

SOME REMARKS ON THE BOUNDS OF THE
FOREST OF DARTMOOR,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PARISHES OF
THROWLEIGH, CHAGFORD, AND GIDLEIGH.

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I HAVE little claim to antiquarian knowledge, and only venture on the remarks in this paper from having a number of documents which may prove interesting, and so begin by setting down a list of some of these which refer to Chagford and Gidleigh.

- (1) A claim of quiet possn. from Reginald Croppe to Geoffry about Croppe of his right to $\frac{1}{2}$ ferling of Land in Stenehall—1280 time of Thos. de Chageford.
- (2a) Hugh lord of Chageford to Geoffry de Ponte son of David, about 6 acres of demesne land *a magna et veteri fovea que est* 1224 *meu.*
- 1224 Hugh de Chageford with the consent of Alice his wife
(3β) gives to Geoffry the son of David a ferling of land by
by Chagford Bridge.
- (2γ) Geoffry de Ponte gives in marriage with his daughter Elena to Wm., the son of Sir Wm. le Pruz, all his lands in the Manor of Chagfourd.
- (3) Sir Wm. Pruz s. and h. of Sir Wm. le Pruz, lord of about Gidleigh, gives to his brother Wm. his lands in Esterwalle 1300 in parish of Chagford, and Westerwalle in his manor of Throwle.
- (copy)
(4) Rd. de la Stenenhalle, s. of Robt. de Stenenhalle, gives to about Ralph Tollero all his land of Stenenhalle to be held 1224 under Hugh de Chageforde.

- (5) John Faber gives to Henry de Greynovyle his right to a
about tenement in Chageford which Hugh de Chageford gave
1224 him.
- (6) Thos. de Chaggeford, s. and h. of Henry de Chaggeforde,
about concedes to Rd. of Gitisleya, the suit of his court at
1280 Chagford, as to $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in *la Hyales* in the manor
of Fremington.
- (7) Geoffrey de Scapleghe, releases to Thos. de Chageforde his
about right in a ferling of land in Stenehalle.
1280
- (8a) Simon de Wybdebiry, lord of Chageford, gives to John s. of
1304 Richard Purs. $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lying near a piece of Wm. de
Langedone's S. of the villa de Chageford, under the
king's road from Chageforde to Wood.
- (8 β) Do. Do. to Wm. de Langedone s. Rd. Langedone, $\frac{1}{4}$
1304 acre, S. of the villa de Chageford near the land of Robt.
de Langedone.
- (9) Thos. atte Brugghe s. Philip Fullo gives to Walter Flute a
1318 piece of land in his tenement in Chageford, near the
bridge E. of road from Chageford to the Bridge, bounded
on N. by tenement of Walter Lupard.
- (10) Symon de Wibbebury gives to Oliver de Wybbebury (s. of
1315 Gilbert de Wybbebury) and Isolda his wife the whole of
his manor of Chaggeforde, with 'vasto in more de
Dertemore,' and the Advowson of the Church. Also the
rents and services of Johanna who was wife of Thos. de
Chaggeforde, which she holds of my dowry.
- (11) Simon de Wibburi releases to Thos. de Ponte s. of Philip
1317 Fullo, 9d. annual rent for the tenement which was
Philip's.
- (12) Thos. atte brugghe, s. of Philip le touker, gives to John
1319 Bernard and Alice his wife his tenement in Chageford,
W. of tenement lately Wm. Langedon's, *i.e.* my hall and
my orchard called Brodeheye, and my piece of land S.
of my hall, and my piece of land N. of my hall as far as
Brodeheye; and the reversion of the dowry which my
mother Dyonisia holds.
- (13) Oliver de Wybberi lord of Chaggeforde gives to Henry de
1334 Foleforde, Rector of Chaggeforde a ferling of land in
Nottedone in manor of Chaggeforde extending in breadth
from the lord's wood to the other tenements of Westecote
on the E.; in length from the stable or porch of the said
Rector on the N. to his Church on the S.

- (14) 1346 Matillida, d. of Thos. Coterel and Alice his wife, releases to Wm. Proucz her right to their tenemt. in Chaggeforde, between that of Jno. Wedeman on the S. and of Andrew Vysi on the N.
- (15) 1351 Warin Baillifer, merchant of Moretone, gives to Rd. Trouwardistone a piece of land in the town of Chaggeforde, between the land of Robt. Withicombe, and the tenement of Robt. Baurabis, clerk.
- (16) 1362 Robt. de Corndone, s. of Jno. de Corndone, releases to John Proucz de Wadecote his right to rents in Jurdenistone, which his mother Claricia had.
- (16β) 1372 Johanna Wordel in her widowhood gives to John Hurcistone her land in Fenne and Jurdistone in the hundred of Exemynster.
- (17) 1364 James de Esshe gives to Wm. Creuweburghe and Alice his wife his tenemt. in the lower part of the town of Chaggeforde, between the tenements of Geoffry Yunglynge and Wm. Redeclyffe.
- (18a) 1369 James Esshe releases to Wm. Creuweburghe 1d. of annual rent.
- (18β) 1371 Thos. Wythycombe Sr. releases to Jno. Proucz, s. of Wm. Proucz, his right in the Creuweburghe tenement.
- (19) 1370 Stephen, s. and h. of Wm. atte Brygge, releases to Jno., s. and h. of Wm. Proucz, his right in all the lands E. of road from Chageforde to la Walle, from the cross by the Lange tenemt. and so by the road to the Tenge, and and thence to Robt. Smythe's tenemt.
- (20a) 1390 Jno. Wybbiry, lord of Chageforde, reciting that Alice, who was the wife of Jno. Russell, held of him certain lands in Combe, in the manor of Coletone, for her life; remainder to Jno. Prous and Matillda his wife.
- (21) 1393 Jno. Wybbury, s. and h. of Jno. Wybbury, lord of a copy Chaggeforde, reciting that Henry, lord of Chaggeforde, Hugh, Thomas, Simon, and Oliver, his predecessors, had given to the ancestors of Jno. Proucz, of Chaggeforde, lands in Wadecote and Chaggeforde, with common of pasture in the demesne lands in Yolledone, Milledone, Nottedone, and Padleigh, confirma. of the same.
- (22) 1435 Jno. Bamfelde, Thos. Deneys, and Wm. Wilde as trustees, give to Jno. Prousz and Agnes his wife lands in Waye, Aller, Brygge, Combe, Est Wallen, West Wallen, Chaggeforde, Wode, Wadecote, Jurdestone, Holewille, Fenn et Notysworthy.

- (23) Jno. Bamfelde, Hen. Fraunceys, and Jno. Payne (clerk)
1447 appoint as their attorney Wm. Weke, Wm. Laker, and Jno. Torre for lands in the parishes of Chageforde and Throwleghe, which they held as trustees for Jno. Prous.
- (24) Jno. Brighttrigstone, Thos. Buttockisside, Robt. Wilsforde,
1450 Walter Buttockisside, Andrew Chalvedone, and Wm. Wray (chaplain) appoint as their attorneys Jno Wollecote Sr., Wm. Smythe, and Thos. Yourle to give to Rd. Prous, our mill called Colemill, lands in Waye, &c. (as above).
- (25) Wm. Polard gives to Jno. Laker, s. and h. of Wm.
1473 Laker, his lands in Fenne, with reversion to lands in Jurdstone, in parish of Cageford, which he held from Wm. Laker, John at Fenne, and Martin Polerde.
- 1488 Thos. Dennys, Jno Yeo, Robt. Knightston and Rd. Wager, arbitrators to settle a disputed right to a church way and corpse way from Combe over Way, between lands of Jno. Prous, of Way, and Jno. Losky and Rd. Losky, of Combe.
- (28a) Suit between Jno. Kirkeham Esquier, and Jno. Prows of
1499 Chageforde, Gentilman, as to right of lands in Waye, Aller, and Brigge, except 12s. of chief rent wh. Jno. Kirkham has; and the right of comyn of pasture in Yollond.
- (28β) Conveyance of right from Jno. Kyrkeham to Jno. Prous for
1499 Yollonde.
- (29) Jno. Coplestone de Coplestone and Katerine his wife lease
1542 to Wm. Betty and Margerie his wife a tent in town of Chagford, and three closes adjoining called Northlande, Southlande, and Brygge Park, and a meadow called Dolwylle mede.
- (30) Action between Nichs. Tremayn, Isabelle Damarel, Jno.
1407 Isaak, and John Prous—querentes. Jno. Berye and Claricia his wife—deforciantes, as to manors of Flute Daumarle, Guddeleghe, North Wysshe, Throuleghe, Mary Tavy, and as to 40s. rent in Coletone, with the Advowsons of Gudleghe, North Wysshe, and Mary Tavy, and as to $\frac{1}{2}$ manors of Holboghete and Whit-churche.
- (30β) Jno. Ewle or Yeule, Laurence Weger, and Johanna, d. and
1548 h. of sd. John, wife of Laurence, give to Henry Weger, s. and h. of Laurence and Johanna, lands in Cornedone in the manor of Colerew or Coleton.

- 1435 Compotus of Chaggeford and Colerew, with rents and services.
- 1467 Do. Do.
- 1431, 1432 Chaggeford and Colerew manor rolls.
- 1484 Do. Do.
- 1593 Marriage settlement. Rd. Copleston and Honor Lyppincotte.
- 1620 „ „ Humphry Prouz and Honor Coplestone.
- 1692 Wyke Parker and Mary Langford.
- 1632 „ „ Jno. Prouz and Judith Southcote.
- 1636 Conveyance of lands of Sir Jno. Whiddon upon trust for sale.
- 1558 Rental and lands of Edwd. Whiddon, Esq.
- 1558 Prowse's ancient lands, description and tenants.
- 1515 Dispute between manor and freeholders of Chagford as to Horehill, Heylond, Langelond, and Brodelond.
- 1506 Corrody from the Priory of St. Nicholas, Exeter, to Laurence Prouz.
- 1662 Rental of Prouse's lands.

Nos. (1) (41 and 17) of the above deeds refer to Stenehalle or Stenenhall, now called Stinwell, near Jurston and Fenn. The tenants, probably freeholders, of this and the adjoining farms were called after their farms. This one belonged to the manor of Teigncombe and should be the manor hall. It was held under the King, but no mention is made, as in the case of Wolfhalle, of 'forinsecum servicium.' Rd. de Stenehall in selling it to Ralph Tolloero undertakes, if he cannot make out a title, to give in exchange an equivalent value from Niwahouse, which lies south of it. The witnesses were tenants of farms in Chagford, *e.g.* Corndone, Wyberi, Wonstone, Wadecote, Risforde, de Ponte, Hurcstone. The seal to No. 7 looks like a black swan with Galfrid . . . in the band. In No. 11—1317—Galfrid de Stenihall was a witness.

It should be remarked that the deeds belonged to the Proucz family, and no doubt refer to "Prouse's ancient Lands." The seal to No. 2 α is the same as that of No. 7; the witnesses were: Andreas, persona de Chaggeford: Willelmus Probus, &c. The seal to No. 2 β looks like a double headed swan, with Chagaford . . . in the band. It was executed in

full court at Exeter. Wm. Bruere was Sheriff, Wm. de Rothomago Under Sheriff: Witnesses, Henry (or Hervy) de Hilion, Gilbert de Rixforde, Matthew de Schaplega, Wm. le Pruz, Rd. de Buxeia, Regd, le Bret. Droco de la Walle, Roger de Grueym, Robt. Cola, Roger son of Roger; Rd. Picot (Clerk). It forms part of the Barton of Way.

Wm. de la Bruere was one of the 1240 Perambulators.

Wm. le Prouz (of 2γ) was the youngest brother of the last Sir Wm. Prouz. His son Wm. married Anstice d. Regd. Wadacot of Chagford, and his family afterwards lived at Wadacot for a time. This last Sir Wm. Pruz (in 3γ) gives to his youngest brother Wm.—Ester-walle and Wester-walle. The witnesses were Sir Jno. de Valletort, Sir Jno. de Kelli, Helion le Pruz, Jno. Tremenet, Rd. Picot; and one of the law courts of the Manor was held after le Hockeda; the Pruz seal is in good condition.

No. 6 is interesting. Testa Nevill (p. 175) tells us that Hugh de Chageforde holds in Chagford and in Yaley 2½ fees of honour of Barnstaple. Pole, p. 49, that he held 2 Knights' fees in Tigncombe. In 19 Ed. II. 100 (p. 39), honor of Barnst.: held in Teyngcombe, 1 fee; Heales, ½ fee; Chaggeford, 1 fee; so that Yaley is the same as Heales. In the Chagford manor Rolls of 1431 we find that the heirs of Sir Rd. Hankeford held Healys, and did homage for it to the lord of Chaggeford. Referring to inquisitions, 2 Ed. I. 32 tells us that Henry de Tracey held Heley Manor. 7 Hen. V. 69. Rd. Hankeford held ½ fee East Healis. 2 Hen. VI. 32. Sir Wm. Hankeford held Hals. In 12 Hen. VI. 40 his daughter Elizath. held Hals.

36 Hen. VI. Anna Duchess of Devon held Hals, and lastly, the manor Rolls of 1484. Heirs of John Holonde succeeded those of Rd. Hankeford.

From all this, I think, we trace that 'la Hyales in manerio de Fremington' of deed No. 6 is the Healys of Chagford manor Rolls, and as held by Sir Rd. Hankeford, is probably the same as Hals Annery, near Bideford.

Probably Rd. de Gitislega and Jno. de Gitislega of this deed were Rd. Pruz (brother of the last Sir Wm. Pruz) and Jno. his son.

In 8a Rd. Pruz and Jno. his son are again mentioned. The road from Chagford to Wood is called "regia via," and the phrase occurs "exceptis bladis, pratis, clausis et rationabilibus Byngcheyes"; this last word in the corresponding deed (8β) is "Bighahexis"; very difficult to explain, perhaps "Banks" or "high buildings." (See Edmunds, *Names of Places*.) The

seal, as also those in Nos. 14 and 20, contains a crest either "cat" or "rabbit," and this Simon de Wybdebiry was R. of Chagford (Bp. Bytton, p. 433).

In No. 10 this same Simon (who must have resigned the living, for Bp. Stapleton tells us he instituted to it Laurence; and Ormerod tells us that he had bought the manor in 1299 of Thos. de Chaggeforde) sold the Manor to Oliver de Wybdebiry, the s. of Gilbert (*i.e.*, probably to his nephew). Oliver's wife Isolda Moeles (see Winslow Jones's Northcote Pedigree). Remainder to Rd., s. of Gilbert de Wibdebiry, attested by Sir Steph. de Haccombe, Sir Wm. de Ferariis, Sir Roger le Jewe, Wm. le Moyng, and Wm. Foleforde.

No. 13 shows that Henry de Foleforde was R. of Chaggeforde in 1334; the witnesses were. Wm. de Foleforde, Robt. atte Waye, Jno. Proucz, Jno. Beaghe, Rd. Munck.

No. 15. The above Jno. Proucz was in 1351 "clericus tunc senescallus ville," and Jurston is called "Hampstone By-southe-teynge."

No. 16 tells us that in 1362 Jno. Proucz lived at Wadecote, his father married a dau. of Regd. Wadecot.

No. 18 β . It is very perplexing to find that the Proucz family had property at Coleton and Withycombe in E. Devon, seeing that we have possessions of theirs at Coleton in Chagford, and Wythycombe in Throwleigh. The same remark applies to "Gatcombe."

No. 19. "La Walle" leads to the suspicion that there must have been Roman earthworks by "Wallyn House." This deed is endorsed "partie vie de Chaggeforde ad Walen." The cross referred to stood near the Chagford Market Place, and was called "Stumpy Cross."

No. 21. There is a romantic story in Bp. Stafford, page 376, that Henry, eldest son of Jno. Wytbery, jr., under 11 years of age, was handed by his father against his will to the Friar Minors at Exeter.

No. 22. "Holewille" is a puzzle; if it be near Jurston and Fenn it may be the 6 acres of 2a.; and further, if "le Wille" (see below) be equivalent to Fernworthy, this confirms the supposition.

No. 27 is interesting as throwing light on a Devonshire idea, that if a corpse has at any time been carried over a footway it becomes a public path. The mill by Combe is called "Cole-mill," and the gate leading to Way, Stentford Gate.

Nos. 28 α and 28 β refer to a dispute between Jno. Kirkeham, Esq., and Jno. Prows. Robt. Kirkham about 1400

married Agnes, d. of Sir Wm. Hankford, mentioned in the Manor Rolls.

Taking the accounts of the Manor of Chagford in 1435, the arrears came to 61s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and the rents of Assize to £9 13s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and for Collerewe to £6 4s. 6d.

		s.	d.
The	plaints and requisitions of Chagford	56	11
Do.	do. of Colerewe	2	4

There was a payment for Colerewe to the lord of South-tautone, 50s. 1d.; to the Castle of Barnstaple, 2s. 2d. for Chaggeford; to the hundred of Woneford, 2s. 3d.; for the cattle of the lord at South-tautone, 3d.

Payment for help to the Sheriff of Devon 12d. per ann. to Jno. Bylholle out of receipts for 3 terms £7 13s. 4d. Arrears—Jno. Prous “de relevio suo.”

In 1466.	Rents of assise for Chaggeforde	£9	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	” ” Colrewe	£6	4	6
	Perquisiciones curie Chaggeforde	£4	7	4
	Colrewe		8s.	

To the lord of South Tautone 50s. as before; to lord of Barnestapelle 2s. 3d.; to the bailiff of Tremelcourt 6d. (this seems to have been a triennial payment at Wonford), with arrangements for a “Decennarius pro domino de Chaggeforde ad curiam de Westegate.”

Allocation of 4s. for cattle of Jno. Hamelyn.	
4s.	Wm. Wyke.
2s.	Robt. Westecote.
2s.	Rd. Redecleff.
8s.	Wm. Rugge & Step. Taylour.

Payment to Jno. Credeney for Xmas term	60s.
Robt. Knyghstone, Easter	62s. 9d.
” ” Jno. Baptiste	60s.
” ” Michs.	£7

At the law court of Chaggeford, Sunday 21 Oct., 1431, the assise of beer brought 18d.; the tapping of beer 5d. Henry Verdoer had assaulted Geoffry Legher with his hand in full court and drew blood, and there was a cross action. Christina, Henry Verdoer’s wife, had assaulted Geoffry Legher. William Grose (clericus) had assaulted Jno. Medlond with a stick, which the tything man failed to produce. John Medlond had assaulted Jno. Smythe with a stick in like manner. Geoffry Halle had assaulted Jno.

Splot with his hand, and drew blood. Jno. Geffraye had assaulted Jno. Parker in like manner. Jno. Parker raised a just claim on the said Jno. Geffraye. Jno. Geffraye had assaulted Roger Quanter. Wm. Rowe had assaulted Jno. Doune with his hand, and drew blood. Reginald Hunte had assaulted Jno. Nywehous with a small stick.

Jno. Holonde, Wm. Moltone, Geoffry Wonstone (clericus), Robt. Sakery, Serls Canetyng, Rd. atte Yeo, made default. Wm. Dru complains of Jno. Neck in a case of debt.

Wm. Aysche had assaulted Simon Carsleghe with a dagger, which the tything man failed to produce. Then came choosing of constable and tasters. Henry Verdoer had changed the course of the town water, as also Thomas Smythe, Wm. Wydecombe, Hen. Denys, and Jno. Mychel. Agnes, the wife of Wm. Wonstone, had fouled the town water by washing linen garments, &c.; as also Elinora, wife of Jno. Mychel; Matilda, wife of Jno. Martyn.

The jury 'pro rege' were chosen, who report that Simon Carsleghe had impleaded Wm. Deythe in the court of Lydeford, contrary to the custom of the manor. Jno. Medlond had impleaded Jno. Smythe in the Archbishop's Court.

The bailiff did not produce the hoe which Jno. Redeclyff had used on Margaret Denys. He had not distrained Jno. Waye to do homage, &c., for his lands in Waye, Almanyslond, Gattecombe, and Yolelond. (Rd. Earl of Cornwall was king of Almayne, or of the Romans, so the land about Combe must have belonged to him.) He had not distrained the heirs of Sir Rd. Hankeforde to do homage, &c., for lands in Healys.

The proceedings of the next court, Dec. 1431, carry on those of the above.

At the next court, 11 Jan., 1432, 21 persons paid 3d. each for assise of beer, among them are the names Hen. Denys, Jno. Westecote, Wm. Wollecote, Simon Carsleghe, Wm. Taverner.

Thos. Ebbesworthy is at the mercy of the court for the detention of one brass pot, worth 11s. 6d., and Robt. Smythe for the "manucaption" of Rd. Taverner.

Weapons were not produced in court.

At the March court comes 4s. 6d. for assise of beer, Wm. Wille takes proceedings agst. Jno. Geffray, and his name is noteworthy because in the rental of Ed. Whiddon, Esq. 1558, under the head of his Fernworthy property, we find "Wm. Fernworthy, alias *Wille*, pro uno tenemento in Fernworthy, 11s."

The followg. court, May, 1432, was a law court; there were certain actions of trespass; 2s. 9d. was paid for assise of beer, and 4d. for tapping it.

Jno. Redeclyff had assaulted Wm. Taverner with a stick.

Wm. Seward " Geoffr. Leytersfote "

{ Willemina, wife of Jno. Smyth,
 } had assaulted Jno. Redeclyff, jr. "

Jno. Redeclyff, jr., " Jno. Smythe with a dagger.

Wm. Hexte, Jno. Moltone, Rd. atte Yeo, Jno. Frensche, Geoffr. Halle, heirs of Wm. Waye, Robt. Cary, Rd. Lemescote, make default. Jno. Wollecote "est extra assisam domini infra dominium," *i.e.* was not registered in the census, and was fined 2d.

Rd. Herstone makes fealty for a close of land which he got from Jno. Herstone his father.

Rd. Lymcote had assaulted Wm. Deythe with his hand. Wm. Deythe raised a just claim on Rd. Lymcote. The jurors are chosen, who came and made no presentments; another court was held on July 9, 1432; assise of beer produced 4s. 3d.; previous actions of assault are forwarded a stage, in one case a jury was summoned for fixing damages. Jno. Wollecote (as above) was bound over "ad affirmandum assisam domini Regis."

Wm. Lymcote demands a jury, for that he had not assaulted Wm. Deythe with his hand.

Jno. Smythe and Willelmina his wife demand a jury against Jno. Redeclyff, "quod non defamant eum esse comunem noctivagerem per noctes, ad nullum dampnum, plegius Thomas Ebbesworthy."

Jno. Smythe do. v. Jno. Redeclyff "quod nullum insultum ei fecerit cum 1. pare de penser," &c.

Thos. Smythe, Jno. Mychel, Simon Carsleghe, Rd. Thewell, Jno. Smythe, Joceus Halle, Hen. Verdoer:

Dant domino de fine pro furno (obscure, but reads like "jacente in strata," (?) a bakehouse.)

This may bear on 'Furnum Regis.'

Fifteen tenants had trespassed on *Middeldone* and Padeleghe, and were fined 3d. each.

The next Court was held on Aug. 6, 1432.

The name "Wm. Dru" now becomes "Wm. Drew," previous actions are handed on. The seven courts of the year produce 79s. 3d.; the census 19d.; a release 4d.; "de recognitione," 2 capons; expenses of seneschal 5s. 1d. and 2 capons.

The next roll is for 1st July, 1484.

The heirs of John Holonde are bound over to do fealty, but whether this has reference to one-third part of manor of Coleton mentioned in Deed No. 30, I have not been able to determine, or whether it refers to Sir Jno. Hankeford's part. (Manor Rolls, 1431.) The lord claims stray cattle unowned after twelve months. The Bailiff fails to produce the dagger with which Simon Ayshe assaulted Jno. Splot. Six persons are fined 2d. each for not being on the list of assise. One red heifer, two white sheep, and one white sheep remained unclaimed. Rd. Whiddone and Jno. Westecote paid 3d. each for assise of beer.

The next Court was held on July 16, 1484, and repeats very much the substance of the former.

Jno. Wille's family name, which has already appeared with the *alias* "Fernworthy," is now "Jno. Wille atte Hille."

On the following 12 August we find Wille's name as before. Middeldone is now Mildone.

Then on September 26, Wm. Bette "fregit et extraxit ponfalde domini sine licencia."

The sum total of nine courts for the year	36s. 10d.
Census rent	8d.

In the marriage settlement of 1593. Jno. Coplestone of Northleighe in parish of Kilkhampon settles on his son Rd. about to marry Honor, the dau. of Jno. Lyppincotte of Wybberye, the manor of Wolleigh in the parish of Morewynstowe, with lands, &c., called Barton of Northleighe.

Honor Coplestone married secondly Humphry Prouz of Chagford (in 1620). George Luppincott of Wybberye, Alverdiscott, and Hercules Arscott of Annery were her trustees. The settlement included Mannor of Doddescombe in the parish of Bampton, Way in the parish of Chagford, West Challacombe and Hetheringdownes in Combmartin, three griest mills and one fulling mill in Chagford.

The settlement in 1632 of Jno. Prouz (the last of the family) and Judith Southcote of Shillingforde had as trustees Sir Geo. Chudleigh of Ashton, Sir Geo. Southcote of Shillingforde, Tristram Arscott of Norton, and Jno. Colemore of Liscote.

She married secondly in 1665 Ed. Connock of St. Olave, and her trustees were Sir Wm. Courteney, Bart., of Ford, and Jno. Harris of Radford. Walland in Throwley was settled on her.

Afterwards there was a dispute about the property, and

the following is a letter from Sir Wm. Courteney to Richard Courteney of Tremeere.

I have sent by yo^r servant y^e Articles counterpart and Bond for Performance of Covenants wh. were purposely made on my cowsen Connock's marriage for preventing Fredd's doing her an injury, and these are all the writings thee putt into my hands to keepe and instead of y^e coppies desir'd have transmitted you y^e originalls w^h if any way serviceable or advantagious to y^e concerns, will be greatly satisfactory to

S^r yo^r faithfull servant and kinsman,

Powderham,

WILLIAM COURTENAY.

January y^e first, 1678.

My service to yo^r Lady and sister in law wth all my little cowcens.

In the next place I propose to try and throw a little light on disputed questions as to the Perambulation of 1240, &c.

In order fully to explain the forest boundaries I wish first of all to discuss the meaning of certain words often occurring. Let us take "ville," "vil," "villa," "villata," vallum, fossatum, "fovea," "fossa," and set down their meanings, chiefly on the authority of Du Cange.

"*villa dicitur a vallis, quassi vallata, eo quod vallata sit solum vallatione vallorum, et non munitione murorum.*"

"*villatam ad faciendam bastidam seu villam.*"

"*vallum, vallus ut vallatum fossa.*"

Devon. Assoc. vol. ii. p. 378: "Et extra Forestam, et certas villatas prope et circa eandem commorantes quilibet homo, commorans prope forestam extra villatas predictas, et juxta forestam, faldam habens."

Page 379. "200^d for 100 Folds, 36^d for 36 Folds of Ludeford and Watervalle."

"*vallatum, vallatus, fossatum, locus vallo septus.*"

"*walla, Ang. Sax. Wall, murus, paries, vallum. Welsh, 'wal,' præsertim agger.*"

"*wallare, vallo claudere.*"

"*vallare, to palisade.*"

"*fovea, a pit for cattle.*"

fossa fossam facere—"Fossis, canibus, pulvere et hamis lupellos comprehendere." "Feras in foveis comprehendere imus carcer."

fovea. (1) Tumulus, (2) Fossa, (3) imus carcer.

fovagium, "jus capiendi lignum calefaciendo furno necessarium."

fossata. (1) fossatum, (2) sepulcrum.

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fossatum, vallum, fossa, sepes.

fossis, pro fossa.

fossorum, dictum quod foveam faciat, ipsa est scuditia "alii fossarium dicunt qui fossam faciunt."

fossam et refossam et strata levata circumquaque terram.

carbones de foresta ex ligno forestæ combusto in fornace confecto.

carbonaria "cum omnibus fossis et carbonareis et muris et turre."

Quid hac voce quæ sæpius occurrit intelligendum sit definire fortassis difficile est. *Fossæ* fuisse videntur seu loca profunda, *fovearum* instar, ad urbium munitionem."

Furnarium, furnus ad dominum pertineus.

Haia (Sir H. Ellis, p. 115). "Ibi est Haia capreolis capiendis."

Beasts were caught by driving them into a hedged or paled part of a wood or forest.

"Vallatum fuit et inclausatum fossato, haya, et Palatio."

What is obvious in these references is the difficulty of distinguishing the different words, which will show itself in the follow remarks:—

Mr. Winslow Jones has deeds of the 13th century, in one of which Sir Wm. Prouz, of Gidleigh, gives to Adam de Wlfhalle his land of Wlfhalle in his manor of Coletone "salvo regali et forinseco servicio." In another, Mabel of Godescote (dau. of Sir Hamlyn d'Eudon, of the 1240 survey, widow of Sir Baldwyn Malet, owner of the manors of Bratton Clovelly, Godescote, and Combe) gives to Adam de Wolfhalle "unam peciam prati cum una turbaria ad foveam dicti Ade reparandam"—towards the end of the deed this is defined as "pratam cum mora." In a third, Jno. de Wonstone gives to his son Thos. "totam terram meam at Wolfealle, Frauncheyslan, Pigiswell, et unam parcellum prati, cum mora adjacente." These farms are in Teigncombe, parish of Chagford, near Batworthy, and a glance at the map would convince us that the above "fovea" must have been the round pound and huts on the edge of Teigncombe, by Batworthy. And turbaria, as a place for digging peat, is regarded as an equivalent for "mora."

In a deed in my possession, No. 2a, of about the date of the first of the above, Hugh lord of Chagford gives to Geoffry de Ponte, the son of David, "sex acras terre de dominico meo in Chageforde; incipientes scilicet a magna et veteri *fovea*, que est mea, inter terram meam, et predicti Galfridi; scilicet terram de aliis terris ad concrescendam

terram suam : videlicet extendentes juxta predictam foveam usque ad *angulum de la fosmede*, ultimum parcum, angulum crucis. Et a dicto angulo usque a la Fenacre, juxta parcum, sicut terra arrabilis se extendit. Et ab angulo de la Fenacre, recte et linealiter ultra parcum in Hurtpytte ; et ab Hurcespytte in rivulum."

The above Hugh was lord of Chagford in 1224, and Geoffry de Ponte was no doubt he who gave his daughter in free marriage to Wm., the youngest son of Sir Wm. Pruz. This family owned the cloth mills at Chagford Bridge, and wrote themselves also "Fullo" "at Brygge" and "le touker." If we could be certain that they owned the Birch Tor and West Vitifer Tin Mines, it would help us. Nor can I find whether they were connected with Fulk Ferrers, of Throwleigh, who was a great owner of mines. But apart from this, the above description of locality corresponds well with King's Oven, which formed the boundary of Chagford manor. First comes "*angulum de fosmede*," from which we gather that this fovea was also called a fosse. Then comes "*angulum crucis*," Bennett's Cross, near to King's Oven ; for there is no record of any other cross in this locality.

Next we have "a la Fenacre," and if the boundary of the moor followed the Walla-brook, the outside bounds of Fernworthy, here called, as I suppose, Fenacre, would be close at hand. And lastly, we have Hurtpytte, or Hurcespytte. Now the moor running above the Wallabrook to King's Oven is called Hurston Moor, and its highest part is marked on the Ordnance Map "Hurston Ridge." No other spot that I can find fulfils the above description so well as King's Oven, though it may apply to the hut circles on the E. of West Vitifer Tin Mine.

Again, Wallabrook means the brook of the villa, and so I think "*vil de Chagford*" takes its name from King's Oven. Moreover Chagford is written in Domesday "Cagefort." Is not this significant? "Cage" is Norman, and nearly equivalent to fovea. Dr. Johnson defines it as "a place for wild beasts enclosed with palisadoes ;" and "forth" he tells us was "a cart-waye ;" and I suspect it is the same as "worth," which we have in Fernworthy close by. What then was this "fovea"? Villa, vallum, fovea, fossa, carbonaria, are so intermixed that it is very difficult to determine. "Furnum Regis" points to its having been used for burning charcoal, and we know that there were on the moor later than this, in 1318, 28 carbonarie. But Cagefort would seem to make it an enclosure for cattle. Probably as

the fovea was "magna et vetus" in 1224, it may have been used at first for the capture of deer, and later on as a fold, and for burning charcoal too.

The carbonarie were used for 'MAKING' carbon, and therefore could not have been for burning peat, but I am not very clear on this point.

The 'fovea' in Mr. Winslow Jones' deeds with the adjoining huts were also extensive enough for these different purposes, but being farther from the mines were probably only used for cattle. No doubt they bore the same relation to Coletone manor that King's Oven did to Chagford manor.

These enclosures for cattle were for the most part close to the Forest boundary, as most convenient for driving the cattle; and the stone track ways were necessary on the boggy ground of the moor. I suspect that 'fin de ville' is only a Norman adaptation of 'ven de falde': at any rate why should not 'fin' mean boundary? just as in the old law the fine meant the end of strife, for which the unfortunate suitors had to pay. "Fines villarum" would thus be 'the bounds of the villas,' for transgressing which the villas paid an acknowledgment to the Forest. I take it that only enough men lived in these villas for tending the cattle; the cultivated ground without the moor would form a much pleasanter home, and require more to farm it. The villages in the latter were called villas also, Chagford was so called in 1364; still, these stone enclosures close to the moor protected with palisades were large enough to afford night shelter to the cattle and to those who tended them, and I think, were roofed over in their several parts as farmyards are. The cattle had not only to remain in them for the night, but straw and forage must have been carried to them from the manor.

I think that each manor bordering on the moor had one of these cattle shelters, by whatever name they may have formerly gone; and it is clear that certain privileges under the control of the lord were granted to them. But further, we find these on a large scale far within the forest boundaries. Were not these used for the cattle not returning to their own shelters, but entirely depastured on the moor for some months? Thus an extra charge would be made, as we find in the ancient accounts. In addition to these manor shelters, the lord sometimes granted the privilege of 'a fold' to individuals, who by means of it depastured their cattle on the moor. It seems from the account of 1313 that nearly as many cattle were left on the moor as retired to their own shelters.

Passing on from this part of my subject, I will try on

etymological grounds to identify some of the Forest bounds, and I think that Norman influence extends much further in place names than has been commonly acknowledged. When we consider that the Saxon owners of manors had almost universally to give place to Norman followers of the Conqueror, we might well expect that the new owners would either give fresh names, or modify the old ones, by giving them a Norman sound. Refer back to 'ville'; has not the word a closer *direct* affinity to Norman than to Latin? If we think of French place names ending in 'ville,' we shall have to make a long list. Again, we know that Newton Abbott was formerly Novelville.

Sufficient notice has not yet, I think, been taken of the prefix or suffix "re," "rew," "rue."

"Rue" is of course Norman for "street" or paved way."

"Rew" is Cornish, and "reeva" Saxon for "row."

The Normans did not trouble themselves much about Saxon names, but on taking possession of a manor readily adopted for their own use names of a somewhat like sound; thus they took "rue" instead of "rew." It will be found that this suffix enters in the neighbourhood of a Roman or ancient causeway. Heavitree was no doubt Saxon; its Norman dress is in *Domesday* "Hevetruua" or "Hevetrove"—the head of the street where the great Roman road stops at Exeter. We shall thus readily explain Hyfant-reowe near the central trackway on Dartmoor, which (*Devon. Assoc.* vol. 8, p. 400) "is rendered in a later version Heavitree, and has in all probability been contracted into Heytree, now a farm in Manaton parish." We conclude that the central trackway passed along from Heytree, by Hameldon, and Challacombe Common, and that it was Roman or very ancient. In the same Anglo-Saxon document we have "Ruwan-beorge," the earthwork on an ancient road.

Before, however, completing the examination of "rue" in composition, I will dwell a little on "Langa" in such words as Langaston. It has been assumed, "lang" being Saxon for "long," that "Langston" means of course "long-stone." I have examined many localities in which this prefix "lang" comes, and have satisfied myself that it means "the angle." Turner, in his *Anglo-Saxons*, tells us that the Anglo-Saxons said "*le-thanc*," "*the mind*"; so we may have *l'ang*, and it may have come from the Roman *angulus*, and the root of the corresponding Norman word is the same.

Take Langetrewe or Langetrev of *Domesday*, the modern Langtree, the angle of the ancient road. This exactly

describes the parish as bounded by the cross-roads at Stibb cross, close to Durpley Castle, while the long-at-rewe would make nonsense. Other instances are Langridge in Lidford parish, Langridge Ford in Yarnscombe, Langaston (in the above Anglo-Saxon list) in Manaton, Lancross near Bideford, Langley Cross in Yarnscombe, Langaton in Chittlehampton, Langston in Throwleigh, where there is a stone cross, Langhill in Moreton Hampstead, Langland by Sticklepath, Langford Bridge in Chagford; and it is well known how almost universally the word "angulus" enters into land boundaries in old deeds.

To return to "rue," the manor of Coleton in the parish of Chagford is changed into Colerew, Coleree, Colere, and probably was in still older times a part of the manor of Teigncombe. The joke of Holy Street Mill at once confronts us. To be sure it was of old called Cole-myll, but what of that, if our thoughts are running on Druidical rites, or holy water brought from a spring near the church for baptizing, as in the legend of the origin of the name Hollywell in a certain North Devon parish, although the name is common in the district. However later on, in 1706, the Colerewe rolls admit Jno. Rowę as Tenant for Holly-Street, Densham, Combe, and Holly Street Mills, and Tarrs. But "street" lingers by Chagford Bridge, and up the hill near is "Way" Farm, pointing distinctly to an ancient paved way, or rue. Here begins the parish of Throwleigh, the *Domesday* manor of Trule, which Merlesvan, and after him Ralph Paganel, held, looking very like "The-rue-legh," leading from Chagford Bridge towards Okehampton. Here also is Wallyn House, and Edmunds, in his *Names of Places*, tells us that "wall" indicates Roman occupation. How this explanation bears on Rewe near Exeter, on the road from Exeter to Bristol, I have not found, nor on Ratreu of *Domesday*, i.e. Rattery near Totnes. But in Roborough, the Rueberga, Rauueberga, Raweberge of *Domesday*, the evidence is strong. At Roborough Down near Barnstaple was a Roman road and Roman camp. Lysons tells us that the Roman road from Chulmleigh passed through Burrington to Beaford: as it passes along by Barnstaple Park and Little Halisbury, a road branches off through Roborough to the ancient earthworks at Ten Oaks; and "berge" means "an artificial mound or rampart," decidedly Norman in its origin. Roborough Down in South Devon I have not examined, nor can I trace the Odetrewe, probably Woodrow of *Domesday*, nor Willavestreu, which looks like "the villa of the east rue"; but the ancient lord of Drews-

teignton—Drue—was, I take it, de-rue, and he very likely lived at Wallyn House by Chagford Bridge, for to a deed of 1224 in my possession "Droco de la Walle" is a witness; and we must not forget Prestonbury and Cranbrook.

If we refer to Mr. Worth's paper of last year on "The Stone Rows of Dartmoor," we shall find under "Drewsteignton" a notice of the rows by the Cromlech. This seems a confirmation of "de rue," whether of these "rows" is more doubtful. Let us now look to "Parochia," and words connected with it. A reference to Du Cange under—Ocha, Ochia, Holca, Hochia, Olca, Occhia, Oschia, Hoga, Hoghia, Hogum, Hoch, Haga—will show us how closely they are connected, and with the obsolete English word "ho." They signify not only "a hill," "but a portion of land," and so we may readily include "the bounds of a portion of land or manor." Halliwell tells us that "out of all ho" means "out of all bounds." And "the Hoe" at Plymouth, "Westward Ho," near Bideford, "Morthoe," Martinhoe, and Trenteshoe, near Ilfracombe, are all bounded by the sea. Hokkeday, no doubt, is said to be so called on account of the Danish slaughter in 1002, but it was often a manorial rent day, and very probably, at a time when the Manor authorities held their court, it was a day set apart for beating the bounds. This, we know, usually took place soon after Easter.

"Parochia" then seems to be derived from Ochia to include the bounds of one or more manors. In earlier times it stood for "Diocese," but afterwards for the people who paid first-fruits, oblations, and tenths; and the parochus came to be the ecclesiastical ruler of the manor, for the most part appointed by the "lord."

Following out this idea I take "Hoga de Cossdone" to mean "the boundary of Cossdone"—the river Taw—just as I take Ochment to be the demesne boundary of Ochementone, both on the east and west. And we are told that Tamer is the meer or bound (Risdon 237), known too as Tawmeer. So Halstock or Halgestock is Hala-est-ock; *i.e.*, the east boundary of the hall or palace; *i.e.* Oakhampton Castle.

We shall not arrive at a complete understanding of the Perambulation of 1240 without keeping well in view its objects. Probably (*Devon. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 492) there were no well-defined bounds previously.

Sir Wm. Pruz, of Gidleigh; his mother's brother, Sir Robt. de Halyun, of Ashton; Sir Hamelin de Eudone, of Widdecombe-in-the-Moor; and Sir Henry de Merton (*i.e.* I suppose

Moreton Hampstead) on the part of the knights and freeholders having lands and fees adj^s the Forest of Dertemore ; and Rd. Earl of Cornwall on his part, as owner of the moor, asked for a perambulation to be made between their lands and the Forest. They called to their aid twelve knights of the County, owners of property adjoining the moor, who on their oaths carried it out "per certas metas et divisas."

We may therefore, I think, take it for granted that they set up their boundary marks from one holding to another ; *i.e.* commonly from one manor to another. The absence of the word "parish" from *Domesday* leads us to conclude that parishes had only been recently formed in 1240. But there may have been more than one manor or owner of land along the Boundary of a Parish, and so more than one of these metes or divisions.

No doubt the tendency since 1240 has been to encroach on the then limits of the moor ; but in many cases the Ordnance Survey bounds, which may be relied on as representing the present parish bounds, will be a great help to us.

Bearing this in mind, I will begin with Lullingssete as a boundary manor mark of the parish of Peter's Tavy. The authorities call it also Hullinge, Lullingsfote, Willingsesse, Lutesborowe, Hullingesfote, Linsborough, Huntsborough, Western Redlake head. Lullingssete looks like Lullingseat, and on the map to the N. we find Little Knee-set, Great Knee-set, Knee-set Foot. If we can admit that this represents Lynch Tor of the Ordnance Map, then the boundary mark would be at its foot. If again we could find traces of earthworks on Lynch-tor we should account for *Lintsborough*. The map is confused, for we find Great Link's-tor and Lint's-tor farther north. Is there a Logan stone on Lynch-tor to account for Lulling ?

Turning to Western Red Lake, or Western Hed Lake, along the Ordnance Survey Bounds, with Eastern Hed Lake nearly parallel to it, the head of this brook is not far from Lynch Tor.

The great objection to accepting White-Tor is that it would greatly cut up the parish of Peter's Tavy ; but there is Whitebarrow on the map S. of Lynch-Tor, and probably this should be Whiteborough, and Lich-way close to it may be closely connected with Lin-way, a carcase way. Linch too means a footpath.

Thence to the junction of the Tavy and Rakernesbroke, Rakernebrokysfote, Rahern-broke-Foot to Western Redlake ; thence northward to Rattlebrook foot, Rakilbrokes fote,

Western Red Lake, Rattlebrook foot Redlake, Western Redlake foot, Tavy, Rattlebrook foot. This takes the bounds of Peter's Tavy to Lydford-town. We note here the difference between "linealiter" and "recte et linealiter" in old records, and think that the bounds followed the "line" of brooks and rivers where practicable; in this case along the western hedlake to its foot, then along the Tavy to its junction with the Rattlebrook. *Watern Oak*, on the opposite side of the Tavy, denotes this water boundary.

Next, from the foot of the Rattlebrook to its head, in which all the authorities agree, taking us along the Boundary of Lydford Town to Bridestowe.

Then from the head of Rattlebrook to Westsolle, la Westsolle, le vest solk, Westfolle, Westesole, Le Westesoll, Steingtorr, Steynchatorr, Stinkatorr, Stenakertor, or Sourton torr, along the Boundary of Bridestow to Sourton. Westsolle may be the "Western Sun." Stein, Stin, Sten-aker, and especially the last with "acre," point to the moor common to the parishes of Bridestowe and Sourton, "stente" being a limited right of pasturage. The Ordnance Boundary passes to the West Ochment, then along its course to Villake corner, and thence to Sourton tor, and may very well be taken for the boundary of 1240.

Next from Westsolle to Ernestre, Ernestorre, Grenestor, Langaford or Sandyford, Yernestorr, Langsford or Sandiford, High-Willows, West Mill-torr. Now Ern is an eagle; Greentor in the ord. map is S. of Amicombe hill; Lanagford points to the junction of W. Ochment with a brook S. of Longstone-hill, and is, I think, the crossing point of the boundary.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the parish of Sourton was shut out from the forest boundary, so we follow the present bounds of Sourton to South Down; and where they turn sharply N.W. we branch off to the W. Ochment at Langaford.

Thence we cross the Okehampton bounds to High Willows or High Willhays, by West Mill torr to the "vadium proximum in orientale parte capelle sancte Michaelis de Halgestoke," called also Chapel ford, and Cullever steps. It is to be noted that the old map places this chapel exactly on the boundary. Its site has not been ascertained. But we take Ochement to mean the boundary of the mesne land; and Ochementon or Okehampton in this respect is bounded by the W. Ochment and the E. Ochment. So Yestor is West-tor; Miltor is Middletor: and as we proceed Belston

is Bellestam or Bellestham of Domesday, and has a decidedly Norman sound.

From Cullever steps we pass along the Boundary of Belstone to Hoga de Cosdoune, Cosdon, or Cosson, Belston tor, Cosson Hill.

Devonshire Association, vol. ii. p. 374, suggests Haga, to be a hay or hedge in a boundary line, and regards Hoo at Plymouth as the same word. I take Hoga in this case to be the river Taw, which forms the boundary of Cawsand; and the crossing is at a point where the "Small Brook" flows into it, corresponding with the present bounds of Belstone, and about a mile across.

Thence to Houndtorre: "ad parvam hogam Houndetorre"; Huntorre: "1 mile or more eastward to little houndetorr, called hoga de parve houndetorre"; "parvam Hogam que vocatur Houndteret"; Hundetor.

I take "Small Brook" to be the 'parva hoga' of Houndetorr. We are passing along the bounds of S. Tawton parish, and this brook takes us in an easterly direction somewhat more than a mile to Whitemore Stone. Metherall Hill is here, at the juncture of two branches of the Taw, the meeting of the rills, so Metherall Brook near Fernworthy—written Metherill in 1581, Metherel by Mr. Ormerod—meets the S. Teign; and the parish of Meeth, formerly Meth, is at the junction of the Ochment and Torridge. Again, we have Water's 'Meet' near Lynton. Why should not menhir be derived from manerium, or manoir, as the boundary stone?

Next to Therlestone, Thursleston, Theurlestone, Thurlestone, Thurlestone, now as they suppose Waterdon torr, $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile from Houndtorr, Sheurlestone, Water Donter, Walter Torr, Hugh Thorn, Wildtorr-will, Wildtor-well.

The old map carefully marks this as a stone, and it seems strange that the obvious explanation Th-erle-stone, *i.e.* The Earl's stone has not yet been noted; the rather as having crossed the bounds of Throwleigh, we have reached Gidleigh, of which the Earl of Devon was chief lord. But where to find this stone is far more difficult. The present boundary of Throwleigh runs from White moor Stone to Hound tor, thence to Wild-tor-well; but the bounds of 1240 converge to the junction of N. Teign and Wallabrook, and it seems more obvious to pass from White moor stone to Gallaven Ford where the Throwleigh and Gidleigh bounds meet. And the Earl's stone was probably either at Gallaven Ford, or at Wild-tor-well.

Thurlston in S. Devon was Torlestan in *Domesday*, and

Thorlestone in Bp. Bronescombe's time. We find also Tirlebere or Thurlibeer in Launcells and Marhamchurch, all probably noting the Earl's possessions.

Creber pounds in this "mete" are a little N. of Gidleigh circles, the name is derived from "crib," a fold for cattle, a manger.

Pipe rolls, p. 157—Rd. de Reddivers rendered an account for one-eighth part of the farm of Gedelege. Thence along either the Gallaven or the Wallabrook to the Tolmen, Teign Clapper Bridge, across the parish of Gidleigh.

Wootesbroke lake and Tenge, Wotesbroke lakesfote que cadit in Tynge, Wotesbroke Lakefoot "near a mile to Wotesbrooke lake foot, and which they think to be the same which is now called Whoodelake, where N. quarter ends."

Hood Lake = Wates Brook foot.

Ting Clapper, Woodlake or Rhodelake. The distance is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Now "w" took the place of "v" or "f," so "woot" was "foot"; "wot" was "fot" or "vot." The Saxon for "foot" was "yot," and the Dutch "voet." "Wootesbroke lake" becomes "The foot of the brook (or) lake." Risdon writes it as two words—Wotesbroke Lakefoot.

Wallabrook was probably a later name, and means the brook of the walla or villa.

Cornwall was of old Cornwales, and we find the following names there now:—Trewale, Trewallen, in St. Germans; Trewelle, Trewellogan, Trewille, in St. Enodor; Trewellan, Trevillein, in Warbstow. Also Walleford, near Brixton. At Buck's Cross, near Clovelly Dykes, we find Walland, Waytown, Holwill, Hugglepit.

Also Wallon E. of Drewsteignton.

I look upon the Scor hill circles as villata or vallata, and the Wallabrook close by as having direct reference to them. Sir Wm. Pruz in his lifetime gave to Wm., his youngest son, all his lands and tenements in Westerwalle, in his manor of Throwle; and I think this must have extended to the Wallabrook, and so Scor-hill may have got its name from the Esquyer, just as I think Wm. Capra or Chievre of *Domesday* was the cupbearer—cupperarius the Chef-esquire—and not the goat. DuCange, under capra, quotes "do capram vini, do bladum," and thinks capram should be cuppam.

Next from the junction to Heggstone, Heighestone, Hengheston, Hangeston, nearly a mile to Hingeston, or

Highstone, in E. quarter, near Fernworthie, hedges, Hughstone, Highstone, Fewstone, Stone Tor, Kingstone.

Do not these names almost conclusively point to the High-stone, or Hanging-stone? Surely we ought to see in them the "Three boys' Cromlech." Moreover, the last name Kingstone is singularly appropriate. As we had the Earl's stone at the Gidleigh Boundary, so we now look for the King's Stone at the commencement of the Manor of South-tyng, the "terra regis." Close to this is Shuffle or Shovel Down, which we take for the South ville common, the South-tyng Down. The Stonetor hill W. of the Cromlech very likely got its name from this stone. Unfortunately the spot is marked as Longstone, and has been adopted as the Langstone of the old map, which for reasons given above I think is a mistake.

We are passing, then, along the bounds of some Gidleigh manor, of which I find no separate record, but which may be that conveyed by Sir Wm. Pruz to his youngest son. Having an eye to the distance of one mile, we turn westward along the N. Teign to the nearest brook, then along its course to its head; thence a short distance to the Cromlech. From the Cromlech to Langestone, Gettestone, Yessetone, Yessetay, Gotestone, Yeston or Geston, now called Hethstone, near one myle from Hingeston. Yestelay, Yelston, or Gesstone, round Farmer Lightfoot's estate to Halfstone, Heath's stone, Lowton Borough, Heas or Heathstone, Fernworthy Court.

Passing along the Chagford boundary and Manor of Coletone, or Colerewe, or Coleree, or Teigncombe, part of the manor of South-tyng, following the Hugh lake to its foot, we should look for Langestone, at its junction with the S. Teign, at which point the Coletone manor ends. It is remarkable that in *Domesday* the wife of Hervy de Helion holds "Essetone" of the King. This, no doubt, is Ashton; but very often there is a confusion of names in manors locally separate held by the same person. This Yessetone is at the confines of one of the Shapley manors, and Shapley-helion, near to it in the parish of N. Bovey, was well known. Farmer Lightfoot certainly farmed Fernworthy in 1581, and was a tenant of Mr. Edwd. Whiddon. Shapley cum Venn and Jursdon, three adjoining farms, Risdon tells us, were in the Hundred of Exminster, and were held (1 Hen. 6) under Hugh Courteney, and it is remarkable that in Emml. Bowen's old map Chagford is set down as part of the parish of King's Teynton. Coletone is in the hundred of Wonforde.

Shapleigh manr. is mentioned in the addenda to Risdon,

p. 376. Thence to Alberyshede, "et sic" to Wellebroke (the old map seems to show Wellebroke within the boundary line), per mediam turbariam de Alberyshed, et sic in Longum Wallabroke, Albocheved, Walbrooke, Walebrok, Aberhene, through a fenny place called Turfehill, in the old records "per mediam turbariam de Albere cheved," Turshill, Black Fen, Bovycombe Head. Justone, a farm in Chagford parish.

Whether the above forms one boundary or two is not very clear. Should we not draw a distinction in the old map between "inde" and "et sic," "inde" pointing out the beginning of a new boundary, "et sic" the continuation of the same. If so the Shapleigh Manor boundary joins that of Cagefort at the Wallabrooke.

We pass then from Langeston along a boundary brook to its head, then direct across Turf Hill or Hurston Common to the brook by Lakeland, known south of this point as North Wallabrook. Bovycombe Head, mentioned above, is some distance within the bounds of North Bovy parish, not far from King's Oven.

From the foot of North Wallabrook we pass along its course to Furnum Regis, the boundary of the parish of Chagford, and of the manor called in *Domesday* Cagefort or Chageford, Chageford or Kagefort. Clearly this "Ch" was pronounced "K."

Jutsone is really Jurston, called in old deeds Jursdystone, Jourdston, Jourdhampstone, Jordanestone, and adjoining it on the other side of the brook is Hurston or Herston.

Jno. Hurcistone lived there in 1371, and in 2a we have both Hurtpytte and Hurcestpytte. It is remarkable that we find also Hursdon and Jordan near each other in the parish of Sourton.

Herstone may be the "erest," or first residence, and if the parish perambulations began there, they would end with Jurston or Jordan on the opposite side of the brook. Herst or Hurst is commonly taken as derived from Hyrst, a wood.

CAGEFORT OR CHAGEFORD MANORS.

Dev. Domes., p. 190. Drogo under the Bp. of Constance held Kagefort, or Chageford, from the Conqueror; it was afterwards held under the castle of Barnstaple.

Dev. Domes., p. 902. Ralph Paganel held Cagefort or Chageford, which Merlesvan held before.

Ralph Paganel possessed all the lands in Devon which

Merlesvan had before him. He is called a Thane in the Exeter Survey. Sir H. Ellis calls them Taini, Tegni, Teigni, Teini, Teinni. This seems to suggest the origin of the name of the river Teign and its manors.

Cal. Hund. Roll., p. 84. Thos. de Chageford held under the Barony of Barnstaple, and so from the king the vills of Chageford and Teyngcombe as 2 fees. Before him came Henry de Chageforde, and still earlier, A.D. 1224, Hugh de Chageforde.

COLETON COLEREW, OR TYNGCOMBE, OR SOUTH TEYNGE MANOR.

Cal. Hun. Roll., p. 74, 4 Ed. I. 1275-6. Manor of Kenton with appurtenances and South Teyng pertinens ad Kenton sic quoddam membrum given to Rd. de Allemanie the king's brother.

Devon Assoc. v. 15, p. 472. Wm. of Worcester writes "Tengmouth id est Kenton."

Risdon, p. 121. Hen. 3, at the request of the E. of Cornwall his brother granted unto the men of Kenton a market and fair at the feast of All Saints.

Domesday, p. 36. Chentone was the king's manor.

Cal. Rot. Chart. p. 177 1287-8. To Ed. Duke of Cornwall. Wyke South-teng hamlet 'concess.'

Risdon, *hund. of Wonford*, and p. 127. Antiq. dom. de Southinge. South Tegn—ancient demesne—terra regia.

Manor Rolls, 1434. Manor of Coleton paid 50^s/1 yearly to the Manor of S. Tauton.

Domesday, p. 1092. Escapeleia held by Girold the Chaplain owed by custom 10s. to the king's manor called Tautone or Tauestone.

Sir Wm. Pruz of Gidleigh was lord of Coleton about 1220, and held it 'regali et forinseco servicio.'

Domesday, p. 190. Drogo under the Bishop of Constance held the Manor of Taincombe.

It is tempting to suggest that the name Coletone was exchanged for Colerew on account of the 'stone rows' by Castor, and moreover that these 'stone rows' were connected with 'castra,' and thus we should have this evidence of Roman occupation as well as in 'way,' 'street,' 'wall.'