

ON THE ORIGINAL MAP OF THE ROYAL FOREST
OF DARTMOOR, ILLUSTRATING THE PERAM-
BULATION OF HENRY III., 1240.

BY C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S., ETC.

(Read at Exeter, July, 1872.)

THE map which I purpose to describe and analyse is a curious old document. It has been submitted to Mr. Wyld, the well-known map-publisher, who, without having had time to complete his examination, thinks that it may be of the date 1240, or even earlier still. It is drawn upon sheepskin, two being fastened together across the centre. The length of the map is thirty-eight inches, and its breadth is twenty-seven.

Within the circle which marks the precincts of the Royal forest the map is painted yellow. All beyond is coloured green, except the rivers, which are white, longitudinally striped with blue. Some of the roads are black and white, and others are red and yellow. The churches are all of a reddish brown tint, the outline being definitely drawn in black.

The points of the compass are shown in yellow letters on a large pink or salmon-coloured circle; and a tablet in the corner is painted yellow, with a white border, adorned with black spots—ornamented on the top with a central scroll, supporting a human face; and in the same position at the bottom is a similar scroll, but no head. At each end there is a less ornate scroll. The index on the tablet is written in the old English square letter, while the reference letters are in the Roman type. All the names upon the map besides are in the old English character, excepting one word, and that is on the River Tavy. This corresponds in style to that of the writing used in the Perambulation, which is on the back of the map, a copy of which is given below.

The names are mostly on labels of painted scrolls. Some

few are written without labels, but these are chiefly the names of churches.

The writing and general work of the map that relates to the Forest is much more carefully executed than that beyond the Duchy limits, and some parts appear as if they had been executed after the map had been completed. In many places beneath the paint, lines can be seen which suggest the idea that the map has been corrected.

I presume from the date of the Perambulation that the map must be one of the oldest extant. There is in Hereford Cathedral one of near the same age. The following account of it, copied from *Handbook to the Cathedrals of England, Western Division*, p. 103, has been sent to me by Mr. G. Pycroft, may be of interest for comparison :

Description of an old Map of the World, preserved in the Library of Hereford Cathedral.

Here is preserved the remarkable *Map of the World*, which is one of the most valuable relics of mediæval geography. It was the work of a certain Richard of Haldingham and of Lafford (Holdingham and Sleaford in Lincolnshire), who has commemorated himself in the following verses :—

“Tuz ki cest estorie ont
Ou oyront, ou luront, ou veront,
Prient à Jhesu en deigté,
De Richard de Haldingham e de Lafford eyt pité
Ki l'at fet e compassé
Ke joie en cel le seit doné.”

The latter part of the thirteenth century is the date which has usually been assigned to it; but M. de Avezac, President of the Geographical Society of Paris, who has recently examined the map with much care, arrives, from internal evidence, at the conclusion that it was designed at the beginning of the year 1314. The map itself (drawn on thick vellum, and glued to a framework of oak) is founded on the mediæval belief that all geographical knowledge resulted from the observations of three philosophers (here named Nichodoxus, Theodotus, and Policlitus), who were sent forth by Augustus Cæsar to survey the three divisions of the world, when it was about to be taxed at the birth of our Lord. The Emperor is accordingly figured giving his directions to the philosophers. The world is represented as round, and surrounded by the ocean. At the top of the map, which

represents the east, is Paradise, with the tree of life, and Adam and Eve. Above is the last judgment, with the Virgin interceding for mankind. Jerusalem appears in the centre of the map, and near it the crucifix is planted on "Mount Calvary." Babylon has its famous tower. Rome bears the inscription, "*Roma caput munda tenet orbis frena rotundi*;" and Troy is described as "*Troja civitas bellicosissima*." (These four cities were regarded as the most important in the world. Troy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries was a favourite subject of romance.) The British Isles occupy a considerable space; and Hereford, with its cathedral, is by no means obscurely placed. A great part of the map is filled with inscriptions taken from Solinus, Isidore of Seville, and others; and with drawings of the monstrous animals and peoples which the mediæval cosmography supposed to exist in different parts of the world. The monkey is assigned to Norway, the scorpion to the banks of the Rhine, and the "oroc" (aurochs) to Provence. Lot's wife, the labyrinth of Crete, the columns of Hercules, and Scylla and Charybdis, should also be noticed. "The portrait of Abraham is seen in Chaldea, and of Moses on Mount Sinai. Amid the deserts of Ethiopia St. Anthony is recognised, with his hook-beaked satyrs and fauns. St. Augustine, in his pontifical habit, marks the situation of his own Hippo."

The history of this very remarkable map is uncertain. It was discovered, probably about a century ago, under the floor of Bishop Audley's Chapel; and Dean Merewether suggested (but apparently without the slightest authority) that it might have served originally as an altar-piece.*

* For a further notice of this map see Mr. Wright's paper in the Gloucester volume of the Archæological Association, and that by M. D'Avezac, already mentioned. One of the earliest mediæval maps accompanies the text of the "*Periegesis*" of Priscian, an Anglo-Saxon MS. of the end of the tenth century. (Cott. Lib.) "A map of the world, in a MS. of the thirteenth century in the British Museum, contains a curious note, in which the author refers to four maps which were then looked upon in England as being of chief authority. These were, the map of Robert de Melkeleia, that of the Abbey of Waltham, that in the King's Chamber at Westminster, and that of Matthew Paris."—WRIGHT.



Perambulation, 24 Henry III., 1240. Printed from the copy on the back of the original Map.

Hec est Perambulato. facta per Coe. Consilm. Rici. Comititis Cornubie et Pryttanie in Com. Devon. p. preceptu. dni. Regis Henrici filij Regis Johis. anno coronacionis sue vicesimo quarto. In vigilia sancti Jacobi apli. p. sacrm. militm. subscriptoru. scilicet. Willi. de la Bruwer, Guydon de Brytteuile, Willi. de Wydeworthy, Hugonis de Bolley, Rici. Gyffarde, Adonis de Breverlyn, Henric. fillius, Henr. Willi. Trencharde, Phillippi Parer, Nichi. de Heamton, Willi. de Morleghe, et Durante Filij Bot qui incipiunt perambulacem ad hogam de Cosdonne, et inde Linialt. usq. ad parva hogam que vocatur parva Houndetor, Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Thursleston Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Wotesbroke lakesfote que cadit in Teigne, Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Heighestone, Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Langstone, Et inde Linialit. usq. p. mediam Turbaria de Alberyschede. Et sic in Longu. Wallebroke. Et inde Linialit. usq. ad ffurnm. Regis. Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Wallebroke shede, Et sic in longum Wallebroke usq. cadit in Dart; Et sic per Dartam usq. ad aliam Dartam. Et sic p. aliam Dartam ascendendo usq. Okebrokysfote. Et sic ascendendo Okebroke usq. ad la Dryaworke. Et ita ascendendo usq. ad Dryfeldforde. Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Cattishille, Et inde Linealit. usq. ad Capud de Wester Wellebroke, Et sic per Wester Welbroke usq. cadit in Auena. Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Yester Whyteburghe. Et inde Linialit. usq. ad la Redelake, ubi cadit in Erme, Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Grymesgreve. Et inde Linealit. usq. ad Elysburghe Et sic Linialit. usq. ad Crucem Sywardi, Et inde usq. ad Ysforthor, Et sic p. aliam Ysforthor, Et inde per medium Mystor usq. ad Mewyburghe, Et inde usq. ad Lullingesfote, Et inde usq. ad Rakernebrokysfote, Et sic ad capud ejusdem aque, Et deinde usq. ad la Westsolle, Et inde Linialit. usq. ad Ernestorre, Et inde Linialit. usq. ad vadum proximi in orientali pte. Capelle Sei Michis de Halstock, Et inde Linialit. usq. ad pdcam. hogam de Cosdonne in Orientali pte.

hit is to be noatid that on the one syde of the crosse abouesaid their is graven in the stone Crux Siwardi, and on the oth. side is graven, Roolande.

Johes. Com. Moreton Ombus. Hominib. et amicis suis Francie et Anglie Pntib. et futuris saltm. Sciatis me concessisse redi-

disse et hac carta mea confirmasse comitib. baronib. militib. et ombs. libe. tenentib. clericis et laicis in Devon libertates suas foreste quasi habuerunt tempe. Henrici Regis pavi. mei. Habend. et tenend. illis et heredibus suis de me et heredib. meis. Et noitm. quod heant. arcus pharetras et sagittas in terris suis disserend. extra reguardm. foreste mee et quod canes sui vell Homim. suoru. non sint espaltati extra reguardu. foreste, Et quod heant. suas et alias libertates sicut melius et libius. illas habuerunt tempe. ejusdem Henrici Regis et Reisellos suos et quod capiant caprelum, vulpem, cattum, lupum, leporem, lutr. ubicunq. illa invenerint extra reguardm. foreste mee. Et ideo vobis firmit. peipis. quod nullus eis de hijs vell alijs libertatib. suis molestiam inferat vell gravamen. Hijs Testib. Willo. Marescall, Willo. Com. Sar, Willo. Com. de Vern, Stephano Ridell Cancellario meo, Willo. de Wenn, Hamonde de Valoin, Rogero de Novoburgo, Ingel. de Prasells, Roberto de Mortem, Waltero de Maltrever, Radulpho Morym, Waltero de Cauvelo, Felcon fratre suo Gilberto Morin et multis alijs.

Henricus Dei Gra. Anglie Dinis. Hibnie. Dux Aquitanie et Comes de Andeg. archiepus. epis. Pnonb. com. baron. justus. foreste vics. prepostis ministris et omnibus alijs fidelibus suis saltm. inspeximus castam quam Dinis. Johis. rex patris noster fecit omnibus hominib. de tota Devon in hæc verba: Johes. Dei Gra. Rex Anglie, Dux Hibernie, Dux Normand, et acquitan. comes Andeg. Archiepus. Epis. Abbatib. Pnonbus Com. baronib. justics. foreste vics. Ppostis. ministris et omnibus allijs fidelibus suis saltm. Sciatis nos deafforestasse totam Devon de omnibus qua ad foreste ptinet. usq. ad metas antiquoru. regardore. de Dartemore et Exmore que regaro fuerunt tempe. regni Henrici primi. Ita quod tota Devon et Ones. in ea manentes et heredru. eoru. sint deaforest. et quiet. et solut. de nobis et hereduib. imperpetuum de omnibus que ad forestam et ad Forestar. ptinent. except. duas Moris prominat. (scet.) Dartemore et Exmore p. pdcas. metas Volimus et concedimus quod pdcos. Hores de Devon. et Heredu. eoru. habeant consuetudo infra regardu. moram. illaru. sicut habere consueverunt tempore pdci. Regis Henrici faciend. inde consuetudines sicut tunc inde facere consueverunt et debuer. Et quod liceat eis qui volunt extra pdcas. metas essartare forstallas pcese. facere omnid. ventat. capere canes et sagitt' omnid. arma here. et Saltatoria facere nissi in diversis pdearu. moram. ubi non pot'unt saltator vel Haias facere. Et si canes eorum excurrer. in

foresto uro. Volum. quod ipse inde deducant^r "sicut alij Baron et Militis inde deducant^r" qui sunt de Foresto et qui marchnat alibi Foresto uro. Et voluns quod unus Turns. Vics. tant. fiat semel in anno in Com. Devon. faciend et quod plures tuos. non facit nisi in felit Corone eveniunt^r attachi undis cum coronatoir. et prop pace assecurundu. Ita quod in Ino. illo nichill capiat ad opus suu. de Psonibus. vero qui capti sunt in Devon de quibs. vic. heat. Potestatem eos. Replegrandu. et quoru. Pleges Com. Devon. volunt super se cape volum^s et concedimus quod P. Consilium coras replegiunt^r. Ita quod pro eodem michell accom. sicultues in psona. non Delinent^r. Et si vice. injuste Gravaver. p. dcas. Hores. et inde Convict. fueritis incidet in manu nostra et nos de eo Miam capiemus et aliu. vics. ei substitutem qui eos bene et legalit. tractabit.

Teste Dno. Rogero Saru. Epo. Guffredo Fillio Joelis Com. Essec, Baldewino Com. de Albamoor Com. de Ferrar, Henric. Com. de Herford, Willo. de Vrace, Hugon de Nerall, Willo Preweir, Simon de Paddyshill, Dat p. manus Dni. S. Anno Regni mi. Quinto Cicestr Elect. apud Winton 18^o die Maij. Autem concessionis p. dcas. pat. hint. et grat. eas pro nobis et Heredibus uris. concessimus confirmavimus sicut carta p. dei dni. Johis. Regis Patris uro melius plenius et liberius Testat^r Hijs Testebus venerabs. Patre Robert Eborus Archepo. Anglie Primat, Petro Saband uro Willo de Kilkenny Covene Archid, Rico de Spiy, Rogero de Crey, Roblo de Luinsteur, Gilberto de Sogoe, Robert Walrond, Barth Pall, Robert de Norreys, Willo de Chenny, Johis. de Gerrys et alijs dat p. manum meam apud Vindesorr 20^o die aprilis anno Regni mi. 36.^o

Memorandu. qd. Iohis. quondam Rex Anglie Dedit Huberto Vans Dno. de Uggeburghe pro servicio suo Comunem et libertatem in Foresto de Dartemore et ombs. tenentibus suis in Uggeburgh cu. ombs. Gtmbs. Aniliu. in pdco. Foresto luntibus videlicet in Bosti. in Pratis et in turbar. in carbon, in fristu, et in heth pro servicio suo quinq. Denarios Dno. Rege Anglie solvendu. Amicatant (?) in festo Sete Iohis. Baptiste in Mannerio de Uggeburgh et Leighwill. Tendendu et habend. omnia sup. dea dict. Hubert Vans, Heredibs. et Assign^s suis et ombs. tenentib. suis de Manu. eo de Uggeburghe in ombus. suis p otijs, et Leblatchis p deo. foresto de Dertemore et alijs potijs. dato apud Eboru. in tempore pdicti. Iohis. anno septimo.

*Perambulation of Dartmoor Forest, 24 Henry III., A.D. 1240.
Extracted from Risdon's Survey of Devon.*

Perambulatio Richardi comitis Cornubia et Pictavia tenentis in com. Devon. per præceptum domini regis Henrici filii, Johannis coronationem dict. Hen. 240. in vigilia St. Jacobi per juramentum sacrusti subscript scil. Will. de la Bruer, Guidonis de Bretiville, Wil. de Widworthy, Hugonis de Bolhay, Rich. Giffard, Odonis de Treverby, Henricus filius Henrici Wil. de Trenchard, Phil. Harrer, Nich. de Heamdon, Will. de Northleigh, et Durat filii Boton, qui incipiunt perambulationem, ad Hogam de Cosdowne, et inde linealiter usq; ad parvum Hogam, quæ vocatur Hounteret, inde usq; ad Thurleston, et inde linealiter usq; Wotesbroke, Lakefoot, que cadit in Teigne. et inde linealiter usq; ad Hangeston, et inde linealiter usq; ad Gotestone, et inde linealiter usq; at mediam Turbariam Aberhene, et sic in Longam Wallabroke, et inde linealiter usq; ad Surt. regis, et inde linealiter usq; ad Walbroke-Head, usq; cadit in Dartam et sic per Dartam, usq; ad aliam Dart. ascendend. usq; ad Abbot-Foot, et sic ascend. Otbroke, usq; ad Ledereoke; et ita ascendend. usq; ad le Drifeildforde, et inde linealiter usq; at Batshill, et inde linealiter usq; ad caput de Westor Wellabroke, et sic per Wester Wellabroke usq; cadit in Avon; et inde linealiter usq; ad Easter-Wellabroke; et inde linealiter usq; ad Redlake, que cadit in Erme, et inde ascend. usq; ad Grimsgrove, et inde linealiter usque ad Ellisborough, et inde linealiter usque ad crucem Silward, et inde usq; ad Efforther; et sic per aliam Efforther, et inde per medium mistum usq; ad Mewboron, et inde usq; ad Willingsesse, et inde ad Rahernbroke-Foot, et sic ad caput ejusdem quæ et deinde usq; ad Le West Soll, et inde linealiter usq; at Grenestor, et inde linealiter usq; ad vadum proximum in orientali parte capellæ St. Mich. de Hallgestock, et inde linealiter usq; ad prædict. Hoentali paowne, in orientali parte.

Perambulation of the Boundaries of Dartmoor Forest, 24 Henry III., A.D. 1240.—Extracted from Rowe's Dartmoor.

Hec est Perambulatio facta et ordinata per commune consilium Ricardi Comitis Cornubie et Pictavie et militum et libere tenentium in comitatu Devon per preceptum domini Regis Henrici filii Johannis anno coronationis dicti Henrici vicesimo quarto in vigilia sancti Jacobi apostoli per sacramentum militum subscriptorum, scilicet, Willielmi de la Brewer, Guidonis de Bretevylye, Willielmi de Wydeworthy, Hugonis de Bollay, Ricardi Gyffard', Odonis de Treverbyn, Henrici filii Henrici, Willielmi Trenchard, Philippi Parrer Nicholai de Heamton Willielmi de Moreleghe, et Duranti filii Botour, qui incipiunt perambulationem ad hogam de Cossdonne et inde linealiter usque ad parvam hogam que vocatur parva Hundetorre, et inde linealiter usque ad Thurstone, et inde linealiter usque ad Wotesbrokelakesfote que cadit in Tyng, et inde linealiter usque ad Heighestone, et inde linealiter usque ad Langestone, et inde linealiter usque per mediam turbariam de Alberysheved, 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 usque ad aliam Dertam, et sic per aliam Dartam ascendendo usque Okebrokysfote et sic ascendendo Okebroke usque ad la Dryeworke, et ita ascendendo usque ad la Dryfeld ford, et sic inde linealiter usque ad Battyshull 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 que cadit in Erme et inde linealiter usque ad Grymsgrove et inde linealiter usque ad Elysburghe et sic linealiter usque at crucem Sywardi et inde usque ad Ysfother et sic per aliam Ysforther et inde per mediam Mystor usque ad Mewyburghe et inde usque ad Lullingesfote 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 Halgestoke et inde linealiter usque ad predictam hogam de Cossdonne in orientali parte.

The Presentment of the Jury at a Survey Court for the Forest of Dartmore, A.D. 1609.—Extracted from Rowe's Dartmoor.

At a courte of Survey holden at Okhampton in the countie of Devon the xvth daye of August in the sixth yere of the raigne of our most gracious Sov'raigne Lord James by the grace of God of England France and Ireland Kinge Defender of the fayth &c. and of Scotland the forty second, before Sr. Willm. Strode Knight, Richard Connocke Esquire Auditor of the Dutchie of Cornwall, Robt. Moore Esquire and Robt. Paddon Gent., Com'issioners by virtue of a com'ission from his said Ma^{tie}. to them and others directed bearing date the daye of _____ in the flyvth yere of his said Ma^{ties}. most happie Raigne concerninge the Survey of divers honors castles mannors messuages lands tenem^{ts}. fforestes chases parks and other proffits belonging to the said Dutchie of Cornwall as by the same Com'ission under the great seale of England more at lardge doth and maye appere; The jurors then and ther retourned scil^t Edward Skirrett, Walter Hele, Roger Cole, Henrie Burges, Richard Edmond, Gregory Gaye, John Bickford, Hugh Elford, John Masye, Roger Drake, Walter Lillicrappe, John Chubbe, Stephen Taverner, Andrew Haywood, Roger Wickett, Will^m. Searell, Rob^t. Hannaford, John Willes, John Hele, Walter Tookerman, Will^m. Mudge, William Ilbert, Thomas Turges, Ellies Harryes and John Parnell, all w^{ch}. being sworn to enquire of the boundes and limitts of the Forrest of Dartmoore and of all such p^{son}. and p^{sons}. as have interest of com'on there and wth. what beastes and at what tymes and seasons and what other com'odities the same p^{son}. and p^{sons}. may usuallie have and take wth. in the said fforest and mannor of Lidford and what profits and com'odities doe from them yerelie come unto his ma^{tie}. and to the Lord Prince for the same—And lykewise what other landes and tenem^{ts}. royalties rightes, estrayes and proffits do belonge unto his said ma^{tie}. and Lord Prince lyinge adjoininge and nere to the said Forrest and what right title or occupacon anie p^{son}. or p^{sons}. do clayme or ought to have of and in the same and what yerelie proffits do arrise and growe out of the said landes and lykewyse what offences trespasses and misdemeanures are com'itted and donne wth. in the said Forrest and lands and by whom: The said jurors uppon good testimonye showed them witnesses sworne, and uppon their own

knowledges do p'sent upon the'r oathes as followeth: FFIRST
 they p'sent that the bounds of the fforest of Dartmoore as
 they the said jurors do fynde partlie by the coppies of aun-
 cient recordes p^{tie}. upon the evidence of other p'sons and
 partlie upon their owne knowledge but especiallie as the
 boundes have beene and are used and accustomed to be these
 as follows.—Beginning at a high hill lying in the north
 quarter of the said fforest called at this day Cosdon al's Cos-
 son, and in the old records written Hoga de Costdonne and
 from thence lineallie eastward by estimacon one mile or more
 unto little houndetorr w^{ch}. in the said records is called (hoga
 de parva houndetorr) and from thence lineallie to a place
 named in the said records Thurleston, now as they suppose
 called Waterdонтorr being about three quarters of a myle
 from Houndtorr aforesaid, and from thence near a myle to
 Wotesbrookelake foote w^{ch}. falleth into Teynge and w^{ch}. lake
 they thincke to be the same w^{ch}. is now called Whoodelake,
 att w^{ch}. place they accompt the North Quarter to end; and
 from thence nere one mile to Hingeston, al's Highstone, in
 the east quarter lyinge near ffernworthie hedges, and from
 thence lineallie nere one mile to Yeston, al's Geston, now
 com'onlie called Hethstone, and from thence lineallie
 thorough a fennye place now called Turfehill, but named in
 the old records per mediam turbariam de Albereeheved, to a
 place called Kinge's Oven and in the said Record namely
 Furnum Regis, and from thence to Wallebrookeheade and so
 alonge by Wallebrooke until it fall into easter Dart and so
 downwards by the said easter Dart to another Dart called
 wester Dart and from thence ascendinge by the said west
 Dart unto Wobrookefoote wher the east quarter endeth; and
 from thence linyallie ascendinge to Drylake, al's Dryeworke,
 and from thence ascendinge by Drylake unto Crefeild fford or
 Dryefeild ford and from thence to Knattleburroughe, w^{ch}.
 they take to be the same that is called in the old records
 Gnatteshill, and so from thence descending linyallie to
 Wester Wellebrooke headd and so by the same Wester Wel-
 lebrooke until it falleth into Owne, al's Aven, and from thence
 linyallie to Easter Whitaburrowe and from thence liniallie to
 Redlake foote whir it falleth into Erme, and from thence
 liniallie ascendinge unto Arme headd, w^{ch}. they take to be a
 place named in the said records Grimsgrrove; and from thence
 to Plimheadd, where the South quarter endeth; and from
 thence linyallie to Elisboroughe and from thence linyallie to
 Seaward's Crosse and from thence linyallie to little Hiswor-
 thie and so from thence linyallie to another Hisworthie and

so from thence linyallie through the midst of Mistorr moore to a rocke called Mistorrpan, and from thence linyallie to Dedlakeheadd w^{ch}. they thincke to be the next bound w^{ch}. is called in the old records Meuborough, and from thence linyallie northwardes to Luntesorowe, w^{ch}. they thincke to be the same that is called in the records Lullingesete, and from thence linyallie to Wester Redlake between w^{ch}. said two bounds the wester quarter endeth; and from thence northward to Rattlebrooke foote and soe from thence to the headd of the same Rattlebrooke, and so from thence linyallie unto Steinegtorr and from thence linyallie to Langaford, al's Sandyford, and so from thence linyallie to the ford w^{ch}. lyeth in the east syde of the chapple of Halstocke and so from thence linyallie unto the said hill called Cosdon, al's Cosson, wher they did begin.

Devon and Cornwall were disforested by Henry III. by Charter, and a Perambulation defining the Royal limits was made in 1240. Several copies of the Charter were executed, of which I have been able to see three—one published in Risdon's *Survey of Devon*, one in an Appendix to Rowe's *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, and one on the back of an old map, to which I wish now to draw attention.

The map has the peculiarity of not attempting to be exact; but is evidently drawn upon a plan which was probably most capable of being understood at the time.

Distances and form are not attempted with precision; but only relatively in regard to other things and places. Yet with all this cumbersome arrangement there is a definite method in the scheme that, with a little study, shows the whole to be wonderfully consistent with the topography of the district.

All objects, such as hills, marshes, or tumuli, are defined, when they are recorded on the map, by a circle. Boundstones or pillars are figured to rudely represent a rough unhewn stone. Rivers are drawn so as approximately to resemble a stream; they are painted white within black margins, and have the water shaded off with blue longitudinal lines.

The rivers are only drawn so far as to indicate their relation to the forest. When they form part of the boundary, they are drawn so as to correspond with the circle that represents

the imaginary outline of the Duchy property; as may be seen in Rakernsbroke, Western Wellabroke, Okysbroke, the Wellabrook on the Dart, and the Wellabrook on the Teign. When they are not available in defining the limits of the forest, they either fall short of the circle or pass directly within it, and are drawn without any reference to their natural importance. Thus the Okebroke, with its insignificant moorland tributaries, is drawn greater in length than either of the Darts. Neither of these last are shown to pass much beyond the boundary of the forest, and the two northern rivers, the Ockment and the Taw are not represented. Both of these last take their rise within the forest boundary, and from the same fountain-head as the Dart.

The map was evidently projected by persons who had more interest in or knowledge of the southern than of the northern district of the county. The plan of the forest is pourtrayed so near to the top of the map, that there is little room for anything to be inserted above it. On the western side nothing is shown north of Lydford Church; and on the eastern, nothing beyond Brent Church; while from Brent to Lydford most of the important places are delineated.

Conventional as the entire plan of the map is—all idea both of size and perspective being entirely ignored—yet the relative position of one place in respect to another is correct, and demonstrates, for all practical purposes, the map to have been an efficient document.

Hic incipit perambulatio. The Perambulation commences with these words, painted on a white label, as are also all the names that define the forest bounds, and many others of the more important places. The ends of the labels are ornamented by flourishing scrolls drawn according to the taste of the draughtsman.

HOGA DE COSDONNE is the first place named. It is next to the loftiest hill in Devonshire; and at a time when instruments were unknown it might easily be thought to be higher than East Willhayes. Cosdon is written in Rowe and Risdon Cosdonne (1240). It is said, in the Survey of 1609, to have been called Cosdon, also Cosson, at that time; and it is written Cawson or Cosdon Hill in Rowe's map, and Cawsand or Cawsorn Hill in that of the Ordnance Survey.

Cawsan, as it is now most frequently called, is 1802 feet above the level of the sea, or about 250 feet less than East Willhayes, near Yestor; but from the abruptness with which it rises direct from the marshy land of the valley it has, when

approached from either side, a more mountainous appearance than the Devonshire tors generally possess.

Rowe, in his *Perambulation of Dartmoor*, 1830, says, "I have been unable to ascertain the exact point referred to by the original Charter under the name of Hoga; but we may conclude that it could not have been far from the banks of the Taw, in the immediate neighbourhood of Sticklepath."

What Mr. Rowe expected to find is difficult to determine; but I believe I am correct in asserting that Hoga is but the Scandinavian name for a hill—a hill probably connected with some important event.

In an article on "The Pagan State of Ireland and its Remains," published in the *Dublin Magazine* for August, 1870, I find it stated that "three of the barrows about Upsal, in Sweden, are called Kong's Hogarn, or King's High Cairn. These kings' barrows are traced back to an origin not very remote from Odin." And in a note appended to this paragraph the author remarks, "This seems a hybrid word; Hoch or Hog in German, is mons, collis. Spellman in Hoga: and cairn, Irish, a heap of stones. The Swedes call those hills on which their kings were crowned, Krenanshoga."

On the top of the hill are monumental relics of various kinds. Most of the Dartmoor tumuli are cairns formed by stones, heaped together without any respect to place or arrangement; but one of these barrows on Cosdon is a low flat mound, surrounded by stones placed on their end and sloping outwards.

The barrow has the appearance of having been broken into at the centre, but not to such an extent as to suggest the idea that it has been much interfered with. A kistvaen that once was protected by a cairn of stones lies south-west of it. The cairn has been broken into, and the kist rifled of its contents. The Rev. S. Rowe mentions two other monuments, one of which is "seventy yards W.S.W. of the last. Within the area of a circular enclosure, formed of slabs set closely together, being fifty-four feet in diameter, is a dilapidated kistvaen, eight feet square, and apparently exhibiting traces of an inner coffin, or sarcophagus, the coverstone of which is not more than two feet and a half broad."

"Somewhat more than a hundred yards N.E. by N. from the kistvaen last described, is a circular enclosure totally different from the former, as the stones of which it is composed are small and pebbly, and irregularly heaped together, forming a sort of miniature *Pound*."

These several records afford strong evidence that this hill

was held in much repute in the early occupation of the land, and it is not improbable, as the terminal syllable of the word signifies a hill or fortified place, that the first syllable may have been taken from the name of some illustrious chief or warrior who occupied or was buried on it.

From Cosdon the line of the perambulation goes to "Parva ^{Parva} Houndetor^{Houndetor.}," which is called PARVA HOUNDETOR in the description, but written Howndetorre in the map. In Risdon's copy of this same survey it is called Hounteret, and in Rowe's copy it is written Hundetorre. In the Survey of 1609 it is called Little Houndetorr, and in the Ordnance Survey Houndtor. The derivation of this word has not been determined. There is another Hountor near Manaton. Honeybag Tor no doubt comes from the same root.

The commissioners of the Survey of James I. (1609) say that Little Houndetorr lies by "estimacon" one mile or more eastward of "Cosdon, al's Cosson." It would appear from this that the hill which at present bears the name of Houndtor cannot be the one that was intended to bear it when the survey was made. Instead of lying eastward, the Tor in the ordnance map that bears this name is a little to the west of the meridian of Cosdon, and about two miles south.

It will be noticed that in the earlier descriptions this place, wherever it may be, is spoken of as "Parva Hogam," or the "Little Hill." From a study of the place itself, aided by the ordnance map, I can recognise no place that answers this description so much as Shelstone. This hill, according to Rowe, is likewise surmounted by tumuli, from which we may suppose that it may have derived the unusual cognomen of "Hoga." But the line of the Perambulation is still more thrown out when it proceeds to

THURLESTON (MS.—Risdon.—Rowe). In the Survey of ^{Thurleston.} 1609 this Tor is said to be "lineallye about three quarters of a myle from Houndtorr," "now, as we suppose, called Waterdontorr," which is also believed to be the same as that marked in the maps of this present time as Watern Tor.

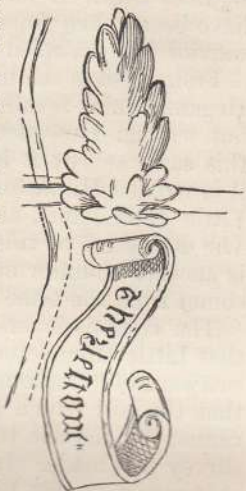
In the ancient map which we are now analysing the place is called Therlestone; and the word Tor does not appear in any of the several copies of the Perambulation of 1240. We find it used for the first time when there is an attempt to identify it with Waterdon Torr in 1609. In the old map, whenever a hill or tor is mentioned in the boundary line, the place is indicated by a circle. But in this instance the place is described by a drawing of a huge unwrought upright stone, surrounded by smaller ones at its base; thus suggest-

ing the circumstance that a maenhir or upright stone was the object that marked this point in the forest bounds. Support is given to this idea from the fact that the next two points in the Perambulation are also called "stones," and these are known to be upright pillars associated with relics of unrecorded antiquity.

To define this point in the original Perambulation would be of interest in a historical point of view, and valuable as defining the original limits of the forest bounds.

There is no reason whatever, so far as I can ascertain, for the assumption that Thurlstone was intended for Waterdon Tor, particularly as they say that the place preceding it in the boundary was eastward of Cosdon. Waterdon Tor is nearly two miles south of Hound Tor, thus making both places westward of the meridian of Cosdon. In the Survey of 1609 Waterdon Tor is said to be three quarters of a mile lineally from Hound Tor. In the original Perambulation distance is not mentioned.

South, but bearing a little to the east of Shelstone Hill, which I suggest most probably was the original "Parva Hoga," or little hill of Hound Tor, is one of the most important of the so-called Druidical circles on the moor. Most of the stones are still standing, and among them is one towards the western extremity that I take to have been the boundary mark



Part of the Sacred Circle near Scorhill Tor.

alluded to under the name of Thurlstone. This stone is considerably taller than the rest, and I contend that the

figure in the old map represents the upright rude stone, and the smaller ones at the base the circle that surrounds it.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor, in his work on *Words and Places*, associates the name of the Scandinavian Thor with that of Thurlshelton on the Thrustle, a tributary of the Tamar.

It would be a curious and interesting circumstance if we could, through the means of this ancient map, identify the sacred circle under Scorhill Tor with the name of Thurlstone, and through the etymology of the word show it to have been associated with the worship of the Scandinavian God Thor.

I think it not impossible that by the aid of old records the identity of Thurlstone with the high stone situated among those in the circle may be established, if it be true that it was originally the case.

There is an ancient road marked in this map that crosses the moor from Tavistock. Passing over Merrivale Bridge, it enters the forest between Myster and Hessary Tor somewhere near where the present turnpike road lies. It turns away, however, to the north, and, leaving Myster on the left, it goes by the head of the Walkham, as well as the head of the Tavy, which it leaves on the left, quits the forest at the north-eastern side of the moor between Hound Tor and Thurlstone, and then goes on in a direct line to the edge of the map. The line of this roadway must have traversed the moor very close to several of these sacred circles, and the position of the old stone bridges over the Teign and the Wallabrook, opposite to the circles of Fenworthy and Scorhill, are suggestive of their being in connection with it. That is, supposing the road in the old map corresponded more or less closely with one of prehistoric times.

On the map the road lies nearly east and west, and we have a right to assume that its general bearing was somewhat in that direction. As the road passed out of the map on the northern side of the Teign, it cannot have led to Chagford, which is on the southern side. It probably went to somewhere near Gidleigh, and in so doing the most direct route would be by the ancient bridge over the Wallabrook.

To my conviction, the evidence that Thurlstone is associated with Scorhill circle is more satisfactory than that it can be identified as being Watern Tor.

In proceeding on the boundary, the line passes over the Teign just at its junction with the Wotesbrolake. The river is drawn as two branches, one of which is called the TENGE, Tengo. and evidently is that now known as the North Teign, and

the other the Wotesbrokelake, which I believe to be that now called the Wallabrook.

The root of the name of the Teign is very difficult to determine. The Rev. Isaac Taylor, in his work on *Words and Places*, in a note p. 202, says, "that there is a Gadhelic (Erse) word *Tain* signifying water." I am inclined to consider this to be the source, as the present pronunciation agrees more with the supposed root than it does with the modern spelling.

Wotesbrokelake. The WOTESBROKELAKE of the Perambulation of 1240 is supposed by the jury of the Survey of 1609 "to be the same, which is called Whoodelake." In the composition of the word, the syllables "broke" and "lake" are synonymous, the former being the Saxon, and the latter the old British name for a rivulet. We have the word still preserved in "leat" and "leak." "Lakka" is old Cornish for a rivulet; and in Iceland and Norway, "Lækir" is the name of a brook or small stream.

In the word Wotesbrokelake the last two syllables therefore are a reduplication, and Whoodelake is but a corruption through the transmutation of the (t) into a (d) in the first syllable, and by the dropping of the possessive (s) which exists in the more ancient word. This curious possessive addition, appended to the original name in the middle of a compound word, is several times exhibited in the moorland rivers in this old map. It is very distinctly shown in this same name, in the descriptive account of the Perambulation at the back of the map, where it is coupled with the word "fote," to signify the termination of the stream as opposed to the "hede" or head as the source. In "Wotesbrokes-lakesfote" the possessive (s) is added to every syllable but the last. Again, the Okebrook, that flows into the Dart, is called Okysbroke in the old map; it is written Okebroke in the description on the back; and in the same document, where it is used in conjunction with the word "fote," the possessive sign is transferred from the end of the first syllable to that of the word which is here taken as a whole, for the name of the river. Thus Okysbroke gets changed into Okebrokysfote. It is by dropping the possessive (s), and the reduplicate syllable "broke," that Wotesbrokelake became Wotelake, and by the changing (t) into a (d) it gradually passed into Wodelake, or Whoodelake, as it was spelt in the Survey of 1609.

This last name is, however, wanting in the maps of the present day; nor is there evidence that the name is associated

with any particular stream. Rowe, in his work on Dartmoor, says that it may be one of the tributaries of the Teign, which takes its rise near Endsworthy Hill, probably that "flowing in the hollow below towards Wallabrooke." This, however, it cannot be, as in the Perambulation (1240) it is distinctly stated that the boundary passes from Thurlstone to Heighstone, at the point where the Wotesbrokelake falls into the Tegne; and in the map this is shown to be the case also. Looking at the map of the Ordnance Survey, I can see no place for this to be so clearly distinguishable as where the stream now known as the Wallabrook falls into the Teign.

It is doubtful if the word Wallabrook can be said to be a corruption of Wotesbroke; certainly not in the usual way in which time makes changes in words. I am, however, inclined to believe, from the numerous streams on the moor which are known as Wallabrook and Ballabrook, that the word was only used originally to signify a river in which streaming for tin was being carried on, just as we now say a "tin stream," or a "mine stream." "Wal," or wel, in the former word being derived from "huel," or wheal, a tin mine; and the latter from "bal," for tin works. The banks of this stream have been extensively worked for tin; hence the substitution of the name Wallabrook for Wotesbrook, or Whoodelake; the resemblance of which, in rapid pronunciation, is not very unlike.

The modern Wallabrook is, I therefore contend, the same stream as that which anciently was mentioned in the map as "Wotesbrokelake." The Perambulation crossed the Teign, or Tenge, as it then was called, at the junction of the two streams, so as to bring them within the boundary.

From this point the Perambulation goes in a direct line to "HEGHSTONE," "Heighstone," "Heighestone," "Hangeston" of Heighstone. 1240, or "Hingeston," as it is called in the Perambulation of 1609. This mark is also figured in the old map as an upright rude stone. From all the circumstances of the case, I believe it to have been removed. From its name, I should think that it was most probably a "maenhir," which stood near the confines of Batsworthy farm, somewhat equidistant on the one side from the Teign, and from Longstone on the other, and possibly had some connection with the relics of the ancient inhabitants, the remains of which are still to be seen in the immediate neighbourhood.

From Highstone the Perambulation goes in a direct line to LANGSTONE, or Gostestone, as it is given in Risdon, which is Langstone. also figured in the old map as a rude upright stone, similar to

those of Thurlestone and Highstone, and surrounded at the base by a circle of smaller stones placed on end. There is no doubt but that the "maenhir" now known as Longstone is that alluded to in the first Perambulation, and figured in the ancient map.

Alberyshede. From Longstone the perambulation takes us to ALBERYSHEDE, or Aberene, as it is given in Risdon, or Albereeheved, as written in some old records. Heved is the Saxon root from which head is derived; hence Alberyhede and Alberyheved is the same word. In the old map it is shown to be a spot situated near a stream or rivulet. This stream is figured for a short distance, and then terminates at each end, as if the draughtsman did not know whither it flowed.

Neither in this old map, nor in either of the descriptions of the Perambulations that have come under my notice, is the river known as the South Teign mentioned. The place spoken of as "turbariam de Albereeheved" is in this map called Alberyshede, that is, the head of the River Albery. In the Perambulation of 1609, the same place is spoken of as "a fennye place now called Turfehill." It was therefore a marshy place at the head of a river, and that river was most certainly the South Teign.

The South Teign is a much less important stream than the North Teign, and I think it by no means improbable that the former was at an early date known as the River Albery. There is a stream of this name that flows into the Tamar on the Cornish side, which demonstrates the possible association of it as a local name. The only difficulty is, that so many streams flow at this place into the South Teign, that it is impossible to determine which stream would lead to the head of the South Teign, particularly as two of them pass considerably beyond this point.

The turbaria of Alberyshede is, according to the Rev. S. Rowe, the same spot as that now known as "Broadmoor Mires."

Wellabroke. From Alberyshede the stream is figured as proceeding along the boundary line, and over it is a label that carries the name of WELLABROKE. This latter name is omitted from the Perambulation of 1609, but exists in all the descriptive records of 1240. A rivulet at this point named Wellabroke undoubtedly formed the boundary line of the forest at the time of the first Perambulation. A stream corresponding with this position flows from the direction of the King's Oven into the South Teign a little below Fenworthy, which, in the Perambulation of 1609, as well as in the ordnance maps of

the present day, is called Fernworthy, but which, according to Rowe, should be Fenworthy, and I think he is most probably correct.

Along the Wellabroke the Perambulation proceeds to the head of the stream, and then passes direct to a place that is called, both on the map and in all the descriptive records of the Perambulation, "FURNUM REGIS," and is now known by its modern English translation of "King's Oven." Ye Furnum
Regis.

This place was, I believe, an ancient smelting house, known usually as a "blowing house" in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor. It consists of a circle formed by a wall of small granite stones enclosing an acre or so of land. The wall is now thrown down, and forms a confused circular mass of stones. On the southern position, connected with the wall on the inner side, is another small enclosure of a quadrangular shape, which is about 14 feet long by 10 broad, having an entrance towards the northern extremity, and a square space in the middle of the eastern wall that I take to have been the place of a furnace. The floor of this chamber-like place is paved with stones pitched on their ends. It was probably, as its name signifies, a place where the tin raised on the neighbouring lands was smelted, and is, perhaps, one of the oldest places of the kind in existence.

From this point the Perambulation proceeds to "CAPUD WALLEBROKE," the head of the Wallebrook that flows into the river Dart. Wallebroke. Along the bank of this stream it passes until it comes to the point where the East and West DARTS meet. Darts. Passing a little way up the West Dart, it comes to the foot of the stream called "OKYSBROKE," or "Okebroke," or Okysbroke. Wobrooke, as it is called in the Survey of 1609, and by which name it is still known. Ascending this river it reaches another stream called DRYEWORKE, following that also until a third rivulet is met with that is called DRYFELDFORD. Dryeworke.
Dryfeldford. In the old map all these streams are shown as passing within the forest bounds. Now, as all the streams that flow into the Okebrook do so on the right bank, it follows that in going up the stream of that river all its tributaries must be outside the boundary of the forest. It therefore appears, since they are all drawn as passing within the forest bounds, that the line of the Perambulation in pursuing the Okebrook must have followed the line of the Dryeworke, and thus brought the other streams within the Duchy territory. A visit to the place demonstrates this very clearly.

Dryfeldford is a point on the river probably distinguished by the moorland road, that is drawn as reaching to the river,

but not passing beyond it. In this locality there are the remains of very extensive ancient stream tin works, as the names also of the several places, such as Ledecreak, Skir Gert, and Drywork, signify. The road leads from hence to the eastern side of Brent Hill, to the north of which another road branches off, and crossing the Avon somewhere about Shipley Bridge, goes on to Glase Meet, or where the two streams known in the old map as "East Glas" and "West Glaas unite." Here also are the remains of extensive operations for tin streaming. The first road, after uniting with that from Glase Meet, passes down close to the foot of Brent Hill, where it is cut off in the plan, but evidently meets another road that comes up from Ivybridge. At Dryfelford there was most likely an ancient road across the river.

From this spot the Perambulation proceeds in a direct line to a place then called "CATTESHILLE" in the map, as well as in the description of the Perambulation at its back. In that of the same date, published in Rowe's work, 1848, it is written as Battyshill; while in that published by Risdon it is called Batshill, and in some of the old records "Gnatteshill." This place in the Perambulation of 1609 is said to be the same as that which was then called "Knattleburroughe," which name it still retains, although it is not recorded in the map of the Ordnance Survey.

Westerwel-
brokishede.

From this point the Perambulation passes to "WESTERWEL-BROKISHEDE," that is, to the head of Western Welbroke, or, as it is probably more correctly called in Rowe's version, "Wellabroke," along the left bank of which it proceeds until it reaches that point where the river falls into the "Auena," or "Auen," or "Avon." Crossing it just where the two streams meet, the Perambulation goes on to ESTER WHITEBURG. In Rowe's edition it is spelled "Whyteburghe," but in that of Risdon it is called Easter-Wellabroke. He evidently supposed it to have been a river corresponding to Wester-Wellabroke. The relative positions of east and west being the converse, it must have been an error in the writing. Ester Whiteburgh, or Yester Whyteburghe, as it is called in the descriptive MS. on the back of the map, is a hill now known as Eastern Whiteborough in the Ordnance Survey. The line of the Perambulation, as it goes from the Avon to Easter Whyteburgh, passes by two places defined on the map by small circles. These, I presume, are intended to represent cairns or tumuli; or they may have been only solitary stones, put up to mark the pathway. This is rendered the more probable, as three other small circles are situated along

Ester
Whiteburg.

the road that is marked in the map as passing from Whyteburgh to Threberis, now called Threebarrow Tor, at which place are the remains of three large cairns. From hence the road proceeds in a direct line to East Glas, between which and West Glaas are figured the remains of some old building that most probably was connected with the ancient tin work and smelting house, of which evidence still remains.

From Esterwhiteburgh the boundary of the forest passes on to the foot of a little stream called *RODELAKE*, *Redelake*, or *Rodelake*. Redlake, by which last name it is now known; at this point where it runs into the Erme, the Perambulation crosses the latter river, so that the Erme and Redlake are both within the Duchy property. The Perambulation then goes on direct to a place called *GRYMESGREUE*. But in the copy published in Rowe's *Dartmoor*, and in that given in Risdon's *Survey*, this last word is spelled Gryms-grove and Grimsgrrove respectively.

In the Perambulation of 1609, the jury of the survey for the forest of Dartmoor say, that they take the place named Grimsgrrove in the old records to be "Arme Headd." They consequently make the boundary of the forest to ascend up the river Erme to its source, and from thence go to Plym-Head, thence to Elisborough.

In the old map before us we find that both the rivers *ERME* *Erme*. and the Plym are drawn distinctly to show that they pass within the forest bounds. Assuming this to be the case, of which there can be no doubt, and following the natural configuration of the ground from Redlake, where it joins the Erme in a line directed towards Eylesbarrow, we pass over a low ridge and enter a small ravine called Langcombe Bottom. On the right bank of a little stream, which has no distinguishing name separate from the valley through which it flows, is an ancient burial-place, an old "kistvaen" standing



Grimsgrave.

within a circle of nine upright stones, a spot that would attract the notice of any one who might have to pass near it on the desolate moor.

The old Saxon name of a grave is Groef, the "f" being pronounced soft as "v"; thus, in pronunciation, it would sound as "greve," and this is actually the spelling of the word in the old map, as well as in the descriptive record at its back. "Grymesgreue," I have no doubt, is this old kistvaen on the moor, and that it is one of the points which defined the line which bounds the Duchy Forest. From Grymsgreve the Perambulation goes direct to "Elysburgh," crossing the Plym on its way, most probably, at Plymsteps.

Elysburgh. ELYSBURGH is a Tor of no very great altitude, on which stand two large cairns, and beyond the boundary line in this locality there are figured a considerable number of small circles. These, I imagine, may mark the site of a number of hut circles, in which resided the men who turned up and searched the ground in the neighbourhood for tin, of which enough still remains to induce the adventurer to pursue the search at this present day.

Crux Sywardy. From Elysburgh the boundary line proceeds to CRUX SYWARDY, now called Nun's-cross. In the description at the back of the map in reference to this cross is the following sentence—"Hit is to be noatid that on one syde of the cross above said their is graven in the stone Crux Siwardi, and on the other side is graven Roolande." When I visited it a short time before I saw this passage, I closely examined the stone, and thought I could make out what appeared to be 1300. This struck me at the time as being inconsistent, as I knew the cross to be mentioned in the Perambulation of 1240. I have, therefore, no doubt but that I saw the first three letters of the word Roolande. The rest of the inscription has been destroyed by the weather.

7. Boclande
Heghysfoder. From Siward's Cross the Perambulation proceeds to what is now known as Little or South Hessary Tor. In Rowe's edition of this Perambulation it is written Ysfother; in Risdon's copy it is written Effother; in that on the back of the map it is written so that it might be taken for Ysfother, or Yffother, inasmuch as the letter that is supposed to be "s" is nearly of the same form as the adjoining "f"; but on the map itself the letter is a very distinct upright "f." There is another very distinct difference in the word. Thus, instead of "th," we have the letter "d" as part of the last syllable; and, moreover, an important addition at the commencement of the word. Instead of beginning with the letter "Y," that letter is immediately preceded by "Hegh;" thus the word upon the label on the map is HEGHYSFODER. The "Hegh," being a prefix, means high, similar to that which we

find given to the "Heghstone" on the Teign. This probably accounts for the prefix being left out in the descriptive account on the back of the map and in the other memoirs.

In passing from "Heghysfoder," or Little Hessary Tor, as *Heghysfoder*. it is now called, to the next point of the Perambulation, the line crosses the upper part of the Meavy, and then goes on to another tor of the same name as the last, but which is even more obliterated as to the first two letters, leaving the others tolerably distinct. This *HEGHYSFODER* is North or Great Hessary Tor of the present maps. In the Perambulation of 1609 both this and the preceding tor are called "Hiswor-thie" Tors.

From this the Perambulation goes direct to the top of MYSTORRE "to a rocke called MISTORRAN," says the Record *Mystorre*. of 1609; from whence it crosses the WALKHAM by a two-*Walkham*. arched bridge, of which we have no evidence in the ordnance map, and then goes on to MEWYBURGH, which, in the *Mewyburgh*. Survey of 1609, is said to be the same as that called Dedlake-head. Mewyburgh or Mewborow is not mentioned in the maps of the present day. The boundary line probably passed up the course of a small tributary of the Walkham, which takes its rise under Cockshill, and over that to Lint's Tor, which is the Luntessorowe of the Survey of 1609, and the LULLYNGYSSETE of our ancient map; but which is written *Lullyngyssete*. Lullingesfote in the description on the back, and Willing-sesse in Risdon's copy. From Lullyngyssete, or Lynt's Tor, the Perambulation progresses along the course of a stream called Wester Redlake, until it falls into the Tavy; here it crosses it opposite to the mouth of the Rattlebrook—which is called RAKERNEBROKE in this old map—the course of which *Rakernebroke*. stream it follows to its source, and thus passes in a direct line to WESTSOLLE, which the Perambulation of 1609 says is *Westsolle*. Steinegtor, and Rowe marks in his map under the name of Steinga Tor. Thence the boundary proceeds to ERNESTORRE. *Ernestorre*. I am uncertain as to the place in the recent maps that corresponds with this, but probably Yestor is the place intended, since that is a point of land so high that it could scarcely be overlooked, and the supposed boundary line of 1609 passes between it and Higher Willhays, the loftiest tor on Dartmoor. From hence it passes on to a small chapel dedicated to St. Michael, at Halstock; thence to Cosdon, and so completing the Survey of the Perambulation.

It appears that this portion of the northern quarter was less perfectly surveyed than the other parts of the moor; for while most of the points of determination are generally not

more than a mile apart, there are but two places mentioned between the head of Rattlebrook and Cosdon, viz., Westsolle, which is supposed to be Steingator, and Ernestorre.

Beyond the circuit of the forest bounds there is, on the northern and eastern sides, no place recorded excepting the river Teign, and that is only drawn as a broad stream, at first flowing north-easterly, then turning southward. This is correct in accordance with the topographical direction of the main stream. No tributaries are represented, excepting that of the Wotesbroke lake or Whoodelake, which has been already described. This is drawn as if it were a stream as important as that of the Teign itself above this junction. This feature is shown to be true by the recent Ordnance Survey—a circumstance which corroborates the suggestion that the ancient Wotesbroke is the modern Wallabrook. The South Teign is not noticed in the ancient map, and in the modern Ordnance map it is only shown as but a slender stream. Near where it would take its source a small rivulet in the old map is named the Wellebroke. This flows from south to north, but is drawn as if it found its source at each extremity near a place called Alberyshede. As I have before observed, I presume this to be the marshy lands in the locality of the springs from which the South Teign takes its rise. This agrees with the position mentioned in the old map, and it appears probable that the South Teign was then known as the River Albery.

The Dart, which gives its name to the forest district, takes its own from the Celtic root *Dwr*, water. It is shown to have many branches, of which the two Darts are the largest. The other streams figured are small, but topographically some of them are important; hence they are delineated as long, and almost as broad, as those of the East and West Dart.

These tributaries flow into the Okebroke, or Wobrook, as it is now called, and this into the West Dart, which joins the East Dart just below where the Wellebrook falls into the same river. From this point the Dart flows eastward and southward.

Between the Dart and the Avon there is nothing shown on the old map until we come to the moorland path that leads from the Wobrook to join the main road from Ivybridge, which it meets just on the eastern side of Brent Hill, probably near the same point where a road at present exists following much the same route. Brent Hill is shown as a lofty eminence, with the name inscribed upon a scroll-like label. At the base of the hill stands an unnamed church, in the midst of a village represented by seven houses, each having one door,

one window, and one chimney. This is Brent village and church. The latter is constructed with a single aisle, and a square tower at the western end, surmounted by five pointed pinnacles, which I interpret to mean pinnacles at the corners with three intermedial turrets or pinnacles. The belfry has four long openings or windows in the side of the tower, and four other smaller openings situated just above the doorway, which is arched, and passes in through the southern sides of the tower. The aisle has four arched windows in the side; and from the character of the drawing, the roof was evidently covered with tiles made of burnt clay or flat pieces of wood, which are termed "shingles," specimens of which are still to be seen in the roof of the church at Morwenstow, on the north coast of Cornwall.

To the west of the village flows the river Avon, or Avena, Avon. as it is written on the old map. This name is a Celtic word that signifies a river. It flows due south from its source to its mouth. A tributary on the left bank, called the Wester Welbroke, forms a section of the forest bounds. Farther down the right bank, represented as half-way between the source and the limit of the place, is a second tributary, which near its source is divided into two streams, and named in the reference, in the corner of the map, as East Glas and West Glaas; —the letter "a" being dropped in the former of the two names, because if inserted the word by its length would have interfered with the ornamental margin of the tablet on which it is written. The point where the two streams unite is now called Glazemeet, and the united stream is Glasbrook.

In the space between East and West Glaas there is delineated what appears to be a wall of masonry, that reaches from one stream to the other. At this place are still the remains of an old blowing-house, a place where tin was reduced and smelted in mediæval times. Several such places are still to be seen in various parts of the moor. Just below this old building, and apparently associated with it, is shown in the old map a quadrilateral figure, in which the south side is shorter than the other three; it is painted brown, somewhat like, but darker than, the masonry work above alluded to near it. There is no clue by which to interpret its meaning, and it is only as a guess that I suggest it might represent an enclosed spot where the dressed ore may have been collected. This place at Glazemeet must have been of some importance; for a moorland road leads to it, crossing the Avon north of what is termed in the old document "Brent in Grounde," which appears to correspond with the

present Eastern and Western Overbrent. The road probably passed near Aishridge, which may have derived its name from the circumstance. Hence, making a detour, it passed over what is now Shipley Bridge, and joined the road that came down the moor from Dryfeldford, somewhat near where Stippledon Farm now stands. Brent Moor extended from this trackway in the south to the margin of the forest bound on both sides of the river Avon.

From Glazemeet another moorland path led to Three Barrow Tor, and then to Eastern Whiteburgh, which is one of the landmarks of the forest bounds along this line. Portions of this old trackway still remain. Near the head of East Glaas is a fallen cromlech and other remains of a still older race of people.

The wall that encloses Corydon, or as the ordnance map has it, Corndown Ball, was probably built with the stone that was once a cairn beneath which this dolmen, which is of considerable pretensions, stood. The stones, the quoit of which is 12 feet long by 8 feet 6 inches broad, are fallen, but still remain on the spot. A short distance nearer to the rivulet are some upright stones placed in rows, of which I counted five distinctly; but most of the stones are short, and many of them deeply imbedded in the soil.

Three Barrow Tor is marked in this map as three white circular spots, a quarter of an inch in diameter, defined by black margins. These barrows consist of huge masses of stones, the largest cairn being 120 feet in diameter, and the smaller ones about 70. The margins are much higher than the middle, and there can be no doubt but that they have been much rummaged, chiefly for the purpose of obtaining stones for building.

One of the smaller of these cairns I opened without any satisfactory results.

Just above where the Glaasbrook falls into the Avon, the highroad, probably from Ashburton or Totnes to Plymouth, crossed the two streams on a bridge over each. They are referred to in the index of the map at V as Glaas brig, there being not room to get in the final letter (e); and W bryge, which is evidently intended for Brent Bridge, the village of which is represented as being close to it. The drawings delineating these two bridges are somewhat injured; but Glaas Bridge appears to have been constructed on a single arch, and that of the Brent Bridge bears some resemblance to Boue Bridge, which stands farther down the river. This last bridge has drawn upon its sides several vertical lines, which,

probably, are only intended to show that it was built with masonry, the more so as there are a few faint cross lines drawn also. This is represented as a single arched bridge—rising high in the centre. All the bridges on the map are represented much after this plan. It may have been a conventional way of drawing a bridge of any kind; but I am inclined to think that this high arch bridge was the then common architectural system, and probably the first improvement over the cyclopean form, several of which are still to be seen on the moor.

Between the Avon and the Erme (the next succeeding river) are several names recorded in an index painted on the map. These chiefly refer to the gates leading to the moor, called "Yeats"—a word that Risdon frequently uses for gate; and is, moreover, the common mode of pronouncing the word among the labouring people in Devonshire.

Several of the places mentioned are capable of being recognised through the changes that the names have undergone.

A. Picke Yeat. This name I cannot identify except with Peake Mill; but the immediate locality does not agree.

B. Eston Yeat, now probably Cheston or Laston.

C. Wragaton Yet, the letter (a) being crowded out from want of space in the line. This is still called Wrangaton, or, according to the ordnance map, Wrangerton.

D. Laye Yeat, now Lee.

E. Cantrel Yeat. The two first letters in this name are not quite legible; but this gate is in a central position in relation to the other nine.

F. Brodeford Yet, which I cannot determine.

G. Fyllam Yeat, now Filham.

H. Stonorde Yeat, now Stowford.

I. Harforde Yeat is still the same.

K. Owle Yeat, now Owley.

The other names mentioned on this tablet are—

L. Threberis, now Threebarrows.

M. East Glas and

N. West Glaas have still the same in name.

O. Piles Wode. This is a small wood of scrubby oaks on the banks of the Erme. In this map they are represented as trees surrounded by stakes or piles, as if put there to protect them—a circumstance suggestive of the idea that the trees were planted there and staked round for protection; hence the name Piles-wood, which it still retains.

P. Hobajons Cross. This is a very interesting monument. On the map it is drawn as a simple cross, standing upon a

pedestal consisting of two flat stones, of which the upper one is the smaller. The position of the cross is the curious part. It is situated near the centre of a long line of upright stones, such as we find in various parts of the moor connected with ancient burial places and circles.

A row of stones that appears to correspond with this line is still to be seen; but the stones are most of them weathered away to very small dimensions. The row reaches from the slope behind Butterdon, passing over a hill above Pileswood that I take to be Sharp Tor, and terminating a little beyond it. Small circular rings, which I presume are intended to represent the stones, here slightly turn to the East, and the last, that is the third beyond the summit of the hill, is larger than the rest. On this hill still remain one or two cairns.

Assuming, as it is generally believed, that these rows of stones are the relics of the earliest inhabitants that dwelt in this territory as civilized individuals, it is remarkable to find them associated with the remains of a Christian people. I can only account for it on the reasonable hypothesis, that finding the line of stones associated with superstitious reverence, the command of Pope Gregory was fulfilled, and the heathen relic was furnished with a cross, in order that the channel of worship might be changed from the false to the true symbol. The cross is gone, and the memory of it has passed away.

It is a singular fact, however, that some century and a half back, in order to rectify the bounds between Brent and Harford moors, a jury of survey was empannelled to settle the point. This they did, and put up a cross on Three Barrow Tor for what they called a durable and everlasting monument, that should be a settlement for all time. This cross also has passed away, and I doubt if any one now living remembers it.

When I was engaged in examining into one of the cairns on Three Barrows, there was found, a short distance from the place where we were occupied, one of the arms and the top of the shaft of an old granite cross. This, no doubt, was the cross that stood on Three Barrows, which may probably have been removed from the line of stones at the back of Butterdon Hill—the old Hobajons Cross.

Q. Hanger's Shill, now called in the ordnance map Hangershell Rock. I think it is evident that here the letter "s," in connection with the aspirate in the pronunciation of the two words, has caused the sound to be prolonged. Probably the name formerly was Hanger's Hill. It is perhaps in this way that the names of the numerous places called Shil or Shell, as

Shelltop, Shilstone, have been derived. The root of this name was most probably Hengist's Hill. In a curious old book, 1685, entitled *Admirable Curiosities, &c., in England*, I find the following related in reference to a pillar called Hanging-stone:—"One of the Bound Stones which parteth Comb-martin from the next parish took the name from a Thief, who having stohn a sheep, and tyed it about his neck to carry it on his back, rested himself a while upon this Stone, which is a foot high, till the Sheep struggling slid over the Stone on the other side, and so strangled the man, which appeareth rather to be a Providence than a casualty in the execution of a Malefactor."

R. West Pigedon, now called Western Beacon.

S. Butterdone still bears the same name.

T. East Pigedon, now called Ugborrow, or Eastern Beacon. I think it is highly probable that the two hills called Eastern and Western Beacon obtained their names, not because they were places for the great fire signal; they were too close together, and too near to Brent Beacon, to be of any real service in this way; but, in consequence of a corruption from the original name. In the rude pronunciation of the peasant the two words would sound much the same; in this way *Pigedon* became *Beacon*.

V and W are Glaas and Brent Bridges.

X corresponds with a place now known as Blackpool. The name is illegible in the map except the terminal word *water*. It is situated immediately between Butterdon Hill and Western Beacon, not far from, though according to the ordnance map having no connection with, a stream known as the Ludbrook, that takes its rise in this locality, and flows down and joins the river Erme a little above Ermington Bridge; but below it according to the old map—a circumstance that shows a slight deviation in the road since that time.

The River Erme appears to have been a source of trouble to the projectors of this old document. It reaches but a short distance within the precincts of the forest, and flows southward to the edge of the map. Just beyond the boundary of the Duchy forest there is an ancient place known as Erme-pound. The pound now in use is a very irregular enclosure; but, according to the drawing in the old map, it appears formerly to have been built on a more regular design, being very nearly square. No doubt but that in early times, as in the present day, Ermepound was used for drift purpose. Driving the drift is done once a year in each quarter of the Duchy property. At these times all the cattle of the moor are driven

into the pound, and those that are not recognised or are improperly marked are sold. This custom appears to be necessary, in order to prevent persons, who have no right to send their cattle on the moor, from doing so; for we find that in 1468 the bailiffs were "amerced for not distraining Thomas Thursldon to answer for keeping eight beasts on the forest and common of Devon for seven years without license, &c." Erme, or Armepound as it is called in the map, corresponds well with its correct position on the moor. But on descending the river, we come to a hill called "Stealdon Moore;" this is placed upon the left bank of the stream between it and Three Barrow Tor, or "Threberis," as it was then called.

Staldon Moor is not in this place at all, but on the high ground on the other side of the river, and stands in the position shown in the map in relation to the Yealm instead of the Erme. That this was the mistake most probably made by the authors of the map is capable of demonstration; first, because the spot chosen for the hill called Staldon Moor is really a very deep combe or valley; and secondly, a little farther down the stream, that is, below Harford Bridge, the river is called Yealm Water.

Near Cornwood on the map is a very large label, the name on which is much obliterated except the terminal word "More." I think it is Staldon More, with which it corresponds in position. The letters A and D in the name are capable of being made out, and Staldon or "Stealdon More" in the old map being shown evidently on the wrong side of the river, I think that this label may have been intended as a correction of the previous error. The label differs from most of the others on which names of places have been written. It consists of a mass of white body colour painted over the green. This is the same with the names of Brent Hill and Armenton Bridge, and the roads over Brent Moor. These have the appearance of having been added after the map was finished.

Added to all this the stream that flows where the Yealm should be shown is not drawn; but faint traces of lines which appear to have been those of the river are distinctly visible, although they have been painted over. Many such lines are seen about the map, as if the designing of it had been a source of very great care and trouble. The root of the name of the Yealm is veiled in as great obscurity as that of the Erme, for which I think no reasonable suggestion has been offered. In a map in Camden's *Britannia* the former river is called Alme River where it is inland; and at

its entrance it is written as Ye Alme Mouth—a circumstance which is suggestive of the great probability that the word is formed by the permanent retention of the Saxon *prefixed article* to the word Alme. Thus we get the name of the Yealm. In an old document “the Erme” is written “Yerme.”

Harford Church stands near Harford Bridge, which appears to divide the Erme River from that called Yealme Water. Harford.

Harford Church is nearly obliterated. It was a small building, with a square tower, surmounted by five turrets. I think that this means three turrets on each side between the pinnacles at the corners. From Harford Bridge a path went over the moor, probably taking nearly the same route as that of an old roadway which at present leads by Wisdom to Cornwood. Cornwood.

I am induced to think that this route rather than the more direct and modern one is correct, because the road is shown to have made a slight detour to the north, and again curves so as to approach the church from the south. This church was built in the form of a cross, with a short steeple on the top of a plain tower.

From Cornwood the road goes northward to the Plym, or, Plym. as it was then most probably called, the “Mewy,” to an unnamed bridge, which I take to be Shaugh.

On the right hand, that is, north of the road and between it and the left bank of the Plym, there is in this old map evidence that a church with a small steeple once stood. This corresponds in position with that of Shaugh Church. It is, Shaugh. as far as visible, drawn with a large hill behind it, but the name on the label is only partially intelligible; but what can be made out may be part of the word “prior,” the terminal portion of “Shaugh Prior.”

The River Plym in this old map is shown as being a small tributary falling into the river called “Mewy Water.”

The term water appears generally to be applied to that part of the river which may be called the main stream, as the Tavy Water, Mewy Water, Yealm Water.

The Mewy, or Meavy, as it is now called, is still a more Mewy. important stream than the Plym, both as to length and volume of water. This is shown to be correct according to the evidence of the Ordnance Survey.

The Plym commences within the forest bounds, and after it has passed beyond the limits of the Duchy property, it is (on the map) covered by a small circular label, on which is

written the following partially illegible legend, the meaning of which has puzzled the ingenuity of several of my friends as well as myself.*

Just below where the Plym empties itself into the Mewey Water a bridge crossed the river. The distance between the junction of the two rivers and the bridge, in the map, is suggestive of its being a little farther down the stream than where Shaugh Bridge now is, and not so far as Bickleigh Bridge. The road that passes over the bridge goes directly to Meavy, then called Mewy Church. This church was a small edifice, with a single aisle, having a tall window at the end, and two at the side; a high tower, with a lofty doorway, and surmounted by four turrets. From Mewy

Bicley. Church a road winds down to "Bicley Church," a circumstance suggesting that the

modern Meavy Church cannot be on the same site as the ancient Mewy, since Shaugh Bridge is nearer to Bickleigh than to Meavy. Bicley is shown to be a low church with a single broad aisle, having three small windows at the side, and a door at the western end; the tower is low, without turrets, and surmounted by a small steeple.

Between the Plym and the Mew is the little church of Sheepstor. "Shetstor,"† now called Sheepstor, just above which is a tributary that takes its rise near "Crux Sywardy." This stream, therefore, must be that which in the ordnance survey flows by Milcombe, and joins the Mew at Nosworthy. Somewhat above this spot, on the right bank of the Mew or Meavy, is shown a small church, built in the cruciform style, having three narrow windows in the eastern aisle, and two in the western. The porch entrance was large and spacious, and the tower surmounted by four turrets; in the tower or belfry were three



* A friend writes in reference to this name: "It looks as though it might be read 'Craitsidels,' or perhaps 'Croundel.' If the former, may it be derived from Anglo-Saxon 'Creaght,' cattle, and our English word 'Sidle,' to set aside, or out of the way? Hence, simply cattle pounds." The position being to embrace the stream appears to be an unlikely one for a cattle pound; but if the latter, is it possibly Plym Croundale? There is a Croundale marked in the ordnance map on the Tavy, about one mile below Tavistock."

† A fact that is destructive to the assumption that the tor derived its name from "Sheep." All such names as Fox Tor, Hare Tor, Vixen Tor, Linx Tor, Sheeps Tor, are nothing more than corruptions from older names, to the pronunciation of which a modern meaning has been given.

narrow windows. This church does not correspond with that of any now existing.*

Not far below it, imperfectly seen, is a drawing of "Bock-^{Buckland.} land Church," and still lower down, and filling the space between the Meavy and the Tavy, is what I take to be the old Abbey of Buckland Monachorum. The edifice stands within an enclosure, and on what I should presume was intended to represent raised ground, to which there are two entrances. The abbey is of a cruciform construction, having a large square central tower. It has four windows, long and narrow, on the eastern aisle or chancel, and two at the side of the western aisle, the end of which is occupied with a large mullioned window. The tower is represented as if it had been erected diagonally instead of square with the rest of the abbey. It is turretted, and has each side furnished with two or three windows. The entrance is lofty and spacious, and opens at the end of the southern transept. The abbey is shown as having been surrounded by trees, that were nearly as lofty as the tower. In the middle of the stream immediately below the abbey is written a word that I cannot clearly decipher. It is closely represented in the following woodcut,

Lobba Pilla

No letters of the same character are shown on the face of the map; but the description of the Perambulation on the back is in the same style of writing. The name appears to read "Lobba Pilla." Some traces of the obliterated letter in the centre appears to represent the form of the capital letter P, as it is written on the back of the map.

The position in the river corresponds with the head of the salt-water creek that runs up by Maristowe. The name Pill means a small harbour or creek. It is, therefore, not improbable that "Lobba Pilla" may have been the ancient name of the estuary at the mouth of the river Tavy.

In confirmation of this hypothesis, I find that a place at the head of the creek still bears the name of "Lophill." The corruption of the ancient name into the present form is one of easy descent. In Devonshire it is very common, for the sake of euphony, to find a terminal vowel added to a name,

* No church is shown where Sampford Spiney stands, and as this unknown one is in the position relative to the Meavy that Sampford Spiney should be to the Walkham, I think that an error may have occurred in the mapping, somewhat like that which placed Staldon Moor on the left bank of the Erme.

the suppression of which in "Lobba Pilla" readily makes the word "Lobb pill," which in pronunciation closely resembles that of Lophill, the name recorded on our present Ordnance Map.

- Further up the river is called "Tavy Water," and on the
- Walkham.** left bank is the Walkham, a river of considerable importance, which rises within the forest bounds. On the left bank of this river is Walkhampton Church, which appears, as well as we can see from the remains of the drawing, to have been built in the usual cruciform style of architecture with low turretted tower. The road from the church passed over the Walkham, most probably where Huckworthy Bridge now stands. In the fork between the Rivers Walkham and the Tavy there appears to have been drawn a small church, which, if correct, can only be intended to represent Whitchurch. From this point a road leads to a bridge that crosses the Tavy just below
- Peter Tavy.** Peter Tavy, from whence it goes up the left bank of the river to the church. The road that passes over the bridge goes on to Lidford Church, which is shown to have been built with three parallel aisles, having a moderately-sized window in each gable end. The tower is crowned by a short steeple, and
- Lidford.** two long windows in the side. Lidford appears to have been drawn by the projector of the map in this position, because
- Mari Tavy.** there was no room to put it farther off. Thus Mari Tavy is drawn as being farther up the river, whereas Lidford is beyond the Lyd some four miles to the north.
- Tavy.** The River Tavy rises far within the forest near the head of the Dart, and its tributary Rakernbroke, now Rattlebrook, forms for some mile or two the boundary to the forest. Farther down the stream, below Peter Tavy Bridge some way, is shown
- Tavystok.** the Old Church of Tavystok. It appears to have consisted of two aisles, one with a door at the end and the other with a window. In the side are five arched windows. Behind the church appears a cloister, and within it one or more dwellings; two of these appear with a chimney on the top, and the third has a small steeple, underneath which is a broad arched doorway. From Tavistock there is a road that leads over the River Tavy apparently on a single arched bridge, probably near where the present one now is. From this the road goes towards the forest, crossing the Walkham at Merrivale Bridge, entering the bounds south of Mistor, passing between it and Hessary Tor, or, as it is written on the map, Heghysfoder. Hence the road goes eastward. This would have been correct if the forest had been a true circle according to the conventional plan, instead of an oval which is its real shape. Consequently the road goes north-east across the moor, leaving the

Walkham and the Tavy to the left and the Dart to the right, as also the Teign and the Wotesbroke, and leaving the Duchy ground between Thurlstone on the right, and Honderet, or Parva Hoga de Hounde Tor, on the left, and so passing on beyond the limits of the map.

It would be interesting to know to what place this road went. It is the only one delineated as crossing the forest, which at that time must have been very wild and desolate. If we knew the road existed in very primitive times as an oft-beaten trackway, we might associate it with the several sacred circles that correspond with its direction. It is, moreover, in a direct line between the aboriginal remains near Merrivale Bridge and those of the north, including the cromlech and associated relics of antiquity at Moretonhampstead. Although the road may have followed nearly the same route as that of a preceding trackway, the evidence is clear that it had no connection in mediæval times with any pre-historic monuments, inasmuch as the road led from Tavistock to some place beyond the forest bounds on the north, and beyond the limits of the map. It did not go to Chagford, since the route lay north of the Teign; but it may have gone to Throwleigh.

In the map the roads that lead from town to town are painted red and yellow; the more important, as the main road from Brent to Plymouth, has a double red line with an intermediate one of yellow; so also the one leading from Ivy-bridge down by the side of the Erme, probably to Modbury. The others, passing from church to church, have but a single line of red, and that not so conspicuous as the line of yellow which is painted by its side. But the roads that traverse the Brent Moors, leading to no town, are painted with two black lines and an intermediate white one. These roads, I presume, represent the pathways over the moor by which the miners brought the tin they found to market. Each of these roads leads to a place that has been well worked over for tin. Skir Gert, called Skir Gut in the maps, is a very extensive ancient tin works, as its name implies, "Gert" being the name by which "old men's workings" are known in the locality. This is on the stream marked in the map as Dryfeldford, which name means the same, the road over the Hilly or Rocky Workings. Terhi, Workings; Feld, Hill; Ford, Road.

Also of the same colour are painted the roads leading to Glazemeet and to Ester Whiteburgh. The road that crosses the forest is very nearly obliterated; but what is left of it is black, with a slight trace of red; showing clearly, I think, that

the road was a miners' trackway, and not a church path. That the dark line in the road had an interpretation distinguishing the roads so marked from the others, receives further confirmation in the fact that Tavistock and Lydford were closely associated with the Duchy property, the one being a Stannary town, and the other an ancient Court of Judicature. The roads to both these places have a dark line, as well as a yellow and red one. The road, on entering within the forest lines, passes over the Walkham at Merrivale Bridge.

Merrivale. Merrivale Bridge is a modern, pleasantly sounding name. Near it are many interesting relics of the past history of the early inhabitants of Dartmoor. The place is known also as the "Plague Market." Why by this latter appellation, there is no apparent reason. The Rev. E. A. Bray suggested the idea that the market may have been removed to Merrivale Bridge from Tavistock when the plague was there, that the inhabitants of Devon might not be infected by the disorder.

The idea is ingenious, but wants the support of evidence. There is nothing to show that the plague as an epidemic ever visited Tavistock. Besides, the very conditions are strongly against the probability of the market having been on Dartmoor. If the people of Tavistock wished to be supplied with food, they would not be likely to expect it on the side of a barren and uncultivated district, the people of which even now have to draw all their provisions from the cultivated valleys beyond its limit. Thus Merrivale, four miles and a half from Tavistock, could never have been, even temporarily, a food market.

Whenever any old known place has a modern name attached to it, it is always the result of a corruption from an ancient word, the meaning of which is lost in the locality, to that of one which is intelligible. For instance, **Wistman's Wood.** is always stated to mean Wise Man's Wood, and thus supposed to be the grove of Druids. Whereas I think there can be little doubt but that the name is a corruption from *wysg*, water; *maen*, rock; *coed*, wood. "*Wysg-maen-coed*" would sound very like, and easily be corrupted into Wistman's Wood. Thus Wistman's Wood only means the "Rocky Wood by the river." So, I believe, it is with Merrivale Bridge.

Max Muller has shown us clearly that "mara" in "Marazion" is derived from "maras" or "margaz," an old Celtic Cornish word signifying market. In the same language, the old Cornish word "Bal" means "tin mines." Thus, "maras bal" would mean the "tin market," or place where in early times the miners disposed of their tin ores. 'B' in sound is easily transmut-

able into 'v'; hence we have "marasval." In the old Cornish language "val" means "plague;" thus we see that the translation of "marasval," instead of being the "tin market," became "plague market." Hence I explain the two names of this locality; one being the corruption of the old name of tin market from "marasbal" to "maraval," thence "Merrivale;" and the second a translation of the corrupted "maraval," namely, "plague market," just as "y^e Furnum Regis" has become "King's Oven."

I therefore contend that, read by the interpretation of the name, the place was in the early days of its history a tin market, and that the road across the moor was a track by which dealers in tin passed to and from Merrivale Bridge and Tavistock, to a place ready to receive their produce on the other side of the moor. It is a curious circumstance that just beyond Throwleigh, in a line corresponding with the direction in which the road leads, is a place called Merrymeet. It is not improbable that the old road led from one market place to another.

Merripit Hill is another place similarly named associated ^{Merripit.} with extensive tin works, it is near the source of the Webber, and the great works around Vitifer Mine in the neighbourhood of "y^e Furnum Regis."

The mining operations of later dates may be distinguished from the more ancient by the character of the works. In some instances the modern explorations have been carried on upon the site of the "old men's workings." This may be seen at Stanlake; in which name we find the Roman word "stannum" and the Celtic "lakka" united to tell us that the place was a "tin stream." While the stone rows, with their circles and cairns, tell of an older occupation in the period of human civilisation; and the remains of a mill leat, two smelting or blowing-houses, demonstrate that the place has been worked within the period of the moorland records.

I cannot conclude this memoir without expressing my thanks to Mr. J. Atkyns, of Lowick, for his kindness in drawing my attention to the map, and for his assistance in tracing it with me; to Mr. Winslow Jones, for leaving it, with the owner's (Mr. T. Lane) permission, so long in my hands, without which the copy could not have been so perfect as it is; also to Mr. Jas. Hine, F.R.I.B.A., for so carefully reducing the map for me. The difficulty of interpreting the entire plan, and making out the several details, may be best appreciated when I say that I had the map for months in my possession before I made out the road across the forest, and I

have seen the bridge over the Walkham above Merrivale Bridge only since the draught has been in the engraver's hands.

The recovery of this interesting old map may probably throw much light on the early history of Dartmoor. The *Jugum Ocrinum* of the ancients must, from its old tin-bearing qualities, ever retain a close association with the early history of the civilisation of Western Europe. For it cannot be disputed but that the bronze of pre-historic man could not have been made until after the discovery of Dartmoor, or rather the tin-bearing streams of Devon and Cornwall, of which those of Dartmoor surpass all the rest in extent.

It is to be hoped the publication of this map may bring to light other old plans or documents relating to Dartmoor that may be still preserved.