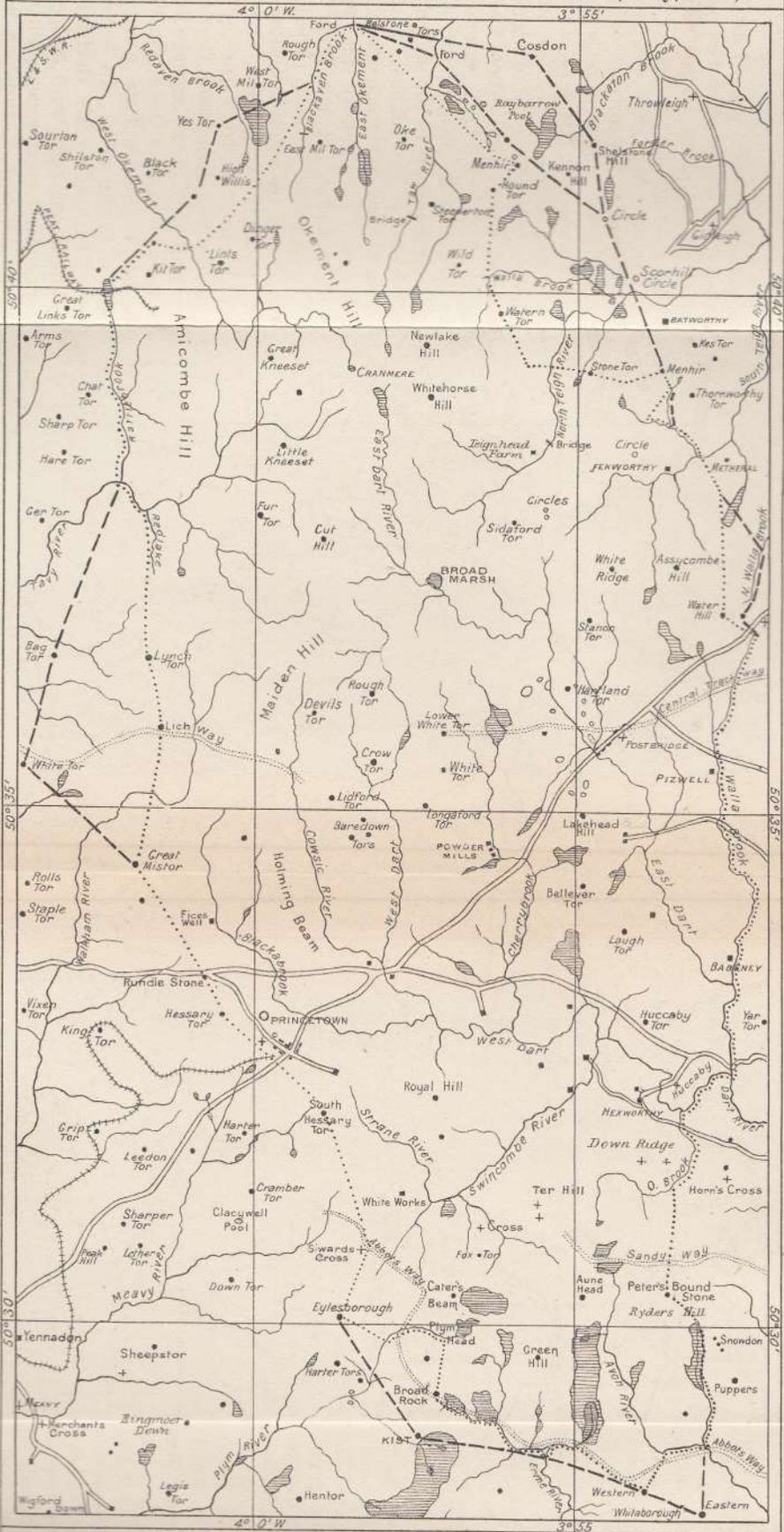
BY ARTHUR B. PROWSE, M.D. LOND., F.R.C.S. ENG.

(Read at Plymouth, July, 1892.)

IN volume i. of the Dartmoor Preservation Association's publications, page xii., Mr. Birkett quotes Manwood, who wrote about 1600 as follows: "It doth not appear, either by histories or records, when the old Forests in England were made; and as ancient are the Forest Laws." Though Dartmoor is not mentioned in Domesday Book, the borough of Lydford was then held by the king, and it is nearly certain that then, as now, the moor was, to a large extent, attached in some way to Lydford. King John's charter for disafforesting all Devonshire except Dartmoor and Exmoor was dated 1204; but it is doubtful whether the terms of the charter were then carried out, for no written record of a perambulation of the "metes and bounds" at that time has been found. By the "Forest Laws" a solemn perambulation of the ancient bounds, in pursuance of a writ from the Crown, was a necessary preliminary to disafforestation; and in disafforesting the rest of the county the bounds of the Forest of Dartmoor would necessarily have been defined.

In 1239 Henry III. granted to Richard, his brother, "all that our Manor of Lydford with the castle of the same place and all its appurtenances together with the Forest of Dartmoor and all the appurtenances of the same Forest": and this is the first time that a manor of Lydford and the Forest are mentioned in connection with each other. The first perambulation of which we have a record was made in 1240, probably in pursuance of a statute of 1224, in which it is said, "All Forests which King Henry our grandfather afforested and made shall be viewed by good and lawful men, and if he hath made Forest of any other wood than of his own demesne whereby the owner of the wood hath hurt we

Map illustrating the Paper on "The Bounds of the Forest of Dartmoor,"
 by Arthur B. Prowse, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Devon Association, July, 1892).



will that forthwith it be disafforested saving the common of herbage and of other things in the same Forest to them which before were accustomed to have the same."

From Mr. W. Burt's preface to the first edition of Carrington's *Dartmoor* we learn that other perambulations were made in 1301, 1377, 1557 (a *partial* one apparently, in regard to the bounds between the Forest and Brent Moor), 1601, 1609, and 1786.

In the table which accompanies this paper I have arranged side by side in columns as many published versions of perambulations of the forest bounds as I have been able to refer to. These various readings are grouped in accordance with resemblances in spelling, &c. For comparison with these there are other references to portions of the forest bounds, the sources of which are indicated in the headings of the lists. Column 3 contains the full text of the version given in Rowe's *Dartmoor*. Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are partial lists, the names recorded being those which differ in spelling, &c., from those in Rowe's list. These five are taken from a paper in vol. xi. (1879) of our Transactions, by R. Dymond, F.S.A., on "Historical Documents relating to Dartmoor." The places mentioned in the eleventh column, taken from the "Carta Isabellæ de Fortibus," purport to be bounds between the forest and the "maneria de Boclond, Bykelie, and Walkhampton." Similarly the twelfth list gives *one* account of the boundary between Brent Moor and the adjacent forest. The columns 15 to 23 include a portion of the evidence taken during litigation instituted by certain rectors of Lydford for the recovery of tithes. It may be here mentioned that the list of the "bounds" (in 1240) recorded by Mr. Burt in his preface to Carrington's *Dartmoor* (1826) is practically identical with that in the second column, taken from the back of the Ancient Map of the Forest, described in vol. v. (1872) by the late C. Spence Bate, F.R.S.; and so it was undesirable to add it to the table. In seven instances Latin names have been translated by Mr. Burt into English; but apart from these alterations, each word is spelt alike in the two records, except in two or three cases, where *one* letter *only* in a word may be different: a variation which could easily have arisen during transcription. The correspondence is so close that it would seem as though Mr. Burt must have copied his list from that on the back of the old map.

The map which illustrates this paper is a reduction from the Ordnance map, 1 in. to a mile, and is as nearly as possible half the scale. The present forest boundary is shewn by a

dotted line; and the *interrupted* lines represent deviations from the present bounds, which I believe, as a result of careful investigation, to represent fairly accurately the ancient limits of the forest.

On previous occasions (*Devon Association*, 1889 and 1890) I have discussed certain "Bounds" which are included in particular districts of the Moor, but now propose to consider the whole circuit.

COSDON.—It is uncertain whether the top, or some part of the foot, of this hill was the original bound at which the jurors began their perambulation. Judging by analogy in the case of other hills, mentioned simply by name without any qualifying term, it must have been the summit.

PARVA HUNDETORRE.—The fact that in 1240 there was a "little Houndtor" shows that there was also a "great Houndtor"; and it is the latter hill which probably retains the name of Houndtor in these days. If this be so, it is evident that it was not in former days a forest bound. This is practically proved by reference to the 1608 document (no. 13), which says that the next bound was "eastward, one mile or more" from Cosdon. The hill now called Houndtor is distant from the *summit* nearly two miles in a direction S. by W., and about the same distance S.S.E. from the *foot* of Cosdon at a place where there is a good ford over the Taw at the north end of the Taw Marsh Valley. If this latter point on the river was originally the bound called Cosdon, then a hill crowned by a tumulus west of Raybarrow pool was probably *little* Houndtor. It is a mile and a quarter from the ford in a S.E. direction. If, however, the *top* of Cosdon is the true boundary, then Shellstone hill, which is the same distance S.E. from this point, probably represents *little* Houndtor. This was the view held by the late Mr. Spence Bate.

THURLESTONE, the next bound, is said in the 1608 document to be only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile away. This should exclude Watern Tor, which is at present the next bound to Hound Tor, for it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. On the other hand, from Shellstone Hill to the remains of a so-called *sacred circle*, near the head of Forder Brook, which I have ventured (*Devon Assoc.* 1890) to suggest was the original Thurlestone, is only a little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. When I fixed upon this circle as the true bound I had not seen Mr. Spence Bate's paper upon the ancient map of the forest. In it he gives very strong reasons indeed for believing that Thurleston was an artificial *group of stones*; and he named Gidleigh Circle, on

Scorhill Down, as being probably Thurleston. His opinion as to the *nature* of the mark thus tends to confirm my view; though I cannot agree in the suggestion that Gidleigh Circle represents it, for this is only 300 yards from what we both have concluded is the next boundary; and it would be quite unnecessary to have two limiting marks so close together.

The boundary line of the forest is about 42 miles long; and a simple calculation will show that the *average* distance between two neighbouring bounds is about $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles. Included in the 42 miles are, however, two distances, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where the boundary follows the course of the Wallabrook and the Rattlebrook, respectively. If these be excluded from the calculation, the average is reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Actual measurement on the map from one bound to another shows that 50 per cent. of the interspaces lie between the limits of 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. One distance—King's Oven to Wallabrook Head—is only $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile; another—the ford on the East Ockment to the top of Cosdon—is as much as 2 miles.

The jurors in 1608 did not state their reasons for thinking that Waterdонтorr represented the older Thurleston; and, as far as I know, there is no valid reason for concluding that their Waterdонтorr is the same as that now called Watern Tor. There are other Water hills, or Waterdons, on the moor; *e.g.*, the hill on the slope of which King's Oven is; and it is quite possible that one of the hills between Cosdon and the North Teign may at that date have been known as Waterdon. It is suggestive that on the Geological Ordnance Map the name Thurleston was inserted on what is now called Kennon Hill, a short distance northwest from the ruins of the circle I believe was known in 1240 as Thurleston.

The 1608 document tells us that the distance from Waterdонтorr to the next bound was "near a myle"; and this exactly agrees with the interval between the ruined circle and the point where the Wallabrook joins the North Teign. It will be noticed that in list 18 "Willtorwill" appears for the first time as a bound immediately preceding "Walter torr," *i.e.*, Waterdонтorr. In 1826 (see last column) this is called Wildtor well, which is a spot in the upper Wallabrook valley a little east of Wild Tor. It would seem as if this insertion was made with the intention of "backing up" the statement that Watern Tor was the true bound. Unfortunately this view has been accepted, and the consequence is that a very large piece of the north-east region of the moor has been

detached from the ancient forest and included in the neighbouring commons.

WOTESBROKELAKESFOTE, supposed in 1608 to be what was then called Whoodelake, appears as Hood Lake in Westcote (list 14), and subsequently as Woodlake, Hugh Lake, and Rhodelake. In eleven or twelve records it is said to join the Teign, which is identified as the *north* branch of the stream in list 17; and in list 18 the place of confluence is called Blackstone. I have not succeeded in ascertaining that this last name is still in use in the locality. Anthony Torr, in 1702, when describing the bounds of the *east* division of the forest, gives as its most northerly point Ting Clapper. The word *Clapper* is, of course, the moorland term for one of the old uncemented stone bridges; and "Ting" is a common way of spelling and pronouncing the name of the Teign river.

Across this, close to its confluence with the Wallabrook, where the "east quarter" of the forest adjoins the "north quarter," was one of these bridges prior to 1826, when a flood destroyed it. A small specimen still spans the Wallabrook close by. This Teign clapper is the only one which could have been meant, for Teign-head bridge, over which a track leads to Teign-head farm, has never, to my knowledge, been claimed as a boundary even by the most audacious of would-be encroachers upon the forest lands. The argument that it could not have existed in 1702, because it must have been built to facilitate access to the lonely farm, is, in the absence of direct proof, worthless; for the bridge over the Blackaven below East Miltor, and that over the Taw at the foot of Steeperton Tor, which are exactly similar in character to Teign-head bridge, lead simply to what were extensive tin-streaming works; and evidences of mining exist also in the North Teign valley above this bridge.

Mr. F. N. Budd, of Batworthy, informs me that, according to the testimony of an old man named Westcott, who died this year considerably over eighty years of age, Teign-head house was built about seventy years ago. Westcott, when a boy, helped to build it, and his father "ripped the stones for it." The evidence that Wotesbrokelakesfote is the place of confluence of the Wallabrook with the North Teign seems to be ample.

HEIGHSTONE, Heghstone, Hingestone, or Highstone—the next bound—is said by the 1608 jurors to be "near one myle" distant from the last mark. This brings us exactly to the fine "menhir" or "longstone" on Gidleigh Common, half a mile south-west from Kes Tor. It is still an acknowledged

bound of the forest. The fact that the terms Hengheston, Hengston, and Hangeston are used in some records suggests that possibly the cromlech, ruins of which are still to be seen about 200 yards south of the menhir, may have served as the boundary-mark at some period. The massive cover-stone of such megalithic remains might well be described as a suspended or *hanging* stone. In list 8 the term Hughston is used; in no. 10, Heaston; Fewstone in 17; Hughstone in 18; and in no. 24, Kingstone. Immediately preceding this last name, Stone Tor is stated to be one of the bounds; but this is due to the acceptance of the error, previously mentioned, by which the boundary is supposed to go to Watern Tor, since Stone Tor lies between this last tor and the Gidleigh menhir.

Mr. Spence Bate concluded that Hekhstone was a menhir which *might* have formerly stood between the Teign and the present "Longstone"; but in this I believe he was misled by one of the names under which the next bound occurs—Langestone or Langstone. He seems to have accepted this as undoubtedly the modern "Longstone"; and, if so, a site for Highstone would have to be found between it and the North Teign. The term Highstone, however, equally well describes the character of the existing menhir.

LANGESTONE is in three records the name of the next bound; but it is also called Gotestone and Getestone, Yesceton and Yessetone, "Yeston or Geston or more commonly Hethstone" in 1608; Heath Stone about 1700. Other corrupt forms of these words are Yessetay, Yestelay, and Halfstone.

This place is said by the jurors of 1608 to be "nere one myle" from Highstone. This in a S.E. direction from the menhir brings us to the South Teign, close to its union with a small affluent on its north side between Fernworthy and Metheral. Close by, on both banks of the river, are aboriginal remains: kistvaens on the left, and fine hut circles and a small avenue on the right bank. It is, then, not unlikely that there may also have been here in ancient days a menhir or a group of stones, like Thurlestone or Highstone. On the ancient map this bound is represented like Thurlestone and Highstone as a group or pile of stones, evidently of artificial origin.

On Moll's map of Devonshire (1713), the scale of which is about 10 miles to 1 inch, the *only* place named on the Moor itself is "Heath Stone"; and it is placed a short distance north of the Moreton and Princetown road, about three miles south-west of Chagford, which agrees pretty

closely with the locality just indicated. It is marked by this sign  which evidently means some special thing built by man. Churches on the same map are mostly indicated by this sign ; towns and villages by this mark . In

list 17 the line between this bound and the preceding is said to go "round Farmer Lightfoot's estate"; and since in the 1608 record Highstone is said to be "near ffernworthie hedges," it seems probable than in 1699 a "farmer Lightfoot" lived at Fernworthy. On this point, however, I have not yet been able to obtain certain information. The "hedges" mentioned are the dry stone walls of the farm enclosures which run parallel with the little affluent of the Teign spoken of just now.

The boundary now goes through, or across, the "middle turbarry" of ALBERYSHEVED, or Alberyshede, which plainly points to a marshy place at the head of a brook then called the Alber. This is, I believe, the marsh in the flat open valley south of Metheral, at the head of the Metheral brook (*Math* = a flat tract of land; *ar ael* = near to). In 1608 the spot is called Turfehill or Turshill, in 1699 Turf Hill, and in 1702 Black Fen. Then the line is, in the 1240 perambulation, taken *along* a stream called WALLEBROKE, which can hardly be any other than the North Walla brook—the head water of the Bovey river, which rises a short distance N.E. of King's oven. In many of the later records this Wallabrook is omitted, but in column 22 the place is indicated by the name "Bovy-combe-Head." Bennet's Cross, mentioned in column 21, is a short distance S.E. of the same spot; and "Jutsone" farm must be that now known as Hurston, the enclosures of which extend up the Bovey valley in a S.S.E. direction to a point which is close to where the old boundary-line of the Forest strikes the North Walla brook in Bovey combe.

The next bound is the well-known FURNUM REGIS, or KING'S OVEN, on the slope of Waterdon, or Water hill, about 350 yards east of the cairn which crowns its summit. The boundary-line recorded on the new Ordnance map does not go to King's Oven, but to the top of the hill, and thence to the next point, the head of the (South) WALLABROOK. From this point it passes onwards along the Wallabrook to where it joins the East Dart near Babeney; then along the East Dart to Dartmeet. This is called Dartamet in list 15, and in

VARIOUS RECORDS OF THE PERAMBULATION OF THE FOREST OF DARTMOOR IN THE

Ancient Map described by C. Spence Bate, F.R.S., in Devon. Assoc. Trans., vol. v. (1872) pp. 510-548.	Copy of 1240 document written on the back of the Ancient Map. (See Bate's paper.)	From Rev. S. Rowe's "Perambulation of the Antient and Royal Forest of Dartmoor," 1st edition (1848), page 266.	From Tristram Risdon's "Survey of the County of Devon" (1630), edition of 1811, pages 221, 222.	Harleian MS. No. 5827, f. 58b. Copy made by John Hoker (1524-1601), Chamberlain of Exeter.	From Thomas Westcote's "View of Devonshire in 1630," collated with 5, 7, and 8 (Harleian, Maynard, Record Office) by editors of 1845 edition, pages 81, 82.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cosdonne	Cosdonne	Incipiunt perambulationem ad hogam de COSSDONNE et inde linealiter usque ad parvam hogam que vocatur PARVA HUNDETORRE	Hogam de Cosdowne parvam Hogam, que vocatur Hounteret	... ..	Hoga de Cossdonne
Howndetorre Therlestone	Parva Houndetor Thursleston	et inde linealiter usque ad THURLESTONE, et inde linealiter usque ad WOTESBROKELAKESFOTE que cadit in Tyng, et inde linealiter usque ad HEIGHSTONE, (or Hengheston), et inde linealiter usque ad LANGSTONE, (or Yessetone), et inde linealiter usque per mediam TURBARIAM DE ALBERYSHEVED, (or Aberesheved), et sic in longum WALLEBROKE et inde linealiter usque ad FURNUM REGIS et inde linealiter usque ad WALLEBROKESHEDE et sic in longum WALLEBROKE usque cadit in Dertam, et sic per DERTAM	Thurleston	Huntorre	parva Houndtorre Theurleston
Wotesbrokelake Tenge Heghstone	Wotesbroskalesfote Teigne Heighstone	et inde linealiter usque ad LANGSTONE, (or Yessetone), et inde linealiter usque per mediam TURBARIAM DE ALBERYSHEVED, (or Aberesheved), et sic in longum WALLEBROKE et inde linealiter usque ad FURNUM REGIS et inde linealiter usque ad WALLEBROKESHEDE et sic in longum WALLEBROKE usque cadit in Dertam, et sic per DERTAM	Wotesbroke Lakefoot que cadit in Teigne Hangeston	Wotesbrookelakefoote quo cadit in Tynga Hangston	Wotesbroskalesfote que cadit in Tenge Hangston
Langstone	Langstone	et inde linealiter usque per mediam TURBARIAM DE ALBERYSHEVED, (or Aberesheved), et sic in longum WALLEBROKE et inde linealiter usque ad FURNUM REGIS et inde linealiter usque ad WALLEBROKESHEDE et sic in longum WALLEBROKE usque cadit in Dertam, et sic per DERTAM	Gotestone	Getestone (?)	Yesecton
Alberysheved Wellebroke Y Furnum Regis	Alberysheved Wallebroke furnm. Regis	et inde linealiter usque ad FURNUM REGIS et inde linealiter usque ad WALLEBROKESHEDE et sic in longum WALLEBROKE usque cadit in Dertam, et sic per DERTAM	ad mediam Turbariam Aberhene in Longam Wallabroke Surt. regis	Albocheved Walbrooke	ad mediam Turbariam de Alberesheved in longum Walebroke Furnum Regis
capud Wallebroke East Derte	Wallebroskeshede Wallebroke Dartam	et inde linealiter usque ad WALLEBROKESHEDE et sic in longum WALLEBROKE usque cadit in Dertam, et sic per DERTAM	Walbroke-Head usq. cadit in Darta per Dartam	Walbrookehead Walbrooke Dartā	Walebroskeshed Walebroke, usque cadit in Derta per Dertam
Wester Derte	aliam Dartam	usque ad ALIAM DERTAM, et sic per aliam Dartam ascendendo usque OKEBROKYSFOTE (or Okbrokefote) et sic ascendendo OKEBROKE usque ad LA DRYEWORKE, et ita ascendendo usque ad LA DRYEFELD FORD, et sic inde linealiter usque ad BATTYSHULL (Cattyshyll, or Gnattishull) et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	ad aliam Dart.	Dartā	per aliam Dertam
... .. Okysbroke Dryworke Dryfeldforde	Okebrokysfote Okebroke la Dryaworke Dryfeldforde	et inde linealiter usque ad BATTYSHULL (Cattyshyll, or Gnattishull) et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	Abbot-Foot Otbroke ad Ledcereoke le Drifeildforde	Okebrooke foote Okebrookes ad le dene ok (?) Bryfield ford	Okebrokfote Okebrok la Drylake la Drydellford
Catteshille	Cattishille	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	Batshill	Battysshall	Cattishill
Westerwelbrokishede Auena Ester Whiteburgh	capud de Wester Wellebroke Wester Welbroke Auena Yester Whyteburghe	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	caput de Westor Wellabroke per Westor Wellabroke usq. cadit in Avon Easter-Wellabroke	Wester Welabrooke Ester Whitbairleigh (?)	Caput de Westere Walebroke per Westere Walebroke usque cadit in Avona Ester Wightburgh
Rodelake Erme	Redelake ubi cadit in Erme	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	ad Redlake que cadit in Erme et inde ascend. usq. ad Grims Grove	le Reddlake	ubi Redelake cadit in Erme
Grymesgreue	Grymesgreve	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	Ellisborough	Grymysgrove	Grymesgrove
Elysburgh	Elysburghe	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	ad cruce[m] Silward Efforther per aliam Efforther	Ensbrough Sylward Esforthere	Elesburgh ad cruce[m] Syward Estfothere ad aliam Estfothere
Crux Sywardy Heghsfoder ...ghysfoder	cruce[m] Sywardi Ysforther Ysfother	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	per medium mistum	per mediam mistem	per mediam Mistmore
Mystorre	per medium Mystor	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	Mewboron	Mewbrough	Mueburgh
Mewyburgh	Mewyburghe	et inde linealiter usque ad CAPUT DE WESTER WELLABROKE et sic per WESTER WELLABROKE usque cadit in Avenam, et inde linealiter usque ad ESTER WHYTEBURGHE et inde linealiter usque ad LA REDELAKE (or Rodelake) que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad GRYMESGROVE et inde linealiter usque ad ELYSBURGHE, et sic linealiter usque ad CRUCEM SYWARDI et inde usque ad YSFOTHER et sic per aliam YSFOTHER et inde per mediam MYSTOR (or Mistmore) usque ad MEWYBURGHE et inde usque ad LULLINGESFOTE (or Hullingssete) et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	Willingsesse	Hullinge..... (?)	Lullingsfote
Lullyngyssete	Lullingsfote	et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	Rahernbroke-Foot ad caput ejusdem que le West Soll Grenestor	Rakernbrooke foote levest soll Grenestor	Rakernbroskeshede ad caput ejusdem aque ad Westsoll Ernestorre
... .. Rakernbroskeshede Westsolle Ernestorre	Rakernbrokysfote capud ejusdem aque la Westsolle Ernestorre	et inde usque ad RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, et sic ad CAPUT EJUSDEM AQUE et deinde usque ad LA WESTSOLLE et inde linealiter usque ad ERNESTORRE et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle St. Mich. de Halgestock ad predict. Hocntali pavone in orientali parte.	Halgestocke	Vadum proximum in orientali parte Capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestok ad predictam Hoga de Cossdonne in orientali parte
...	ad vadum proximi Capelle Sci Michis de Halstock Cosdonne	et inde linealiter usque ad VADUM PROXIMUM in orientali parte capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestock et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de COSSDONNE in orientali parte.	... ..	... ..	... ..

TION OF THE FOREST OF DARTMOOR IN THE YEAR 1240 A.D.

Harleian MS. No. 5827, f. 58b. Copy made by John Hoker (1524-1601), Chamberlain of Exeter.	From Thomas Westcote's "View of Devonshire in 1630," collated with 5, 7, and 8 (Harleian, Maynard, Record Office) by editors of 1845 edition, pages 81, 82.	Serjeant John Maynard (1602-1690), of Lincoln's Inn. MS. copy of parchment MS. of date Edw. III. (1327-77).	Copy in Record Office in MS. of Hen. VIII.'s time, B. 2, 16, p. 216. From "Feoda in Capite," in Treas- ury of Court of Receipts, p. 100, in Chapter House, Westminster.	Copy made in 1307, for- merly in Exchequer, or Copy of this made in 1532 by John Ford, Feodary for Devon, Hen. VIII.	Copy in Record Office, from "Miscellanea," in Exchequer Treasury of Receipt.	From "Carta Isabellae de Fortibus, Comitissae Albemarle." 1408. D.P.A. vol. i. p. 105.	Brent Moor Bounds. 1557. D.P.A. vol. i. p. 50.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	Hoga de Cossdonne	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntorre	parva Houndtorre	...	Houndtorre	...	Hundetor	...	...
...	Theurleston	Theurlestone	Sheurlestone	...	...	...	...
Wotesbrookelakefoote quo cadit in Tynga Hengston	Wotesbrokesfote que cadit in Tenge Hengston	Wotysbrokelakysfote	Wotesbrokesfote	...	...	...	...
Getestone (?)	Yesceton	Hengheston	Hughston	...	Heaston	...	...
Albocheved Walbrooke	ad mediam Turbariam de Alberesheved in longum Walebroke Furnum Regis	Yessetone	Yestelay	Yessetay	...	...	...
...	...	Alberesheved Walebrok	Alberesheued Walebrok	...	...	...	...
Walbrookehead Walbrooke Dartā	Walebroskesheved Walebroke, usque cadit in Derta per Dertam	Walesbrokeheved Walebrok	Walebroskesheude	...	Walebroskesheude	...	...
Dartā	per aliam Dertam	Dartam	Dertam	...	Dertam	...	...
Okebrooke foote Okebrookes ad le dene ok (?) Bryfield ford	Okebrokfote Okebrok la Drylake la Drydelfford	Okbrokysfote Okbroke Dryework Dryefeyldford	Okbrokfote ... la arreywcke Ayrey fel dis ford	...	...	...	...
Battyshall	Cattishill	Cattyshyll	Cattishill	...	Gnatteshull	...	...
Wester Welabrooke	Caput de Westere Walebroke per Westere Walebroke usque cadit in Avona	Westerwelebroke	...	Wistelewerebrok	Westewalebrok	...	Welbrook foot Buckland ford
Ester Whitbairleigh (?)	Ester Wightburgh	Esterewhiteburgh	Esterwightburgh	Esterwightburgh	Westewyteburgh	...	Wester (or Further or Utter) Whiteborough
le Reddlake	ubi Redelake cadit in Erme	...	la Rede lake	...	la Rede lake	...	...
Grymysgrove	Grymesgrove	Grymesgrove	Grymesgrove	...	Grymeswrosene	...	...
Ensbrough	Elesburgh	Elesburghe	Elesburgh	...	...	(Plymerundla) Gyllesburgh	...
Sylward Esforthere	ad crucem Syward Estfothere	Syward Ysfothere	Yfforehere	Ysfokehere Ysfochere	Hyffother	crucem Siwardi Hysfochres	...
per mediam mistem	per mediam Mistmore	Missmore or Mistmore	Missmore or Mistmore	...	Mistorr	Mistorpanna Ex parte boreali de Mistorr	...
Mewbrough	Mueburgh	Meuweburghe	Meuyweyburgh	Meuyweyburgh	...	...	...
Hullinge..... (?)	Lullingsfote	Lullingessete	Hullingsfote	Lullingsfote	Hillyngessete	...	...
Rakernbrooke foote	Rakernebrokesfote ad caput ejusdem aque ad Westsoll	Rakernebrokesfote	Rakernebrokesfote	...	Rakilbrokesfote	...	...
levest solk Grenestor	Ernestorre	Westsole or Westfolle Ernestorre	Westsole	Westesole (Omitted from list)	Yernestorr	...	...
Halgestocke	Vadum proximum in orientali parte Capelle Sancti Michaelis de Halgestok ad predictam Hoga de Cossdonne in orientali parte	Halgestoke	Halgestoke	...	...	...	...

PERAMBULATION OF 1608.

EVIDENCE,
1689.

EVIDENCE, 1699.

From Rowe's "Dartmoor" (1848), pages 276-279. Presentment of the Jury at a Survey Court for the Forest of Dartmoor, held at Okhampton, Aug. 16, 1608.	Copy said by the Editors (1845) of Westcote's Survey to be "now" acted upon in the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall. Pages 81, 83.	Christopher Pearce and John Hilman. D.P.A. vol. i. pp. 78, 79.	Quintin Brown, of the parish of Hole, aged 50. D.P.A. vol. i. p. 81.	John Clement, moorman, aged 40. D.P.A. vol. i. p. 82.
13 COSDON, or COSSON, thence eastward one mile or more to	14 Cosdon or Cosson	15 ...	16 ...	17 Cosson
LITTLE HOUNDETORRE, thence $\frac{3}{4}$ myle to	Little Houndetorr	...	...	Little Hound Torr
WATERDONTORR (=Thurleston?), thence near a myle to	Water Donter (=Thurleston?)	...	...	Waterdown Torr
WHOODELAKE (=Wotesbrookelake foote?), whi falleth into Teynge: thence near one myle to HINGESTON, or HIGHSTONE, lying near fernworthie hedges: thence nere one myle to HETHSTONE, or Yeston or Geston, thence lineallie thorough a fenmye place	Hood Lake (=Wates Brook foot?), which falleth into Teigne	...	...	Woodlake, which falls into North Ting
TURFEHILL (=turbariam de Alberecheved)	Hengeston or Highstone, lying near Fernworthy hedges	...	...	Fewstone, and then round Farmer Lightfoot's estate to Halfstone
KINGE'S OVEN (=Furnum Regis)	Hethstone, or Yelston, or Gesstone	...	...	Turf Hill
WALLEBROOKEHEADE along by WALLEBROOKE EASTER DART	Turshill (=Turbariam de Alberesheved)	...	...	King's Oven
WESTER DART	King's Oven (=Furnum Regis)	...	...	Wallbrook Head till the water falls into East Dart
WOBROOKEFOOTE thence linyallie ascendinge to DRYLAKE, or DRYEWOORKE	Wallbrook head Wallbrook East Dart	Walter brook East Dart Dartamet West Dart	...	West Dart
CREFEILD FFORD, or DRYEFIELD FORD	West Dart	...	...	Wobrook Foot
KNATTLEBOROUGH (=Gnattishill?) thence descending linyallie to WESTER WELLEBROOKE HEADD	Wobrook foot	...	Wobrook Foot	Wobrook Foot
WESTER WELLEBROOKE untill it falleth into Owne or Aven	Drye Lake, or Drywork Creysselford, or Drydelford	...	Dry Lake Sandyford	...
EASTER WHITABURROWE	Knattleborough (=Gnattishill?)	...	Notting Borough	...
REDLAKE FOOTE whi it falleth into Erne	Wester Wellbrook head	...	West Wellow Brook	...
ARME HEADD (=Grimsgrrove?)	Wester Wellbrook, until it falleth into Owen, or Avon	...	where it falls into the river Erne (?)	...
PLIMHEADD ELISBOROUGH	East Whitaborough	...	Easter Whataborough	...
SEAWARD'S CROSSE LITTLE HISWORTHIE	Red Lake foot, where it falleth into Erne	...	Redlake Foot	...
ANOTHER (or GREAT) HISWORTHIE through the midst of Mistorr Moore to a rocke called MISTORR PAN	Erme Head (=Grimes Grove?)	...	Ermehead	...
DEDLAKEHEADD (=Meuborough?) thence linyallie northwardes to LUNTESBOROWE (=Lullingsete?)	Plym head Ellisborough	...	Plymhead	...
WESTER REDLAKE, thence northward to	Seward's Cross Little Hisworthy	...	Nannecross South Hessworthy North Hessworthy	...
RATTLEBROOKE FOOTE to the HEADD OF THE SAME RATTLEBROOKE	Another Hisworthy Mistermoor Mister Pan	...	Mis-Torre-pan	...
STEINEGTORR LANGAFORD or SANDYFORD	Due Lake head (=Mewborough?)	...	Lunsborough	...
Ford whi lyeth in the east syde of the chapple of Halstocke	Luntesborough (=Lullingsett?) Wester Red Lake	...	...	Stinkatorr Sandyford
COSDON or COSSON, wher they did begin	Rattlebrook foot head of the same Rattlebrook	...	...	Ford lying on the east side of Holstock Chapel
	Cossdon, or Cosston	...	...	Cosson

list 23 the same place is indicated by the name "Comberstone," a tenement in the parish of "Hole" (= Holne). This is the farm now known as Combestone, or Cumsdon, which occupies the promontory between the Dart and its *western* affluent. The boundary then follows this latter stream up to where the OKEBROKE, or Wobrook, now the Obrook, joins it, and follows this as far as a tiny affluent, the DRYLAKE. This in turn becomes the boundary as far as DRYFELDFORD, which is also termed Drydellford, Crefeildford, Creyselford, and Sandyford, &c. The line now goes due south to CATTYSHYLL, Batshill, Gnatteshull, Natting Borough, or Knattleborough, which I believe is Ryder's Hill, the summit of which is known as "Petre's Bound Stone." Then the line goes S.E. to "caput de WESTER WELLABROKE," the head of the West Wallabrook, and follows this stream down to the Avon, close to where the Abbot's Way crosses it by Huntington Cross: (lists 19 and 24.) In column 22 the same place is indicated by the name Huntington Foot.

At this extreme south end of the Forest we again meet with evidence of encroachment upon its ancient area. Seven out of the ten older records give the next bound as ESTER (or YESTER) WHYTEBURGHE, *i.e.* *Eastern* Whitaborough, which is about three-quarters of a mile south of Wallabrook foot. In Risdon's copy (no. 4), which in many instances was written, or printed, very carelessly, Easter Wellabroke is entered. In Hoker's copy (no. 5) the word seems to be "Whitbairleigh." A more important error appears in list 10, where the word Westewyteburgh is recorded, *i.e.* *Western* Whitaborough, a hill which is quite three-quarters of a mile distant from the *Eastern* one of the same name. In the Brent Moor perambulation (column 12) this western hill is taken as one of the bounds separating the forest from the Common lands of Brent; but the eastern is omitted, and between the former and Wallabrook foot another bound is inserted—Buckland ford. By following this line, which is the one now accepted, a considerable area of land was added to Brent Moor at the expense of the Forest.

REDLAKE FOOT, the point where the Redlake joins the Erme river, is the bound next indicated by most of the records; but in some the part of the brook is not specified; and in one (no. 19) Redlake *head* is first mentioned: and the modern boundary line, by following the Abbot's Way from near Western Whitaborough to the Redlake, about half a mile above its foot, thus again encroaches upon the forest.

GRYMSGREVE, or Grimsgrave, is the next bound given in all the *early* records; and since the text of these is far more precise than that of later documents, I am quite satisfied that if the boundary between this place and the preceding had followed the course of the Erme, it would have been definitely stated. Thus, in regard to the two Wallabrooks near King's Oven, the phrases used are "in longum Wallebroke." With regard to the Darts, we have "per Dertam" and "per aliam Dertam ascendendo": and again "per Wester Wellabroke." The evidence of the old map described by Mr. Bate is clear that the forest bound followed the course of neither the Redlake nor the Erme, but simply crossed the Erme close to their confluence. The guess of the jurors of 1608 that Grimsgrave was the same place as Erme head, was certainly a mistake, which has been perpetuated in the boundary-line until now. From careful examination of the ground and of the documentary evidence, Mr. Bate's view that Grimsgrave is the well-preserved *kistvaen* in Langcombe bottom commends itself to me; and will, I am certain, to anyone who makes careful inquiry. Its distance from Redlake foot is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the ground between the two is very fair for travelling over.

ELYSBURGHE is next in order in the 1240 perambulation. This is a well-known tumulus-crowned hill about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles E. by N. of Sheepstor, still known as Eylesbarrow or Ailsborough. In the "Carta Isabellae de Fortibus" it is written Gyllesburgh. From the Langcombe *kistvaen* it is rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a direct line between the two crosses the Plym about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile *above* "Plym Steps." The river can easily be crossed in many places here, so it is not necessary to suppose that the boundary went to Plym Steps, which is the ford over which the southern branch of the Abbot's Way went after leaving the northern at "Broad Rock."

The evidence of the ancient map supports this opinion indirectly. A short distance *below* the place where the boundary line is drawn crossing the Plym the words "Plym Crowndel" are written across the course of the stream. What object or place this term refers to has, I believe, never been satisfactorily determined. During a careful examination of the district I noticed a bank of stones and turf enclosing an oval area, 120 yards by 90, on the southern slope of Harter Tor, about a stone-throw from Plym Steps. It forms, in fact, a well-marked "pound," or village-enclosure, and contains some very perfect hut circles. On the opposite hill, south of the

Plym, and close above it, there is also a pound, which is far more ruinous, and might easily be passed unnoticed. The former, however, is a prominent object which any ordinarily observant person would see at once on ascending the hill from Plym Steps towards Eylesbarrow. It struck me that this might be the object meant by the term "Plym Crowndel."

In the "Carta Isabellae de Fortibus" one of the boundaries there mentioned is traced from Siward's Cross "et Gyllesburgh et *Plymcrundla* ad Plymna," showing that Plym Crowndel lies between Eylesbarrow and the Plym.

Etymology here seems to give material assistance, for both Kymric and Gaelic branches of the Keltic tongue contain words signifying *circular* or *roundness*, which closely resemble in sound the first part of the word Crundla or Crowndel. Thus, the Cornish for "round" is *Cren*, and for "rounded," *Crâm*, *Crôm*, or *Croum*. The Erse for "circular" is *Cruin*, and for "crooked," *Crum*. The Welsh for "round" is *Crown*, fem. *Cron*. The *ancient Keltic* was mother of all these, but since it has long ceased to be a living tongue, we must consult the daughter-tongue which most nearly resembles it. It is an ascertained fact in Philology that a language will undergo far *less change* in the course of time, if spoken by a fixed, compact, and numerous people who have comparatively little intercourse with surrounding peoples, than if spoken by nations or tribes who are fewer in numbers, and especially if commercial intercourse with their neighbours is more active. I adhere, therefore, to the opinion, which has guided me in former papers when suggesting etymologies for ancient place-names on the moor, that in the *Welsh* tongue we are far more likely to find that the sounds of words preserve those of the ancient mother-tongue more accurately than in most of the other Keltic languages. And since the names of many objects and places, especially in a wild district like Dartmoor, were first given in very ancient times, it is only reasonable to search for their meaning in the most archaic form of the old language now existing.

Mr. Spence Bate noted that on the Tavy, a short distance below Tavistock, is a place called Crowndale; and I would add that in the "Carta Isabellae de Fortibus," among the bounds of the Manor of Cullompton is one called Crundla. This last name does not seem to have survived locally. It appears not unlikely that the name of each of these places may have had a similar origin to Crowndel or Crundla, in the Plym Valley.

Ever since 1608 Erme Head has been looked upon as the

Grimgrove of 1240; and the next bound mentioned in the 1608 document, and by some of the witnesses subsequently, is Plym Head. On this point, the opinion of that veteran of the moor, the late Rev. J. H. Mason, of Widecombe, was as follows: "The boundary line could never be from Ermehead to Plymhead. No man on horseback could get to it. I imagine, and I speak from local knowledge, that the forest-bounds were fixed that they should be approachable on horseback." (*Devon. Assoc.* vol. xi. p. 375.)

In the evidence of Anthony Torr (column 22), he professes to give with great exactness the forest bounds in this district, inserting five places between Erme Head and South Hessary Tor, apparently the "heads" of brooks; but entirely omits two bounds which are quite certain, viz., Eylesborough and Siward's Cross. I fear his glibness arose from a deliberate attempt to mislead. The first he gives, Woodlake Head, may represent Plym Head; the second, Fox Tor Head, would be the source of one of the Swincombe affluents which arise west of Fox Tor; the third, Reddicliff Head, might be another affluent of the same river, which arises S.E. of Siward's Cross; the fourth, Stevon Head, the source of Newleycombe Lake (Nillcombe Brook), west of the same cross; and the fifth, Harborlake Head, Harter Brook which joins the Meavy near Black Tor.

SIWARD'S CROSS is the next bound to Eylesborough. The name is given in Risdon as "Silward," by Hoker as "Sylward," and in the 1608 document as Seaward's Cross. In 1699 it appears as "Nannecross," and in 1826 as "Nuncross." What the origin of these last two names was is a mystery, and the same remark applies to the name "Neru," which is mentioned by Mr. Bate in *Devon. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 534.

SOUTH HESSARY and NORTH HESSARY tors are the two next bounds, called in 1609 *Little* and *Great* Hisworthie respectively. The older names vary considerably in spelling, and perhaps the most interesting of them is that entered on the ancient map, viz., Heghysfoder, the first syllable of which, Hegh (=high), occurs also in Heghstone, or Heighstone, mentioned earlier in the paper.

MYSTOR, or Mistmore, is one of the finest hills on the moor. That the summit of it was the boundary is shown by the mention of "Mistor pan" in several of the records, beginning with that of 1408, this being the name of a large rock-basin on the top. In the older records no bound is mentioned between this and North Hisworthy tor, but in

1702 two witnesses mention "Rundlestone," and "Fice's Will," or "Fitzwell." The former of these is just on the line of the boundary, but the latter is nearly half a mile within the line.

MEWYBURGHE is the next bound in the 1240 perambulation. The variations in its spelling in some of the records are rather eccentric. In 1608 this name had been lost, but the jurors concluded that the place meant was one known to them as "Dedlakeheadd." In one record (no. 14) this appears as "Due Lake head," and in no. 20 Dedlake Will (= well) is given. I have stated reasons (*Devon. Assoc.* vol. xxi. p. 168) for concluding that the strong aboriginal camp on the summit of White tor, near Cudliptown, was the original Mewyburghe, and in the same paper pointed out that the next bound, LULLINGESFOTE, the various names of which in the early records all end in *fote* or *sete*, could not well be the *top* of the hill, known in 1608 as "Luntesborowe," and since then as Lunsborough, Linsborough, Limsborough, and, in 1826, also as Huntsborough. Since *fote* means the *foot* of the hill, the bound known as Lullingesfote was in all probability at or close to Bag tor, a small (= Bach) rocky elevation a mile or more west of the summit of Lints, or Lynch, tor, as the hill is now called. In one record (no. 20) "Whitaborough is inserted as a bound between Dedlake Will and Linsborough. This is a tumulus close to the Lich Way, and is called "White barrow" in the new Ordnance map.

RAKERNESBROKYSFOTE, Rakilbrokesfote, or Rattlebrook foot, is the next bound to Lullingesfote in the 1240 records. In 1608, however, and since then, a small affluent of the Tavy, called "Wester Redlake," was interpolated, and in 1826 a portion of the Tavy also is said to form a part of the Forest limit. The same remarks will apply here as in the case of the Erme river (see page 426), for if these had formed a part of the boundary in 1240 they would have been clearly indicated in the precise Latin of the document. It is evident that *then* the line of perambulation went direct from Lullingesfote to the point of confluence of the Tavy and the Rattlebrook, and the evidence of the old map affords further proof of this. The latter stream limits the Forest for two-and-a-half miles, and the boundary, from its head to the ford (Cullever Steps) over the E. Ockment, on the east side of Halstock Down, was discussed by me in a paper in vol. xxii pp. 192-195; my conclusions being that "Forstand ledge" is the same as the WESTSOLLE of 1240; "Yestor," the ERNESTORRE of the same date and the Steinegtor of 1608; and SANDYFORD, the

ford over the *Blackaven*, half a mile or more below the old clapper bridge near East Mil tor. In 1826 Mr. Burt quoted Mr. Shillibeer to the effect that "High Willows" (High Willis) and "West Mil tor" were then looked upon as bounds. The same authority evidently considered Sandyford, or Langsford, to be a ford over the *West Ockment*, and thus has helped to perpetrate that error until the present time. He also speaks of Sourton tor, or Stenaker tor—called, he says, in the 1786 perambulation, "Steynskatorr"—as a bound; but the present Sourton tor is two miles *outside* the Forest.

Between the HOLSTOCK FORD and Cosdon there is no bound mentioned in any record except that of Mr. Shillibeer. If the jurors went direct from the one to the top of the other, as was most probably the case, they would cross the intervening ridge between the two highest rock-piles of Belston tor, which is exactly the line of what is called "Irishman's Wall." Is it not possible that this ruined stone fence was originally intended to mark the true Forest boundary, notwithstanding the common belief (mythical?) that it is the remains of a newtake boundary, put up by certain encroaching Irishmen, whose wishes were frustrated by the aggrieved inhabitants of Belstone and the district round.