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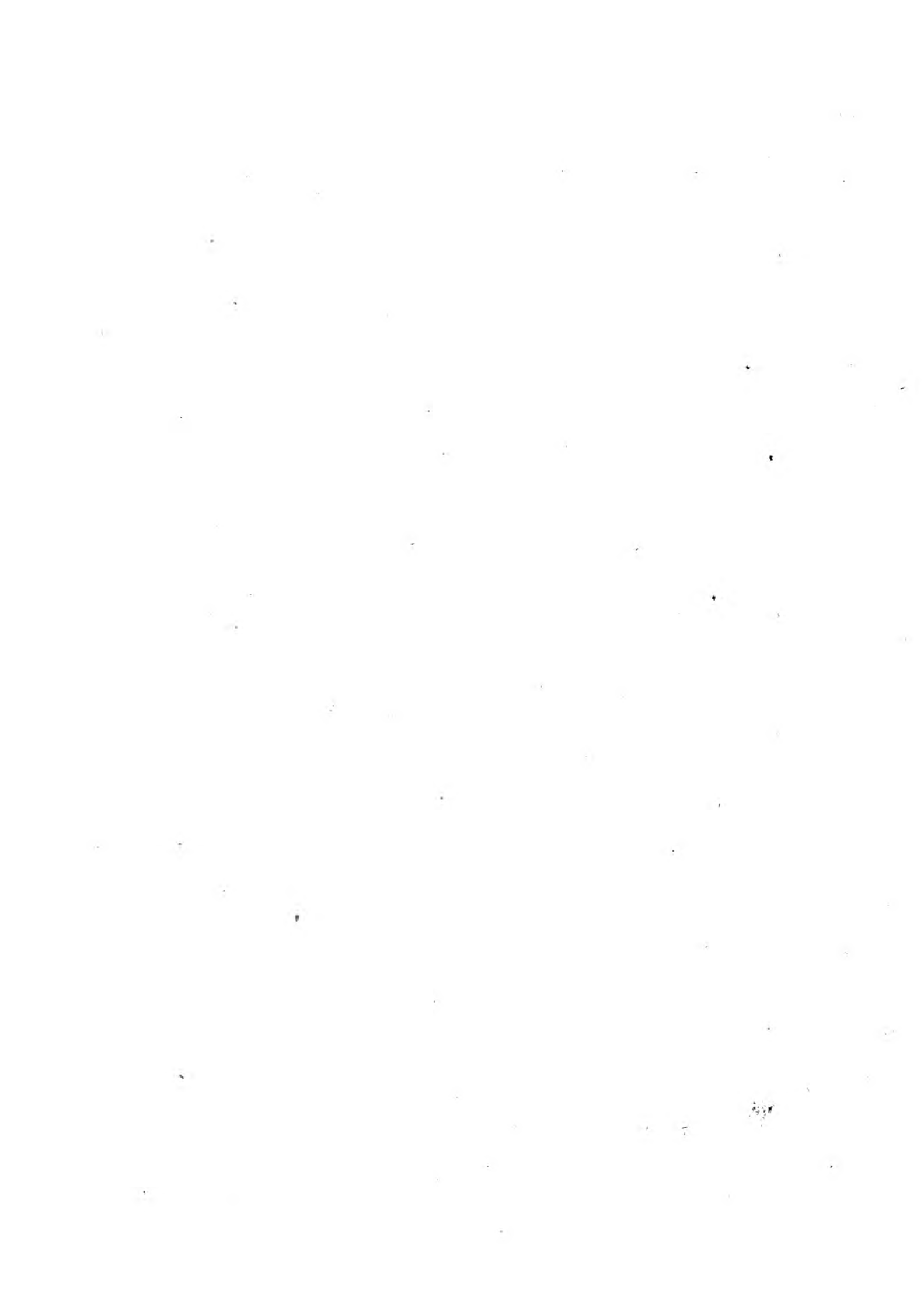
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B. J. 1. 301*

George Devon 18.

A

R E V I E W

OF PART OF

Risdon's SURVEY OF DEVON;

CONTAINING THE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION of that COUNTY;

WITH CORRECTIONS, ANNOTATIONS, AND ADDITIONS.

By the late WILLIAM CHAPPLE, of *Exeter.*

E X E T E R :

Printed and Sold by R. THORN, in Fore-Street.

Sold also by T. DAVIES, in Russel-Street, Covent-Garden, and W. SHROPSHIRE, in New-Bond-Street,
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MDCCLXXXV.





P R E F A C E.

THE late Mr. Chapple, after having employed many Years in collecting Materials for this Work, advertised, in the Year 1772, Proposals for publishing by Subscription, *A Correct Edition of Risdon's Survey of Devon, with explanatory Notes and some requisite Additions.* In Consequence of this Intimation, many Gentlemen, who were possessed of suitable Materials, cheerfully communicated them to him; and after some Sheets were printed off, he was furnished with many other Materials, among which were some valuable Manuscripts, which he had not before seen. On Examination, he found that *Risdon's Survey*, even after restoring it to its original Order and Connection, still required further Improvement: That, after supplying many Deficiencies, and modernizing his obsolete Phrases, it would in effect become a *New Work*. He therefore was under the Necessity of altering his Plan, and of appearing in the Character of an *Author* instead of an *Editor*; designing this not as a new Edition of a former Book, but as "*A REVIEW of RISDON'S SURVEY, freed from the Defects and Dislocations of CURLL'S Edition; with such Additions thereto, and such Notes and Observations thereon, as might be requisite to supply his Omissions, rectify his Mistakes, and exhibit a more perfect Account of the ancient and present State of the County, and of the most eminent and illustrious of its Natives and Inhabitants.*"—To do Justice, however, to the Character of Mr. Risdon, who, thro' *Curll's* Dislocations, had been wrongfully charged with many Errors, those Parts which were truly his he distinguished from his Own, as the Reader will observe, in the Manner pointed out in Note a, Page 7.

The original Plan being thus extended, he was obliged to revise all he had written, and this, of course, stopped the Press for some Time. At length he surmounted these Obstacles, and was proceeding with Expedition, when unfortunately another Object, which he could not resist, attracted his Attention. He had, by some Means, been induced to examine a curious Relique of Druidical Antiquity, at Drew's-Teignton, or, as by some called, Druid's Teignton; and thinking that he had discovered in it Properties, which had escaped the Notice of every other Person, he, in December 1778, signified his Intention of publishing a Description of it, by the following Advertisement.

“ Now printing, and in a very few Weeks,—viz. as soon as the requisite Plates now engraving (being Six in Number) can be finished and printed off,—will be published in an Octavo Volume, Price 4s. in Boards, *Sciatberica antiqua restaurata: or, The Description and Exegefsis of a very remarkable CROMLECH, hitherto preserved entire, on Skilston Farm, in the Parish of Drew's Teignton, DEVON: Demonstrating the surprizing Accuracy of its Geometric and Astronomic Construction; ascertaining its Antiquity and primary Use; and examining how far it might become accidentally subservient to the Superstition of the Druids, and to what Purposes afterwards applied by the Romans, or by some Romanized Britons and Pagan Saxons. To which is prefixed, some introductory Account of the said Parish and Farm, their former Lords and Possessors, Derivation of their Names, &c. with occasional Notes and Observations, Topographical, Etymological, and Gnomonical. Also exact Plans, and a perspective View of this curious Relique of Druidical Antiquity, by William Chapple, of Exeter. To which will be added, a brief Appendix, concerning the Paths of Shadows; with an easy Method of drawing a true Meridian Line, first published, by the same Author, in 1762.*”

He was not more successful in finishing this than the other Work: For after a few Sheets were printed off, he was again attacked with his Disorder (which often deprived him of the Use of his Hands, and was one of the Causes of the former Delay), and his Infirmities increased so fast, that, for some Time before his Death, he was rendered incapable of any Business.

Of the following Sheets, 112 Pages were printed in the Life-time of the Author, and the two succeeding ones were in Manuscript ready for the Press. The Remainder of the *General Description* (a few Additions between Brackets, and the County Rate for 1783, excepted, for which we are obliged to Mr. Gullett) is printed from a Copy of Curll's Edition of Risdon's Survey, corrected by Mr. Chapple.

But we must here remark, that the Pages are deficient from the 116th to the 125th. This is owing neither to the Inaccuracy of the Printer, nor the Inattention of the Editor: For when Mr. Gullett, who had undertaken the Continuation, declined the Office, these Pages had been printed and contained *his* Notes; but the Editor, thinking it not right to publish his Sentiments without his Consent, has cancelled the Pages which contained them, and reprinted the Text only, which is comprised in the 115th and 116th Pages.

Thus much it hath been deemed necessary to say, respecting this Publication; the following short Sketch of the Life of our Author, may perhaps be equally interesting to the Generality of his Readers.

Mr.

Mr. WILLIAM CHAPPLE was born in the Parish of Witheridge, in January 1717-18. He was the Son of a Farmer reduced by Misfortunes, and his Education was consequently limited, for we do not find that his Acquisitions at that Time exceeded Writing and Arithmetic, which he learned in the same Parish. He soon left School, and was employed as an Amanuensis to the Clergyman who resided at Witheridge. When he was about eighteen Years old he was sent to Exeter on some Business for his Master, and then expended his whole Stock of Money in buying a Latin Grammar, Dictionary, and some other Books; so early was his Desire of attaining Knowledge conspicuous, and so eagerly was it exerted, in Circumstances the most discouraging! To emerge from this Obscurity was his anxious Wish, but he was long unable to attain it, and at last owed its Completion to a Connection apparently trifling. He was very fond of Enigmas, and his little Stock was partly employed in procuring the Ladies' Diary, to which, in all the different Departments, he was an early and constant Contributor. The Rev. Mr. Bligh of Silverton was attached to the same Amusement, and this Resemblance in their Pursuits introduced them to each other. In these Interviews, Mr. Bligh perceived the Zeal of this young Proficient in Pursuit of Science, and his Industry in acquiring it; so that he endeavoured to render his Knowledge more useful to himself, by recommending him to his Wife's Uncle, the late Mr. Richards, an eminent Surveyor in Exeter, by whom he was taken as a Clerk in 1738, and whose Niece he afterwards married.

While he lived with Mr. Richards, the Devon and Exeter Hospital was built, and he was employed by him to superintend the Work; which Service he executed so much to the Satisfaction of the Trustees, that, on its Completion, they appointed him Secretary to it.—He continued in this Office near forty Years, and resigned the Duties of it in Consequence only of his increasing Infirmities. The Governors unanimously agreed in rewarding his long Services, by appointing him an Honorary Governor, with the Privilege of recommending Patients equal to that of a Five-Guinea Subscriber. Indeed those who are acquainted with the Exactness with which the different Books have been kept, the Check which each was to the others, and the admirable Order and Regularity in all the different Accounts, will acknowledge that he was one of the most considerable Benefactors to this Charity.

Soon after his first Appointment to this Office, he was solicited to undertake the Stewardship of Sir William Courtenay's Estates; but as Modesty was his inseparable Companion, he at first refused, and at last reluctantly consented.—He served that Family near twenty Years, with an Integrity equal to his Abilities; and when, from severe and frequent Illness, he was obliged to resign his Office, the present Lord Courtenay settled on him a handsome Annuity, with Survivorship to his

his Wife and Daughter, as a Recompence for his Fidelity and Attention, and a Mark of his Esteem for so long and faithful Services.—There are many able to discern Merit, but few so willing to reward it.

During this Illness he first conceived the Idea of publishing a correct Edition of Risdon's Survey of Devon, and on his Recovery he set himself about this Task, which of course engrossed his chief Attention. The Business and Welfare of the Hospital he however at no Time neglected, and he occasionally employed himself in perfecting his Knowledge in the Mathematics, in Antiquarian Researches, and in attaining the Hebrew, Latin, and other Languages, in the Understanding of which he made a great Proficiency.—He also continued to calculate the Values of Estates, and to assist Attornies in reading antient Deeds, and decyphering the Court-hand.

In every Part of his Life his Diligence was unremitted, his Integrity unimpeached, and his Religion unquestioned.—After a long and painful Illness, he died on the 1st Day of September, 1781, and left a Character which every one will envy, because it was intrinsically good, and every one should emulate, because its most striking Features were Benevolence and Utility.

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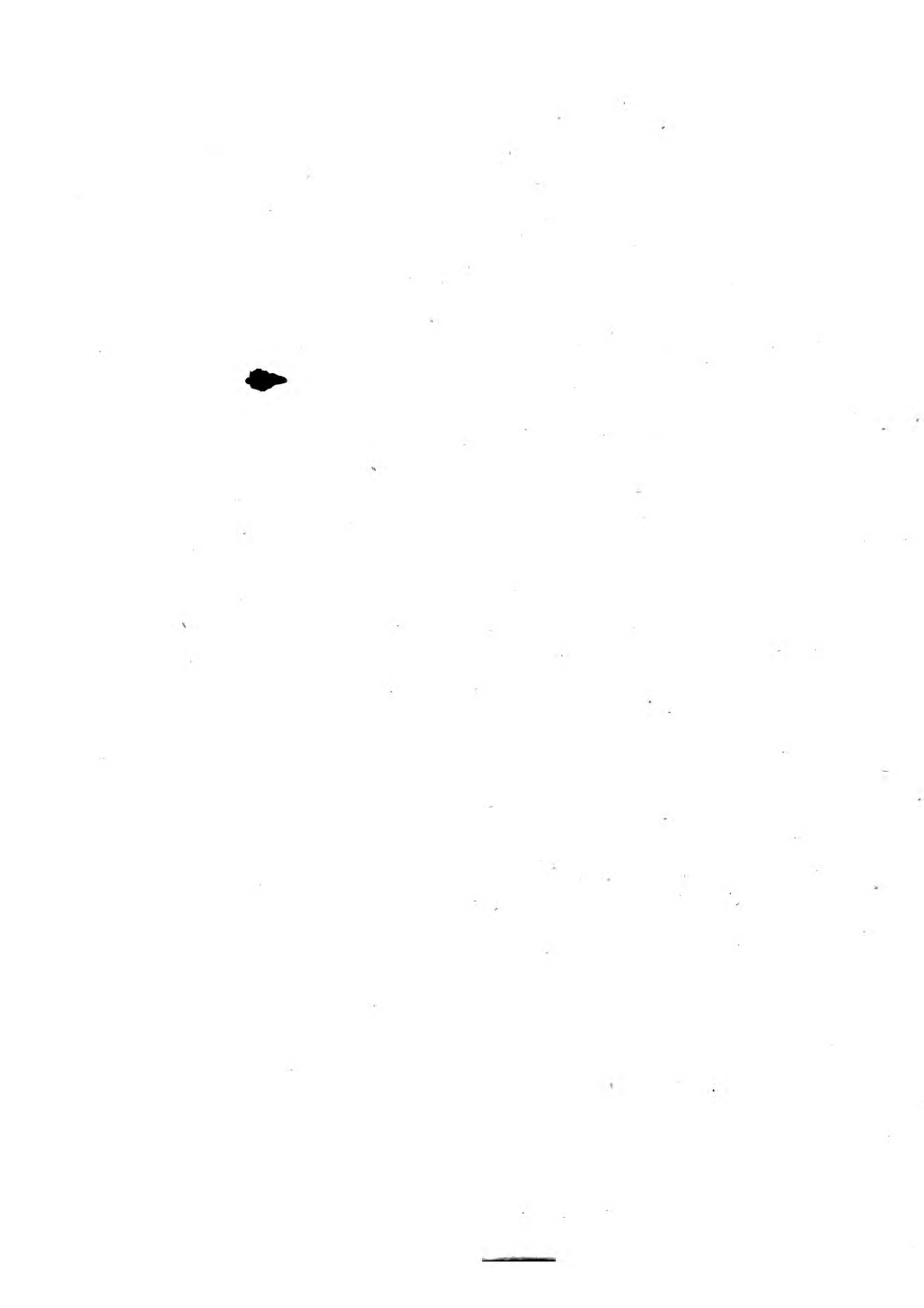
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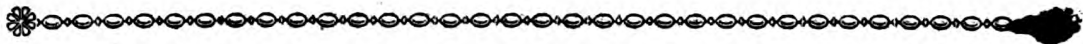
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Some ACCOUNT of
The LIFE and FAMILY of *Tristram Risdon*, Gent.
AND OF
The Time of his undertaking and concluding his *Devonshire-Survey*.



TRISTRAM RISDON, a laborious and industrious Antiquarian, and Author of a SURVEY of DEVON in Manuscript (which was much more correct and coherent than the very vile and imperfect Edition, printed and publish'd in his Name about 60 Years since, by the infamous Book-smuggler hereafter mention'd), was born between the Years 1570 and 1580^a, at *Winscot* in *Devonshire*, in the little Parish of *St. Giles*, near *Great-Torrington*, in the said County; and was the eldest Son of *William*, who was the third Son of *Giles Risdon*, of *Bableigh* in the Parish of *Parkham*, Esq; by his Wife *Joanna* or *Joan*, Daughter of *George Pollard*, of *Langley* in this County, Esq; which *Joan* was the Relict of *Michael Barry* of *Winscot*, [who died in 1570, leaving one Daughter, *Thomafn*, who was married to *John Tripconey* of *Gulwall* in *Cornwall*, but died without Issue, and left the Manor and Barton of *Winscot* to our Author; he being her Brother by the same Mother, who had also two other Children:
A by

NOTES and ADDITIONS.

^a His Mother's first Husband, Mr. *Barry*, died in April 1570, she being then aged 23. How long she remain'd a Widow doth not appear from any Evidences I have met with; but her second Child by Mr. *Risdon* her second Husband, (our Author being the Eldest,) was not born 'till May 1581: The next was in May 1583, and could we be certain there was no greater Distance of Time between the eldest and the second, we might fix on 1579 for the Birth of the former: However it could not be later than 1580, and probably was not much sooner; for as their Mother was left with an Infant Daughter by Mr. *Barry*, this might induce her to defer a second Marriage for some Years;

and tho' possible, 'tis not very probable that there was a much greater Interval between the first and second, than between the second and third Child of this Marriage.--- After all, for want of a Register, or some other Evidence of the Year of our Author's Birth, it cannot be fixed with Certainty.

His said Mother *Joanna Risdon* died the 17th of May 1610 aged 63, as appears by the Inscription on a Brass Plate fixt into her Grave-Stone in the Chancel of the Parish Church of *St. Giles*. Mr. *Risdon*, her second Husband, surviv'd her 12 Years; for he died not 'till 26 Aug. 1622, as appears by the Inscription on his Tomb in the same Chancel.

¹ *Prince's Worthies of Devon*, pa. 546. — ² *Westc. Pedigrees of Devonshire Families*, in MS. [whose Account, as well as the Particulars here added and inserted between Hooks, is confirm'd by Title Deeds and other Evidence.]

by the said *William Risdon* her second Husband, viz. *Margaret*, born in 1581, who was married to *Eyre* of *West-Down*; and *John Risdon*, born in 1583, of whom I find no further Account.]

Our Author having the Advantage of a good School Education at *Great Torrington*, soon became fitted for the higher Improvements of the University of *Oxford*; of which he was admitted a Member (being entered either in *Exeter* College, or *Broad-Gates* Hall, now *Pembroke* College) about the latter End of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*³; where he became a good Scholar, and an accomplish'd Person.

How long he continued in the University, cannot now be easily ascertain'd; but we learn from *Wood*⁴, that he left *Oxford* without taking any Scholastic Degree, and retired to his own Country: The Occasion whereof might be his Sister's Death; upon which he became possessed of the Estate of *Winscot*, which required his personal Care and Inspection. Hither, therefore, he came, and fixed himself and his Family.

[About the Year 1608 he married *Pascha*, the Daughter of *Thomas Chaff*, of *Exeter*, by whom he had eight Children; of whom see more in our Additions to his Account of *Winscot* in the following Review of his Survey.]

Being thus settled in the Country, he resolved, that neither the Business, nor Pastimes thereof, should engross his Time and Pains; and therefore applied himself to his Studies (in which he greatly delighted), and chiefly that to which his Genius mostly inclined him, and which is most ornamental to a Gentleman, viz. the *Study of History and Antiquities*; more especially those of his own Country: In which he proved very successful; and with great Cost and Pains drew up his Chorographical Description of *Devonshire*; but finding many Difficulties in so weighty a Task, after all the Helps which his favourite *Cambden*, and other Authors, afforded him, he acknowledges that he received great Assistance from a Description of *Devon* by Sir *William Pole*, that famous Antiquary of this County, whose Work however, was never yet printed. And Mr. *Prince* tells us, it is very apparent that he did so, to anyone who has an Opportunity of comparing them with each other, in respect to most Families and Parishes in this County; tho' he added much, and made great Improvements of his own.

This Work of his, was contain'd in about Three Quires of Paper; the Title whereof, as it stands in most of the Manuscript Copies, was, -----

“ A

“ A Chorographical Description^b of the County of DEVON, with the City and
 “ County of EXETER: Containing Matters of History, Antiquity, and Chro-
 “ nology; the Nature of the Country, Commodities, and Government thereof;
 “ with sundry other Things worthy Observation: Collected by the Travail of
 “ TRISTRAM RISDON of WINSOT, Gent. for the Love of his Country,
 “ and Countrymen in that Province.”----- It was begun Anno 1605, and
 finish’d in 1630, according to Mr. Prince, for which he quotes Wood’s *Athenæ
 Oxonienses*⁵; but it appears from the Work itself, and the Manuscript Copies
 thereof, that it was not finish’d so soon, or rather not at all: For he therein
 somewhere speaks of a Transaction in 1631 as having happen’d lately; and in
 his own Manuscript-Collection of Materials for this Work, he carries the
 List of Sheriffs down to 1634; which List in the Work itself is continued
 still lower, as appears from Mr. Prince’s own Transcript from the Manuscript
 Copies of this Survey (at present in my Custody), wherein he takes Notice
 that Mr. Risdon himself carried this List down to the 13th of K. Charles the
 1st inclusive, that is, ’till 1638, about two Years before his own Death; and

A 2

that

NOTES and ADDITIONS.

b After the Word *Description*, some MSS. add ‘ or
Decimes,’ which I suppose meant *Tythings*; but
 then, to make Sense, it should rather be *of the*
Decimes, or *Tythings*, and might as well be
 omitted as superfluous. There are some other
 little Variations of the Title in those MSS, but too
 trifling to deserve Notice here; except in One va-
 luable Copy with which I was favour’d after this
 First Sheet was prepared for the Press and in the
 Compositors Hands, being sent me by the Rev^d.
 Mr. Southcombe, of *Rose-Ash*; the Title whereof is
 express’d thus:

“ A Chorographical and Historical Description of
 “ the County of *Devon* and City of *Exon*; in
 “ which is set down the Nature of the Country,
 “ of the People, the Commodities and Govern-
 “ ment thereof, with sundry other Things inci-
 “ dent, and worthy to be known. Collected by
 “ T. R. Gent. for the Love of his Country and
 “ Countrymen.”

This MS. of *Risdon* is the oldest of all those I have
 hitherto met with, and contains many Paragraphs,
 Recitals of Deeds, &c. which are not in the other
 MSS. From the apparent Age of this MS. and
 the Initials G. R. wrote under its Title in the 1st
 Page thereof, in a different Hand from that of the
 said Title and of the Book itself, (being doubtless
 meant as a Mark to express the Name of its Owner,
) it seems very probable that it once belong’d

to *Giles Risdon*, our Author’s eldest Son, who sur-
 vived him not much above 4 Years, dying in
 1644; so that it was probably an immediate Tran-
 script from the Original, and possibly under the
 Author’s own Inspection: But however this might
 be, ’tis certain it was copied before 1659, having
 that Date under an Abbreviation of its Title
 wrote by some subsequent Owner, and in a more
 modern Hand, on the Back of its Parchment Co-
 ver; whereas all the other Manuscript Copies of
 this Survey that have as yet come to my Hands,
 were evidently written since the Restoration and
 consequently must not be expected to be so free
 from the Errors of Transcribers. Indeed that of
 Mr. Prince in 1692, was by him collated with fe-
 veral of the former Copies, and is in this respect
 one of the best of them; but his, as well as others,
 being in some Places defective, and in others er-
 roneous, this old MS. will be of Use to correct
 their Errors and supply their Omissions.

c All the MSS. that I have seen, have only the Ini-
 tials of the Author’s Name, T. R. except that of
 Mr. Prince; and even *he* appears to have first
 written *Thomas*, instead of *Trisfram*, and corrected
 it afterward: This has occasioned many to mis-
 take it; and the Editor of the last Edition of Bp.
Gibson’s Cambden calls him *Thomas*, as does also
 the Author of *Athenæ Oxonienses*⁵, tho’ his Name
 was certainly *Trisfram*.

that the rest of the Sberiffs 'till 1675 were added by one Mr. *Coffin*, from which Time Mr. *Prince* himself continues them to 1717. Not that the Author's own Continuation of these so low down as the Year above mention'd, or the Additions he had then made to his Survey, appear in all the Manuscript Copies of it; it being evident from a Collation of those with which I have been favour'd for the Purposes of the present Review (which are no less than *Ten* compleat ones, besides several Fragments or imperfect Copies^d), that he from Time to Time corrected, and made Additions to his own original MS, even after he had permitted Copies of it to be taken; which in his Life-time got into other Hands, and consequently wanted those Corrections and Additions. And this accounts for Mr. *Prince's* Complaint,^e "that hardly two of them agree together, but have severally either something redundant or deficient, which the other has not." However, they agree in the main, preserving also the same Order in their Descriptions of Parishes and Places; and their Differences in other respects are for the most Part very immaterial.---On the whole, we may conclude, that our Author had not quite compleated this Work of his, before 1638; and it is apparent, from the Grammatical Inaccuracies and other Defects in all the Manuscript Copies, that he liv'd not to set his last Hand to it, or to fit it for the Press; tho' it appears from the Beginning of his Particular Description of the County, that he intended to publish and transmit it to Posterity.--- Mr. *Prince* asserts (on what Authority I know not), "that he lived to a great Age," but he must either have gone very late to the University, supposing it at the Time before mentioned, or else was not much above 60 Years old at his Death; which last is most likely, for the Reasons before given in the Note relating to the Time of his Birth. But whatever his then Age might be, 'tis evident from the Parish Register that he died in 1640, the Date of his Burial being *June* the 23d in that Year;^f) and most probably at

NOTES and ADDITIONS.

^d For the Use of these Manuscript Copies of *Risdon's* Survey, I take this first Opportunity of acknowledging my Obligations to *Thomas Berry* of *Eastleigh* Esq; *Simon Bunter* of *Axminster* Esq; *Richard Coffin* of *Portledge* Esq; The Rev. Mr. *Copleston* Rector of *Offwell*, *George Fursdon* of *Fursdon* Esq; *Benj. Inledon* of *Pilton-House* Esq; The Rev. Mr. *Samuel Lavington* of *Bideford*, The Rev. Mr. *Southcombe* of *Rose-Asb*, Mrs. *Trend* of *Chagford*, and Mr. *Nicholas Tripe* of *Abburton*.--- I must moreover add my grateful Acknowledgements, to *Thomas Taylor* of *Denbury* Esq; and the Rev. Mr. *Anthony Tripe* of *Hill's Court*, *Exeter*, as well for the Use of their Copies of *Risdon*, as also for the other very valuable MSS that accompanied them; but which, for want of Room cannot be in this Place particularized, nor some others had from the *Powderham* Library by the Favour of their Noble Proprietor.---

I am also obliged, — for the Use or Procurement of divers Manuscripts, Books, Papers, &c. subservient to my Design, — to *James White* of *Exeter*, Esq; The Rev. Mr. *Hole*, Archdeacon of *Barnstaple*, Rev. Mr. *Wight*, Prebendary of *Exeter*, Rev. Mr. *George Southcombe* Rector of *King's-Nympton*, Rev. Mr. *Lewis* Vicar of *Buckerell*, Rev. Mr. *Hugo* Rector of *Dunchideock*, and the Rev. Mr. *Hill* of *Tavystock*; Mrs. *Elizabeth Tucker*, *Nicolas Geare*, Esq; *Adam Pierce*, Gent. *Richard Copleston*, Gent. *John Jones*, Gent. and Mr. *Matthew Skinner*, of *Exeter*; *Robert Gidley*, Gent. *Richard Northcote*, Gent. *Elijah Blampin*, Gent. and Mr. *Francis King*, of *Honiton*; *Christopher Gullet* of *Tavystock*, Gent. Mr. *Thomas Whitty* of *Axminster*, Mr. *William Hole* of *Barnstaple*, and many others. But all, or most of these, with divers other Encouragers of this Undertaking, will require more particular Notice elsewhere.

^e *Prince's* Worthies, pa. 547. — ^f Not in 1636 or 37, as *Wood* supposes, in his *Atb. Ox.* before quoted.

at his House at *Winscot*, as he lies buried in the Church of *St. Giles*, to which Parish it belongs as before mentioned; but without any Tomb or Monument: "He (as *Mr. Prince* remarks⁸) who with great Expence of Money, Time, and Labour, sought to perpetuate the Memory of many Persons and Families, hath no Monument to continue his own; unless it be that lasting one, his *Survey of the County of Devon*."

This is the Substance of what I have been able to collect concerning our Author, from Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses and Prince's Worthies of Devon; these being (perhaps) the only Authors that have given any Account of his Life, except such as have copied from them; for that prefix'd to the printed imperfect Edition of his Survey is wholly borrow'd from the latter. In this I have been also enabled, by Extracts from Parish Registers, and other authentic MSS and Papers, to make some Corrections, and a few Additions of my own; of which the most material are here (as others are in some of the following Pages) inclosed between Hooks. To these it may moreover be proper to add here, that altho' Mr. Risdon apparently intended his Work for Revisal and Publication, which his Death prevented, his Executors seem to have neglected it, or were rather deterr'd from it by the Civil Wars, which immediately ensued, and for many Years distracted these Nations: Mean while, many Copies of his Manuscript were taken, and continued in private Hands, till one or more of them, about 70 Years after our Author's Death, unfortunately fell into the Hands of that noted Bookseller Edmund Curll; whose Assiduity in extending the Emoluments and Profits of his Profession far beyond any of his Predecessors in the Trade, and his injurious Treatment of the Authors whom he press'd into his Service, by horrowing their Names to puff off the Productions of his hireling Scriblers, are too notorious to need being enlarg'd on here; having been sufficiently expos'd by Dr. Swift, and Mr. Pope, who has damn'd him with Immortality in his Dunciad. How much he has maltreated Mr. Risdon, by Mutilations, Dislocations and Amputations, will require more particular Notice elsewhere: Notwithstanding which, his Prediction in the Conclusion of his short Account of Him and his Work, that "tho' this Branch of the Risdon Family be now extinct, his Memory will be sufficiently perpetuated by it," to supply the Want of a Monumental Inscription, --- may still be accomplish'd; provided that his true Portrait be restored, instead of the Monster he has made him. But if he be thus restored to himself, by being freed from the Imputation of Curll's Mistakes, and the Pads and Patches of that Fool's Coat with which he, or his bungling Botchers and Shred-stitchers, have deform'd and disguis'd him, it will be entirely owing to the Care of those who preserv'd his genuine Remains in Manuscript. For surely these could derive no Credit from being disunited and crumbled into Pieces; to have some Parts at random rejected, and the rest confusedly and promiscuously jumbled together, under the Conduct of such an Editor: And yet his Impression of our Author's Survey (thus mangled and imperfect as it is)

has


has been the only one hitherto publish'd, tho' in different Shapes and under different Dates°. By an Edition so maim'd and distorted, and so very incorrect, yet obtruded on the Publick as the Result of a careful Collation with several MSS, he, instead of doing Justice to his Author's Memory in preserving this Monument of his Industry entire and unviolated, chose rather to imitate those Military Zealots who defaced the Monuments of Bishops and others, during the Civil Wars in the last Century, obliterating whatever they disliked, and stripping them of every thing by which they might obtain Advantage to themselves. Something like this, seems to have induced him to suppress, --- not only those Occasional Reflections and Observations of the Author, which, having too much the Air of Seriousness, were perhaps thought unsuitable to his vitiated Taste, (and so the more proper to be lopt off among others, that the Volume might be limited to a less expensive Size, and afford the greater Profit from his proposed Price, by reducing it in Proportion to his scanty Subscription;) --- but also many others which were essentially necessary to preserve the due Connection of the several Parts of the Work, so as to render the whole consistent with itself, and with Truth; but by their Omission it became chargeable with Error and Falshood, and was in many Places quite unintelligible. --- But in the following Review, these suppress'd Parts of our Author's Work are (either in Form or Substance) thought requisite to be restored with the rest; it being here proposed to preserve, and distinguish from the Additions interwoven therewith, by proper Marks or References (which will be occasionally explain'd in the Notes or otherwise), the whole Substance of RISDON's Survey as contain'd in the MSS thereof: Not always copying it verbatim, but sometimes either enlarging or abridging it as Occasion may require; and --- as far as proper Materials and authentic Evidences may be obtain'd for so doing, --- supplying its Defects, correcting its Mistakes, and -- (except in respect to the City and County of Exeter, and a few Articles in the County at large, which may require Transposition, and which will be indicated in the Notes,) -- restoring it to its original Order and Connection: With a Continuation of its Historical, Biographical, and Genealogical Parts to the present Time, by such Additions thereto (whether in the Text or by way of Note), and such Observations thereon, as may appear requisite, and can have Room for Insertion consistently with our prescribed Limitations, in a Work of this Nature.


A

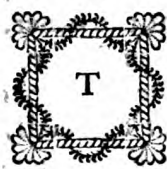
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e It was printed in 1714 in Octavo, but the Copies on large Paper, tho' the same Octavo Page, were cut to the Proportion of a small Quarto; and whether in a Quarto or Octavo Form, were sometimes bound in 2 Volumes, and at other times in One; which different Sizes and Volumes have led some to mistake them for so many different Editions. One of these in the Octavo Size, was publish'd in 1725 with a new Title Page so dated, wherein it is said to be printed for *Meres*; but the whole ex-


cept this Title Page, is the very identical Impression of *Curll's* Edition in 1714, (being probably a Purchase of some remaining Copies thereof at his Death;) including not only his Acknowledgement of Favours from Mr. *Prince*, who I think died some Years before 1725, but also the very List of *Curll's* Subscribers, (of whom many were then also dead, particularly Bishop *Blackall* who died in 1716;) with his Apology thereto subjoin'd, for raising the Price mentioned in his first Proposals.


A REVIEW of RISDON'S Survey
 OF THE
County of Devon, & of the City & County of Exeter:
 With CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS, ANNOTATIONS, &c.


The General Description of the COUNTY.^a


THAT Region which Geographers account the first of all *Britain*, and which shooteth out farthest into the West, was once reputed the fourth Part of this Island, and supposed to be a Kingdom, before the Sea swallowed up the Land between *St. Burian* and the Islands of *Scilly*; being all included under the Name of *Danmonia*, and is of later Times divided into two Parts, known by the Names of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*: A Country which consisted of one Province, and was inhabited by one Nation or Tribe, *viz.* by those *Britons* which *Ptolomy* called *Danmonii*,^b till the Reign of the renown'd King *Atbelstane*, [which commenced *Anno* 925]; when, impatient of Servitude, they repined at, and opposed

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T^a In this, and some succeeding Sheets of this *General Description* of the County, so much of the Text as is taken from *Risdon's* and not included between Hooks, is (as has been elsewhere observ'd) not always copied *verbatim* from him, this Work being not intended as a mere Transcript only; yet where his Diction is not obscured by antiquated and ill-connected Phrases, nor his Sentences too much amplified by tedious Circumlocutions, — his own Words are frequently preserv'd unchanged: If not, such others are always substituted, as are fully expressive of his Sense; but every-where correcting the numerous Errors in *Curl's* Edition, which it would be endless as well as needless to specify by particular Notes, tho' some of the most material ones may sometimes require it. For the rest, let it suffice to observe here once for all, that in the present Review of *Risdon's* Survey, and especially in that Part of it which gives the Descriptions of particular Places, his *Sense* and *Meaning*, rather than his *Language* will be principally regarded and faithfully represented; being first ascertain'd by careful Collations with the MSS mentioned in the Note (d) under P. 4, among which, *Mr. Southcote's* (being the oldest) will be of special use, as there observ'd. And with respect to the *Additions*, & requisite *Corrections* (for *Risdon* himself has made some Mistakes that require Correction), they will not be always inserted

with the *Notes* at the bottom of the Page, but frequently annex'd to, or interwoven with, the Substance of his Text; yet so as to be distinguish'd from it, either by Brackets, or in express Words; that he may not be chargeable with any Mistakes of mine, as he has hitherto been with *Curl's* Blunders and Dislocations.

It may also be noted here, that in *Curl's* Edition, besides the Omission of several Paragraphs of the Author's *General Description* of the County, the first 5 Pages of it are by him detach'd from the rest, under the title of *Mr. RISDON'S Introduction*.

b Some Copies of *Ptolomy* read *Damnonii*, but others, (says *Cambden*) more truly *Dan onii*. *Solinus* calls the Britons of these Parts, *Dunmonii*. See *Camb. Britannia* in the Introduction to his Account of *Cornwall*, &c. Many of the modern Antiquarians prefer *Dumnonii* to the two latter, because an *n* is seldom follow'd by *m* among the Latins. Others will have it to be *Dunmonii*. — Perhaps one Cause of this variety of Opinions concerning it, may be, that in many of the ancient MSS (unless consisting wholly of Capitals as the ancient *Romans* wrote) the *a* and *u* may be mistaken for each other; and likewise the junction of the *m* and *n* in most of them, especially in proper Names where the Sense fails

opposed the Government of that potent Prince; by whose Forces, after sundry Conflicts, they were driven [out of the City of *Exeter*, where they had hitherto dwelt (and according to *William of Malmesbury* had 'till then an equal Right to dwell) with the *English*,] and chafed beyond the River then called *Tambra*, now *Tamar*, into the utmost Parts of this Island; so that this River became the Boundary between them and the *English*, as it still continues for the most Part to be between the two Counties. After which Limitation of their Territory, they were no longer denominated *Britons*, but *Cornwallians* [or *Cornishmen*]; being separated from the *Saxons*, and confined to the narrow Nook or Corner of Land now called *Cornwall*: A Name which (according to the Derivation of some) is compounded of [*Corn*, the *British* Word for] *Cornu*, a Horn, --- this being broad at one End, and narrow, crooked, and smaller at the other, as that County is, --- and [*Walh*] *Walb*, or *Wall*, which in the *Saxon* Tongue signifies *strange* and *foreign*; whence also the *Walloons* in the *Low-Countries* had their Names, as even to this Day they call all Strangers, (but especially the *Italians*) *Walschen*; and so do the *Germans* call all such as are Foreigners to them^c. And this is the Reason assign'd by *Camden* in his *Britannia*^d (whom our Author follows), why the *Britons* in *Wales* were by the *Saxons* called *pealar*, *Walli* or *Welsh-men*, and the *Britons* in *Cornwall* *Cornpealar*, *Cornwalli* or *Cornish-men*^e.

Some I know (adds our Author^f) would have the whole Province which the *Western Britons* anciently possess'd, to be called *Corinea*; from *Corineus*, [whom the Retailers of *Trojan* Tales have recorded, as a Companion and] Kinsman to *Brute*, esteem'd the next in Dignity to him, as being a noted Adventurer under

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fails to be any Guide, may be taken for *mn*, or *nm*, *imi*, *nin*, *nui*, &c.; these being all written alike, and the *i* not distinguish'd by any Dot, as it is at present, and as it was even in some of our old Deeds and Patents not long after the Conquest.— But which-ever of these was the Pronunciation or Spelling of the *Romans*, I shall in this Book follow *Camden's*; as that to which we are most accustomed, and which possibly may have as good Chance to be the true Reading as either of the other.

e I suspect that this Word among the *Germans*, whatever it meant formerly, is not now generally used to denote any other *Foreigners* but the *Italians* and *French*; chiefly the former. Indeed they sometimes use *ein Welsh Hahn*, as well as *ein Calcutischer* or *Indianischer Hahn*, (*i. e.* a *Calcutish* or *Indian Cock*) to signify a *Turkey-cock*; which looks as if *Welsh* meant not only *Italian* or *French*, but also any-thing that comes from a distant Country: But their common Word to express a *Stranger* or *Foreigner*, is *ein Auslander* or *ein Fremdling*; which last, in *Luther's Magdeburg Testament*, printed in 1593, is spelt *Fremdelinck*. See *St. Luke*, ch. xvii. v. 18. where denn allein desse *Fremdelinck* means, *Save* [or *except*] *only this* Stranger. Agreeable to which,

the *Saxon* Gospels have in this Place, buton þer æl-þremeda. Again, *Heb. xi. 13. Geste unde Fremdelinge up Erden, Guests* (or *Strangers*) and *Pilgrims upon Earth*.

d See the beginning of his Description of *Cornwall*.
e Mr. *Westcott* calls them *Cornu Wallenses* or *Corn-Welshmen*; and *Malmesbury* would have them so call'd, because situate opposite to a Horn or Promontory of *Gaul*. "*Cornwallenses vocantur, quod in Occidente Britannie sit, cornu Gallie ex obliquo respiciunt.*" *Malmesb. Lib. 2. cap. 6.*— Others have thought the Name *Cornwallia*, or (as some Writers call *Cornwall*) *Occidua Wallia*, as well as *Wallia* or *Guallia* (*Wales*) itself, to be indeed derived from *Gallia*; tho' not for *Malmesbury's* Reason, but either because the *Britons* were the Offspring of the *Gauls*, and their Language essentially the same, or because of some pretended Conquest of the *Britons* by the *Gauls*; but this Opinion is rejected by *Camden*, for Reasons which need not be recited here.

f In this Paragraph, our Author, tho' he dislikes the Derivation of *Cornwall* from *Corineus*, seems inclin'd to give more Credit to the Story of *Brute*, than most of the Moderns think it deserves.

under him, and by him rewarded with this Region at his Arrival; which Relation others think carrieth no other [Evidence of] Truth, than [can be derived from] an ancient Tradition; yet forasmuch as it is left unto us from our Ancestors, it were a blameable Disregard of their Testimony to reject it entirely, and to derogate Credit from that which hath been so long received, and found so many learned Patrons.

But leaving *Cornwall*, which is so eloquently and learnedly described by *Richard Carew* of *Anthony*, Esq; I will come to my Purpose concerning the DESCRIPTION of DEVONSHIRE; which the *Welsh Britons* called *Duffnient*, or *Dyfneint*; the *Cornish*, [*Devinan*, or as some MSS have it *Devinian* and] *Devinant*; the *Saxons*, when they shared this Land amongst them, [*Deþnarcype*, *Deuonrcype* or] *Devonshire*^g; which Name it still retains, tho' it be by a vulgar Speech [sometimes shorten'd into *Dæunshire* or *Demshire*, but never pronounced *Denshire* by any of its Inhabitants.^h] Some, I know, would have this County called *Danshire*, as tho' the *Danes* had here inhabited, and imposed on it the Name, which is far from the Truth; "for though they often wasted this Country, yet were they ever driven hence."--- Others think it so called, by borrowing one Syllable of the ancient Name, and prefixing it to the Word *Shire*; *Dan* and *Den* signifying all one, a dwelling low, or in Valleys, with which this Province abounds: But more probably may this County take its Denomination from the Number of *Rivers* with which it also abounds; for *Avon* in the *British* Tongue denotes a *River*, and the Name in ancient Records is written *Deavonshere*, which Time has now mollified into *Devonshire*: Besides, *Danmonia* sounds not like *Devonia* nor *Duffnient*; but *De-Avan* (i. e. of the River) is very near, yea I assure myself is DEVON. [So speaks our Author, but see the Noteⁱ.]

B

When

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g Hence its present Latin Name *Devonia*, (See *Cambden* and others.) For the *Danmonia* of the Romans including *Cornwall* as well as *Devon*, could not after that Division be properly used to denote this County singly; which then required some other to be formed from its Saxon Name.

h I never heard a *Native* of this County pronounce it *Denshire*, nor do I believe (notwithstanding the Assertion of *Cambden* and others) that it ever was so pronounced, but by the Mistake of some *Strangers*; who might hear the Natives call it *Dæunshire*, as some of the lower Class of People formerly did, expressing the v as a Vowel u; but they now more

commonly shorten it to *Demshire*, if they at all vary from the true Pronunciation.

i I have here follow'd Mr. *Southcombe's* MS. mentioned in the Notes to P. 7; for this being the oldest, seems to demand Preference to the rest, in this Place at least, where they essentially differ from it by transposing the two last Sentences relating to the Derivation of *Devon*, and making our Author reject, as a mere Conjecture, what appears in this old MS. to be his own Opinion: An Opinion which was also adopted by Mr. *Westcot*, and has been approv'd of by some later Etymologists; being

When the *Romans* had their Pentarchy^k in *Britain*, this Part of the Island was [not] altogether unknown to them, [as our Author mistakenly supposes; for *EXETER* was undoubtedly their *Isca Danmoniorum*, and Mr. *Cambden* with other noted Antiquarians have thought *Moridunum* in the Itinerary of *Antoninus*, could be no other than our *Seaton*; not to insist here, on the Remains of ancient Forts, apparently Roman, tho' perhaps afterwards occasionally applied to the same Purposes by the *Saxons* and *Danes*; nor on those other Evidences

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being at least as well founded as the Conjecture of those who would choose rather to derive it, either from the British *Dan* signifying *sub, subter*, under, or from the Saxon *Dæne Vallis*, because it abounds in Valleys. Indeed *Cambden* seems not to disapprove of this Opinion, and the Rev. Mr. *Richards* in his *Treasures* tells us, that *Dyfneint* (whence he thinks the English *Devonshire* is derived) signifies *Deep Valleys*: Supposing this granted, for the Reason just mentioned, (the Number of our Valleys,) yet we can hardly admit that which he assigns for it, viz. "because they *liv'd* every-where here lowly "in the Bottoms," which possibly may be no more true of the antient *British* Inhabitants than it is of the present, and so the Valleys themselves, not the Residence of the Inhabitants, must give the Denomination; but for the same Reason it might as well have been call'd *Y Mynydd-dir*, the *hilly Country*; for its *Hills* are doubtless as numerous as its *Valleys*, and as high as these are deep.—But I imagine, we must not conclude, because the British or Welsh Name of *Devonshire* is now *Dyfneint*, and the old Cornish *Devinan*, that either of these was the common Name antecedent to the *Roman* Conquest; though it might be somewhat like it: It seems to me more probable that each of them was rather a subsequent Assimilation of the British to the *Saxon* Name; and that the *Romans* (who without doubt retain'd many of the antient *British* Names and only Latinized them,) call'd this Part of the Island *Danmonia* from some *British* Name of the same Country, by which it was commonly known at their Arrival; and which for anything we know, might be *Da-yn-Mun*, *Good* (or *rich*) *in Ore*, or *Metal*, (from the *Moina*, or *Mines* of *Tin* and *Copper* in this Tract,⁶) or any one of twenty other Compounds to form a similar Sound, which Conjecture or Fancy might suggest.

But whatever the antient *British* Name of this County might be, 'tis most likely that our *Saxon*

Ancestors borrow'd theirs from the *Roman* Name *Danmonia*, which was common to both Counties when they conquer'd it: Wherefore I am inclin'd to the Opinion of those who would derive it from thence; but instead of borrowing only one Syllable of that Name, to make it *Danshire*, or *Denshire* (a Name its Natives never own'd,) I rather think they took the Whole, except the Latin Termination, calling it *DANMON*; and afterwards adding the Word *Scýpe* (*Comitatus*) on the Division of the Kingdom into Counties, it was thenceforward call'd *Danmonscýpe*, which was easily corrupted into *Dejnascýpe*, and *Deuenscýpe*, and in a rapid Pronunciation can hardly be distinguish'd from the modern Name *DEVONSHIRE*.

^k The *Roman* Government in *Britain* was rather a *Tetrarchy* than a *Pentarchy*, consisting but of *Four* Provinces 'till after the Emperor *Valentinian* the 1st; but *Theodosius*, Father of *Theodosius* the Great, dismember'd *Valentia* from One of the *Four*, and made it a Province of itself; so that then it became a *Pentarchy*, as our Author calls it. The Province to which *Danmonia* belong'd, has been supposed to be that which was named *Britannia Secunda*, the original Name of the most westerly of the *Two* Provinces into which the whole is said to have been first divided by *Severus*. Vide *Mag. Br.* Vol. 1. P. 75. But Mr. *Whitaker* (with *Cambden*) includes the *Danmonii* (or *Damnonii* as he rather chooses to call them) in *Britannia Prima*; and adds, from the Commentary of *Ricardus Corinensis*, a *Sixth* Province to the *Five* before mentioned, viz. *Vespatiana*: And he is certainly enabled to give a better Account of *Roman Britain* than the Authors of the *Magna Britannia*, or others, who knew nothing of *Richard's* Itinerary; it being not recover'd from Oblivion, 'till found at *Copenhagen* in 1747, nor made publick 'till Ten Years after.— See his *Manchester*, Book 1. P. 59 & 61.

⁶ Vide *Cambd.* in *Cornw.*

Evidences of *Roman Ways*, Coins, &c. which may possibly require Notice as they occur in the following Survey.] But when those Governors of the World were unable to support their own Empire, and *Britain* was exhausted of military Forces, [being deprived not only of the Protection of their Legions, but also of the best of her own Men, (whom they took with them for their Service at home), and so were disabled to resist any Enemy, --- the *Saxons* were imprudently call'd in, to assist the unarm'd and undisciplin'd *Britons*; and these Auxiliaries, after having successfully opposed the *Scots* and *Picts*, and put a stop to their Incurfions, being permitted to strengthen their own Party by additional Numbers, and liking the Country they had thus defended and secured, --- turned their Arms against the *Britons* themselves; of whom those who escaped the Carnage attending the unexpected Mutiny of their domineering Mercenaries, (who had engaged to be their Friends and Protectors, but were now become barbarous Enemies,) too late became sensible of their Treachery, as well as superior Power; from which, struggling in vain to be reliev'd, after many obstinate Battles, (chiefly under the Conduct of *Aurelius Ambrosius* and their Heroic King *Arthur*,) were at length forced to submit to their victorious Arms; and so were driven out of the best Parts of the Island, into those now called *Wales* and *Cornwall*, which their Posterity still possess. 7] The *Saxons*, [their Conquerors,] setting up their *Heptarchy*, made this County a Portion of their *West Saxon Kingdom*, which in Process of Time subdued the rest: [The *Britons* however, were not wholly expell'd this County, but had Possession even of the City of *Exeter* in common with the *Saxons*, 'till the Time of King *Atbelstan*⁸; during the latter Part of whose Reign (*viz.* about A. D. 932, or soon after,) they were driven beyond the *Tamet* as has been already observ'd; *Atbelstan* making this River the Boundary of his Territories.]--- Afterwards, during the *Danish* Tetrarchy established by King *Canute* [about A. D. 1018], this County belong'd to that better Part of *England* whereof that King took the Charge upon himself; and is now Part of the Monarchy of *Great-Britain*.¹

B 2

THIS

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¹ In the MS before refer'd to, it is — “ Now Part of the Great Monarchy of Britain; ” — in another as here printed; but the rest with the former printed Copy, read, “ Now it is Part of the Monarchy of our Sovereign Lord CHARLES, Monarch of Great-Britain.” Which if so in the original MS,

would point out the Time when this Description was drawn up: But this is otherwise known to have been in or before the Time of K. *Charles* the 1st. as was shewn in the foregoing *Account of our Author*, &c.

⁷ See *Cambden* on the *English Saxons*, and other Writers on this Subject.

⁸ *Speed's Hist. of G.B.* p. 397.

THIS County is bounded on the *North* by the *Severn* Sea: The *East* Part hath *Somersetshire* and *Dorsetshire* as its friendly Neighbours: The *South* is wholly washed with the *British* Sea; and the *West* is bounded from *Cornwall* [for the most Part] by the River *Tamer*, which was once made the Boundary between the *Britons* and *Saxons* [as before observed]. It is the second County in the Island in respect to its Magnitude, “and inferior to few in other respects.^m” Its Extent from Sea to Sea, taken from *Praul-Point* (near *Portsmouth* and *Salcombe*) in the *South*, to *Countisbury-Foreland* near *Lynmouth* in the *North*, is 61 *Geographical*, or about $70\frac{1}{4}$ *Statute* Miles; and from the *Eastern* Boundary of the County, where it makes an Angle with the River *Af*, and limits the North-East of the Parish of *Thorncombe*, to *Hartland* Kay in the *West* (or rather *North-West*), about 62 *Geographical* Miles, which are nearly equal to 72 *Statute*-Miles: ⁿ [But as this is the Horizontal Distance, we must add near One-fourth more to each Dimension, if the hilliness of the Ground and winding of the Roads be taken into the Account.]

The Air [in the most mountainous Parts] is somewhat sharp, but [everywhere] healthful, giving Appetite both to Labour and Rest, and extending Man's Life to a greater Length than is generally attained to, by the Inhabitants of Countries subject to Foggy Vapours; at least when People do not weaken themselves by Excess, as too many do, ° [in compliance with the fashionable Luxury of modern Times.]--- ^p “Our Forefathers who liv'd more frugally, and were content with what was sufficient to satisfy Nature, were strong People, long-lived, inured to, and could better endure, Labour and Toil; but when their Descendants left off their usual manly Exercises, and indulged themselves in Riot and Excess, their Courage and Strength abated,

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^m ¶ What is here, and elsewhere in the *Text* of this Work included between *double* inverted Comma's, is so mark'd, to distinguish such Parts thereof as are added in *Curll's* Edition, and thought proper to be retain'd, tho' omitted in all the MSS with which the present Edition has been collated; (concerning which see more in the *Preface* :) But in these *Notes* and *Additions*, such double as well as single inverted Comma's are used to denote Quotations only.

ⁿ The Sentence in the latter Part of this Paragraph, which relates to the Extent of the County, is omitted in some MSS. and transposed in others: I have in general follow'd the oldest, but with a due Regard to some Additions inserted in the rest, and correcting the Numbers of Miles, which were erroneous in them all.

° — “as too many do.”— The MSS, as well as *Curll's* Edition, express it thus: “as the common *Sort of Men in this corrupt Age*,” from whence one might infer, that in our Author's Days, none but the *common* and *lower* Class of People were chargeable with Excess: If so, the Times are much alter'd since; for our common People at present are as free from all kinds of Excess as their Betters; tho' still apt enough to imitate them, even in Spite of Poverty and Taxes, with which, in our Author's Time, they were not so much burden'd, as during the present Century.

^p ¶ The Lines here and elsewhere, included between *single* inverted Comma's, thus ‘...’ are so distinguished to shew that they are omitted in *Curll's* Edition; of which this being the first Instance, it is

abated, and their Days were therewith shorten'd.'^q For [to what other Causes can it be attributed? since] the Situation of the Country and Temperature of the Climate are not alter'd, but continue as formerly; having the Advantage of being freed from severe Extremities of Cold, by the Vicinity of the Sea, the continual Agitation whereof causeth a moderate Warmth; so that the Frosts and Snows are not here so piercing, nor of such Continuance, as in the inland Countries: However, the furious Gusts of Wind in the Winter Season, boisterously assaulting the high Hills and open Moors, render the Air colder than in those Parts which are better shelter'd; and in some Places open to the Sea, especially those expos'd to the North and West Winds, nip the Trees and Quickset Hedges, and keep them down as if shorn.

As this County is spacious, so it is populous; [but the Roads] in the hilly Lands^r very laborious and fatiguing, rough and unpleasant to Strangers unaccustomed.

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is thought proper to be noted here (as was that of the double Comma's before in the Note m); and the like will be noted as to any other such Marks of Distinction, as they first occur, referring to the Preface for a fuller Explanation of them all.—With respect to the Brackets or Hooks [] it has been already hinted in P. 5, that they include the present Editor's Additions to the Text.

^q That those Vices, to which Sloth and Inactivity are commonly Incentives, are destructive of Health, and tend to abbreviate Life, none will deny: But otherwise, the Standard of human Life seems to have continued much the same from Moses's Time to our own; though its Diminution has been complain'd of, perhaps in every Age from that Time to this. It might indeed be somewhat lengthen'd by the Temperance and toilsome Exercises of our Ancestors; but the Consideration of this will hardly induce any of their politer Descendants to forego their Attachments to those Pleasures which tend to shorten it: And however debilitated by these, they will hardly acknowledge the Truth of our Author's Supposition, that their Courage is at all diminish'd; which might induce Curll to omit his Reflection on the Failure thereof, and their supposed Shortness of Life since the Disuse of their ancient manly Exercises. Mr. Dryden however, scrupled not to express himself to much the same Purport, in the following Lines:

*By Chase, our long-liu'd Fathers earn'd their Food;
Toil strung their Nerves, and purified their Blood:
But we, their Sons, a pamper'd Race of Men,
Are dwindled down to Threescore Years and Ten.*

*Better to bunt in Fields, for Health unbought,
Than see the Doctor for a nauseous Draught.
The Wife, for Health, on Exercise depend, &c.*

^r The former Edition, following Mr. Prince's Copy, here supplies the Words, 'and the Inhabitants,' as if our laborious People were a rough Sort of furly Fellows, disagreeable & affronting to Strangers, &c. But I can't find this warranted by any other MS; and 'tis evident the Author is here speaking of the roughness of the Roads, not of the People, of whom he elsewhere speaks as having been civil and courteous even in the most barbarous Times: And though a Word or two seem wanting after the Word populous, which the MSS do not supply, 'tis not improbable that some other MS from whence Prince copied his, might retain them, and read 'In the hilly Lands'; which he or some former Transcriber might either mistake for 'and the Inhabitants' or might think the latter more consistent with the Words 'very laborious' immediately following: But the steepness of the Hills and their difficulty of Ascent, by which, and the ruggedness of the Way, they were render'd very fatiguing to Men and Horses unaccustomed to them, is certainly here meant by the Words laborious and unpleasant; and this Reading, concurring with the Sense of all the MSS (that of Prince only excepted) I have here taken for granted; prefixing the Words, [but the Roads], for the sake of Connection with the former Words, instead of the Conjunction (and) in the MSS, tho' not absolutely necessary.

And:

unaccustomed to travel in such Ways; being cumbersome and uneven, in some Parts deep and miry, in others rocky and stony, painful for Man and Horse; as was sufficiently experienced by those of the more Eastern and less hilly Counties, who had Occasion to travel our Roads [before any Turnpikes were erected]: For were they ever so well mounted upon Horses out of their own

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And it was not without Reason that the *Devonshire* Roads were formerly complain'd of, as rough and rocky in some Parts, watery and miry, deep and funderous in others; the Hills in many Places steep, the Lanes every-where narrow, and the Hedges on each Side too high to afford the Traveller any Prospect, but from the few uninclosed Roads over open Downs. Yet these Hedges, which are generally rais'd higher than those of perhaps any other County, (being bank'd up with Earth not less than 4 or 5 Feet high, to which Height the Wood and Shrubbs add at least as much more,) were not without their Advantages even in the narrowest Roads; for they screen'd the Traveller from being scorch'd by the Sun in Summer, and shelter'd him from the bleakest Storms in Winter: But then the Confinement to a deep Track in the small Space between such Hedges, so that Strangers, in the rainy Seasons, would rather take them to be watery Ditches than public Roads, render'd them very disagreeable to those who were more used to an open Champaigne Country.— But since the Turnpike Acts took Place in this County, about the Year 1753, the Causes of such Complaints have been almost every-where removed; most of our Highways having been so effectually repair'd, as in this respect to equal those of any other County; our narrow Lanes sufficiently widen'd, the watery Places drain'd, the deep and hollow Parts rais'd, and the Ascents of the Hills facilitated; so that the Traveller is now not only accommodated with firm, even, and well-made Roads, but entertain'd with that agreeable Variety of Prospects, which must arise from a quick Succession of Hills and Dales, and the short Distances between Houses, Towns, and Villages; and in most Places the numerous Inclosures of Pasture, Meadow, and Corn Grounds, whose Fences abounding with Trees and Shrubs, so diversify the Scene, that (in Spring and Summer at least) almost every Step taken in our Progress, exhibits a new and beautiful Landscape; and this even in those inland Parts of the County where Sea-Prospects are not to be had: And indeed the more open & less fertile Parts afford a Variety of Objects worth a Traveller's Attention; for in some Places

the Woods and Coppices, as view'd from the Downs, interspers'd with the smaller Inclosures,— and in others, as near the Forest of *Dartmoor*, the Herds of Cattle feeding among scatter'd Rocks,— become agreeable Contrasts to some more lively Spot within reach of the Eye: Nor may the many *Torrs* in that Forest be omitted, of which some may be seen at 20 or 30 Miles distant, exalting their Heads towards the Clouds; and appearing on a nearer View, like so many exhausted Volcano's spread round with the Stones they have formerly emitted, whilst the more ponderous and enormous remain on their Summits, as too heavy to be disengaged and thrown off.

These Turnpike Roads were at first, by the most ignorant of our Farmers, deem'd insupportable Grievances, as charging them with Tolls to which they had been unaccustomed, and which they tho't altogether needless; having no Idea or Foresight of the Advantages arising from thence to themselves and the Publick: But Experience has since taught them better; and they have also learnt to improve their *private* Roads, not by deepening the Track into a Ditch as formerly, but raising the Middle of the Way, and making proper Drains and Ditches on each Side.— But as every Convenience has its Inconveniences, these improv'd Roads are not without theirs; of which we may mention Two: The One indeed might admit of some Remedy, *viz.* the Want of some uncover'd Rivulets, or shallow Pools, at proper Distances, for moistening the Hoofs of the Horses, which otherwise are apt to get full of Cracks, and their Feet subject to Corns, by which they soon become founder'd. The other Inconvenience is not so easily removed; arising from the Increase of Carriages, especially Post-Chaises, for which our Roads are now better accommodated than formerly: These, however beneficial in other Respects, have within the last 20 Years more than doubled the Average-Price of our Oats; and induced too many greedy Farmers, in Places heretofore more noted for Tillage than Pasture, to avoid the more expensive Culture of Wheat and Barley, and become more solicitous to raise Fodder for Coach-horses, than Bread-Corn for the Use of the Poor.

own Country, when they had travelled one Journey in these Parts, they could gladly have forborne the Fatigue of a second. [This Roughness of our Roads was formerly deem'd an Advantage to this County,] it being so much the less passable for the Troops and Carriages of an Enemy in Time of War: For it swells up with many Hills, which cause as low Valleys; in that respect much resembling *Cornwall*, with which it was formerly united in one Province; and which I admit into Fellowship, not only for its Vicinity and Affinity, but also for the similar Dispositions of the Inhabitants both in Body and Mind, in which ancient Authors make little Distinction between them; and even now, in the general Disposition and Department of the Gentlemen of both Counties, there is little Difference, but equal Community of Love and Friendship between them; and as they were anciently one Province, one Nation, and one Kingdom, so they are now united in one Diocesis;^s and formerly one Dukedom and one Escheator,^t served them both.

THE Glebe and Soil of *Devonshire* is diverse: A very little Way in the Entrance on the *East* Part of it [near the Sea] the Mould standeth upon white Chalk; but further North, where this Shire is separated from *Somerset* by *Black Down*, is a flinty Soil; and both these are very good for Sheep and Corn. In other Parts of this Neighbourhood it consists either of a red or blue Marle, [but chiefly the former:] The Blue is not rocky or gravelly, [nor in general thought good,] but chiefly of an earthy Substance, [and of the Clay-kind; and is for the most Part a pernicious Manure: But the *red* Marl is here in great Abundance, and in general of a rocky greasy Substance; and, where properly applied, answers the best Purposes to the Husbandman, both as to its Fertility and Duration; for the Farmer is certain of good Crops of Corn and Grass from it, and it lasts 30 Years in the Ground, to which it is indeed a continual Enrichment.] This Soil is most natural for pasturing of Beasts, tho'

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^s The MSS and last Edition have, 'One Dukedom, One Diocesis, One Dean, &c.' By the first must be meant the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, which extends itself into *Devonshire*; *Exeter*, as well as the *Devonshire* Stannaries, being subject thereto; and (if I mistake not) there were no Dukes of *Devonshire* during our Author's Time: For the *Carvendish* Family were then only *Earls* thereof, so created in 1605; but were not Dukes till the Great Grandson of the first Earl of that Family was created Duke of *Devonshire* in 1694.—That *Devon* and *Cornwall* are included in One Diocesis is well known; but when the MSS &c. add, that they have but

One Dean, this must be meant the Dean of the Cathedral; and tho' there be of course but One Cathedral in this One Diocesis, and so One Dean thereof, yet there are many *Rural* Deans in both Counties; not to insist here on the titular Dean or Curate at *Crediton*, or the Deanry of *St. Burians*, in *Cornwall*.

^t The Office of *Escheator* having its chief Dependence on the Court of *Wards*, which was abolish'd by Stat. 12. *Car.* 2. the Inquisitions of *Escheators post Mortem*, &c. have been since that Time discontinued.

tho' it be plentifully furnish'd with Corn, of which it produces great Burdens; for the red Marle hath this Property to fructify the barrenest Ground [and advance it to a very considerable Value:] And tho' it is of little Benefit to good Land [such as now yields 30 or 40 Shillings an Acre, yet it very greatly enriches Land of an inferior Value, whether light or heavy; for it is of an opening Nature, and flakes on the Surface into a rich Mould, producing fine Pasture; the Trefoil being natural to it, which hath been known to produce as strong a Clover from it:] Nevertheless, this Soil is [or hath been supposed to be] a great Enemy to Sheep; whose Fat ['tis pretended] it melteth, and whose Flesh it corrupteth; though it feeds them speedily, where this marly Soil abounds: [But the Idea of this Evil is now pretty well worn off, the common Notions concerning it having been justly exploded by Gentlemen of good Sense and Judgment, in respect to any ill Effects from this Marle *after* its Fermentation is over; which indeed continues many Years in the Land, by the general Practice of the Farmers, who have no sooner digged and carried it from the Pit to the Land on which it is spread, than they forthwith plough it down for the sake of a present Crop; and as long as there are any Parts of the Marle remaining that have not undergone a thorough Fermentation, so long will this Marl continue to ferment;] and in the Spring and Fall of the Year, [and indeed in *Summer* after Rains, whilst this Fermentation continues] you will find a Heat in the Ground: " [But if ever this Heat be so piercing as our Author asserts it to be] so that after a Shower one can hardly endure to sit on the Ground, [it must be in the 1st or 2d Year after the Land is thus manured; and whatever Heat it has, it arises not] from the Fatness or binding Quality of the Ground that throws up the Heat [as our Author supposes,]" but solely from the Fermentation beforementioned:
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^u The Marle rises in some particular Spots of Land, here-and-there near the Surface; which after Rains, upon a Continuance of dry hot Weather, will heat very considerably, and a visible Mist will arise from the Spot, somewhat similar to that in slaking Lime, but in a much inferior Degree: This Circumstance, in the Opinion of a judicious and worthy Friend, to whom I am obliged for these Corrections of our Author's Account of the Soil in the *Eastern* Parts, may possibly be alluded to by him here; and is universally allow'd by the Farmers to hurt the Sheep in the Manner he describes, if they are suffer'd to remain but a very little while on the Land, after the Ground begins to heat, or the Mist appears.

^w The State of Agriculture in this County in our Author's Time, seems to have been very different from what it is at present; for tho' the *Devonians* have been long famous for their good Husbandry, they have made many Improvements therein during the present Century, if we may depend on Tradition from our Forefathers with respect to the former Methods and Customs of Culture. Some of our Historians represent Agriculture as much improved, and in a flourishing State, before the Civil Wars in K. Charles the 1st's Time caus'd a general Devastation: And yet we find *Norden* in the 3d Edition of his Surveyor's Dialogue, publish'd in 1618, recommending the Practice of the
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For as it flakes abroad on the Surface like Lime, it may possibly have some Proportion of that Heat which Lime itself produces.--- But were the Farmer to lay his Marle on the Grass, (instead of burying it under-ground as soon as he digs it out,) and suffer it to remain there two or three Years, or more as his Convenience suits, 'till it has undergone a thorough Fermentation, -- he would be abundantly recompensed in his Crops of Grass, -- the abovementioned Evils avoided, -- and he having this Manure ready upon the Land for his Crops of Corn, would find it infinitely better for that Purpose, than it could possibly be by continuing his present Practice.]--- Amongst this fat Mould there are high Grounds call'd *Downs*, of no great Breadth, but running out in Length even to the Borders of *Somersetshire*, with many Points and Turnings, between which are begotten innumerable Valleys, large,

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Farmers near *Exeter*, in the Cultivation of French Furze, which they then sold to good Advantage to the *Exeter Bakers* as he calls them. This would be now thought rather a Piece of ill Husbandry; and the grubbing up the Furze, and converting the Brakes to Tillage Ground (unless the Soil be naturally too barren to be capable of Tillage), is deservedly esteem'd a more commendable Conduct in the Farmer, as not a little conducive to his own and the public Benefit. But whatever was the State of Agriculture during the Reigns of K. *James* the 1st and his Successor, it must have been greatly neglected during those intestine Comotions, which obliged all the able Men to serve in the Armies then opposing each other, and left none but a few weak Women and Children, assisted by such infirm old Men as were unfit to be Soldiers, to be employ'd in the Management of their Farms: And we may well account for the Deficiency of Skill in the succeeding Generation, with respect to the Cultivation of their Ground, when we consider what Instructors they had in their Youth,—how much the Country was depopulated by that devouring War,—and how little they had experienced the Advantages arising from a general Sale of their Corn and Cattle, when their sole Care had been to raise barely enough for their own Supply of Food and Clothing; it being deem'd lost Labour to provide more for the Market, than they imagined might escape the Ravages of the plundering Troopers and Foragers. In the Reign of K. *Charles* the 2d (as I have been assured by old People who remember'd the State of Husbandry in the last 10 or 12 Years of that Reign,) in many Parts of this County (the North-

ern Parts especially,) an Acre or two of Wheat was esteem'd a Rarity; Barley and Rye being then their most common Tillage, and such a Quantity of Oats as might then be sufficient for their Hogs and Geese, and perhaps sometimes for Exportation; the increas'd Consumption thereof by a greater Number of Draught Horses for Wheel-Carriages, as well as Saddle-Horses, being then unknown and unforeseen. In that Age however, that valuable *American* Root the *Potatoe* seems to have been first cultivated in *England*; being brought over from *Ireland*, after Sir *Walter Rawleigh* (one of our *Devonshire* Worthies,) had dropt a few near *Dublin*; which soon spread, and thriving in that Soil, attracted the Notice of the *Hibernians*, among whom they have long been the daily Bread of the poorer Sort: And 'tis happy for them that they have such a nourishing Root to keep them from starving; miserably oppress'd as they are by their Superiors, and being not suffered to manufacture their own Wool, which might keep them better employ'd and better fed, tho' perhaps not so strong and healthy as most of them are, in Spite of their Poverty and Lenten Diet.—But to return from *Ireland* to *Devon*. None in this Country have more industriously applied themselves to the Cultivation of this valuable Root than the Inhabitants of *Moretonbampfhead*, who have within these 60 or 80 Years converted their Furzy Downs into good Pasture and Tillage Ground, by grubbing up the Furze, affording a sufficient Manure of Lime and Dung, and then tilling it with *Potatoes*; which besides meliorating the Ground and fitting it for Corn, yield of themselves a profitable Return: After which, they take Two, and sometimes

large, fruitful, and full of Inhabitants; the Fertility of which Valleys is increased by the many Rivers that rise here-about, and of course pass through the *Combes* and lower Grounds, in their Progress to the Sea. ----- [Note, *Combe* is a *Saxon* Word signifying a Valley, and so understood by our *Devonians*; and] ‘*Downs* [so call’d from the *Saxon* Dun or dune, *Mons*, a Hill or mountainous Place,] alter their distinctive Names according to the several Parishes and Places to which they belong, [and from whence they commonly borrow them; but sometimes from other Circumstances, as *Black Down*, or perhaps rather *Bleak Down*, from its Exposure to the Winds, or the dark Colour it exhibits as view’d at a Distance:] And these Downs pouring down Rills into the Valleys, contribute not a little to fertilize them, as before observed.’

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times Three Crops of Corn without any further Manure, and then lay it down for some Time as Pasture: And their laudable Example has of late Years been follow’d by their Neighbours and others, who begin to be sensible of the Advantages attending it.

Our Tillage however, in many Parts of the County, begins to decline; since many of our Farmers have found greater Advantage in rearing Cattle, from the Tricks and Contrivances of the Graziers to enhance their Price, by driving them from Stage to Stage to the Metropolis; whilst the poor Labourers are half-starv’d for want of Bread, and of an adequate Increase of their Wages in Proportion to the high Prices of the Necessaries of Life, or the reduced Value of Money which occasions it. To prescribe Remedies for this, may be difficult; and perhaps some compulsive Law may become necessary, when the most prevailing Arguments will hardly convince an obstinate Farmer, that it is ultimately for his own Interest to promote the Good of the Publick; and to guard against a Scarcity of Grain, by an annual Tillage of a sufficient Quantity of his arable Land to answer that End. The Society for encouraging Arts and Manufactures, have indeed taken Agriculture under their particular Consideration, and many good Treatises have of late been publish’d on that Subject; which we may presume will have some Influence on our more judicious Farmers, and that their general Aversion to speculative Projects, will not hinder those Improvements which may yet be made in this, as well as other Counties.— But it being not consistent with my general Design to

expatiate more largely on Matters of this Nature, it may be sufficient to give some Account of the Nature and Produce of the Soil in different Parts of this County: And this I expected to find ready done to my Hands in some Observations which I remember’d to be drawn up by an *Exonian* at the Request of the late Mr. *Samuel Richardson*, and inserted by him in his Edition of the Tour through *Great-Britain* publish’d in 1742; but finding, on Examination, that the Author seems to have been mistaken, or at least liable to be misunderstood, in some Particulars, these may require Correction.

“The Western Part of the County bordering on *Cornwall*, viz. about *Briddestow*, *Okehampton*, *Holdsforth*, and Places further North, and all round the Skirts of *DARTMOOR*, as well as that large Forest itself, (he says) consists of a very coarse moory or fenny Soil, very barren in its Nature.” This, however true with respect to some of the Northern and Western Parts of this Tract, cannot be admitted to be so in general, or all round the Forest; for the Lands thereabout are so far from being naturally barren, that many Parts of *Dartmoor* itself, tho’ abounding with Bogs as well as Moorstone Rocks, want only to be inclosed and properly cultivated, by draining the boggy Parts, properly manuring others, and removing some of the Rocks, by the same Management and Methods of Husbandry as are taken in the inland and rocky Grounds near it, to render them of equal Value with the Generality of these: But this Writer condemns all these adjoining Grounds, as of equal Sterility with the Moor itself, and as such, wholly irreclaimable by Agriculture;

9 See *Tour thro’ Britain*, 3d Ed. P. 304, where those Places are named, but omitted in the last Edition.

Towards the *West* the Soil is more gravelly and sandy, even to *Haldon-Hills*, and thence to the Moors towards the *North*; which kind of Ground is notwithstanding in a great Measure fertile, especially where it may be water'd, and the Hand of the Husbandman helps to relieve it.

The *South* Part of *Devonshire* being somewhat rocky, the Soil is more thin; but then most of the Rocks here are a kind of Marble, which being burnt to Lime, and applied in dressing the Ground, renders it fruitful; and such Dressings are followed by Plenty of Corn, and a sweet nourishing Grass: Indeed the Value and Fertility of the Lands in this Part of the County are such, that I may call it the Garden of *Devonshire*; and 'although it be not quite so well accommodated with Timber and Wood as some *other* Parts, (for *Jam Seges est, ubi Quercus erat,*)' [yet as its Pasture and Tillage are more profitable

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Agriculture; with how much Truth and Justice let any experienced Farmer of *Moretonbampstead* or *Chagford* determine; who may indeed acknowledge the Nature of the Soil to be much the same in both, but not every-where naturally barren; being on the contrary, for the most Part capable of Cultivation tho' close to the Moor Wall, and as Experience shews, as well rewards the Husbandman's Labour, as many of those Lands which are apparently better situated, and to a superficial Observer seem much more valuable.—In some few Parts of the Tract he speaks of, it must be own'd, we find "a dwarf kind of Furze of little or no Value; in others, either Rushes or a coarse four kind of Pasturage, which the Cattle will not feed upon, and which therefore dries up and withers into a Sedge." But where these Furze-brakes, Rushes, &c. most abound, they are commonly intermixt with better Ground, or which might be better cultivated; so that they rather shew the Negligence, Sloth, or Ignorance of the Husbandman, than the badness of the Soil itself; allowing it to be, as in many Places it is, "a stiff Clay through which the Water cannot soak away." He adds, that this renders it very unhealthy to the Sheep there fed, which are of a small kind, and subjects them to the Rot, which in wet Seasons destroys them in great Numbers.—That wet and fenny Ground, where Sheep are confined to *Vales*, subjects them to the Rot, must be granted, whether the Soil be of the Clay-kind or not; but the *Dartmoor* Hills not only prevent that Complaint, but cure those Sheep that may have been infected with it before brought thither; and if the Grass here were, as he tells us, too sour for any Cattle to feed on, and the Sterility of the Ground incurable,

after exerting all that Industry for which *Devonshire* Husbandmen are deservedly famous,—or incapable of Improvement by any Compost yet discover'd,—no Sheep could then be depastured in such Grounds at all; and consequently no Danger of the Destruction of such great Numbers of them in the Rot, either by the sour Grass or the watery Clay. From his manner of Expression indeed, a Reader might infer, that this small kind of Sheep are more subject to the Rot than the larger kind; but if there be any Difference, the contrary is true, as the larger Sheep are generally kept in the most luxuriant Pasture, which renders them more liable to that Distemper; and he should have observ'd, that the Flesh of our small Moorland Sheep is by far the best-tasted Mutton, and may in that respect vie with the Mutton fed on *Banbury Downs*, &c. on which Account the *Okebampton* or *Ockington* Mutton, as vulgarly call'd, tho' common in other Parishes near *Dartmoor*, whose Sheep have their common feeding in that Moor, is much valued by our Connoisseurs in good Eating.

The Truth is, the Grounds about the Moor are not all alike; those in the *South* and *East* Parts thereof being better than in the *North* and *West* Parts, *viz.* than those about *Okebampton*, *Bridestow*, *Holdsworth*, &c. And indeed this Author afterwards cautions his Readers not to conclude from his Description "that the Lands in any Part of this County are all One and the same Kind. Downs, Fens, Rocks, and Wood-Grounds, (says he,) are interspers'd among the best Lands; as there are also some good Arable and Pasture, amongst the most desolate and barren" And what he here says of the County in general, is particularly

profitable to the Inhabitants, and they have, or may plant, sufficient Timber for their common Uses, as well as Wood for Fewel, -- its having less of the Forest, is not to be regretted.]

In the *North* and *West* Parts of this County, the Land is more lean and barren; except about Towns, where the Husbandman's Improvement hath forc'd Fertility, and in the Parts near the Sea, from whose Shore Sea-Sand is carry'd to better their Grounds, [and mixt with Dung becomes excellent Manure] both for Grain and Grass: But some other cold and clayey Grounds, are so churlish and unthankful to the Husbandman's Labour, as hardly to afford Rye and Oats; for Moors and Hills are untractable for Tillage: Only in some Places of the Inland, a Vein of red Soil appears, which is indeed accounted the most fertile; and whatever kinds of Grain are sown therein

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cularly applicable to the Grounds round the Skirts of *Dartmoor*, and some other Parts of the Tract he mentions; and if the Northern and Western Neighbourhood of the Moor be deficient in other respects, he admits of their breeding Black-Cattle, and those fine Oxen which are bought up by the *Somersetshire* Drovers, and in the flat feeding Lands between *Bridgewater* and *Wells*, fatten'd for *Smithfield* Market, where they are sold, and esteem'd the best Beef in the Kingdom. The most and best of these indeed, are bred about *South-Moulton* and other Northern Parts of this County; but there are also more Cattle rear'd for our own and other Markets, on and near *Dartmoor*, than formerly: For of late Years, by the Assistance of *Swilling* in the Spring of the Year, (that is burning dry and half-dead Grass there growing, and any Tufts of Furze that may come in their Way,) they fail not to have, from the Heat which the Ground has thereby acquired, and its Freedom from any other Herbage to draw off the Nutriment, a sufficient Quantity of fresh young Grass; by which they are enabled to depasture double the Number of Cattle on *Dartmoor* that they formerly could, before this Practice came into Vogue.

The subsequent Observations of this Author on the Nature of the Soil and its Productions in other Parts of Devonshire, being in general very just, and pertinent to our Purpose, the following Extracts from them may not be improper in this Place.

“ The Northern Parts of this County generally consist of a dry healthy Soil, especially about *Ilfordcombe*, *South-Moulton*, and all along the Verge of the Forest of *Exmoor*. These Downs are far from being a luxuriant Feeding, but are good Grazing for Sheep; and being well-dress'd

“ with Lime (which is brought over hither by “ Water from *Wales*), Dung, Sand and other “ Compost, manured by the indefatigable Labour “ of the Inhabitants, produce tolerable Crops of “ Corn. I say tolerable; for tho' they far exceed “ the Productions in *Dorset*, *Wilts*, *Hants*, &c. “ (where Sluggishness so far prevails as to leave “ Nature destitute of the least Human Assistance), “ the Fertility is by no Means comparable to that “ of the *Eastern* and *Middle* Parts of this County; “ in the former of which a rich Marle in some “ Parts, and a fertile sandy Soil in others, and “ in the latter, a fat, strong Soil of a deep red “ Colour, intermix'd with Veins of different “ kinds of Loam, produce great Crops of Corn, “ and Pease of the best kind, not to be excell'd in “ the whole Island. Neither doth it fall behind “ in Meadow-Ground and Pasturage, Clover, “ Eaver [that is, Rye-Grass], Trefoil Grass and “ Turnips; as is evident to a Person who goes “ through any of the Markets [in those Parts,] “ and beholds the fine well-fed Beef and Mutton “ with which they are plentifully stored.

“ About *Teignmouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Totness*, *Modbury*, *Plymouth*, *Ashburton*, and all those South “ Parts of the County which are called the “ *SOUTH-HAMS*, the Lands are generally of a “ different kind from any of the former; in most “ Places very good for Arable and Pasture, but “ especially for Cyder-Fruit [of which more here- “ after]. A great Part of this large Tract lies on “ a *Stratum* of Marble, which the Inhabitants “ break up, and burn into Lime; and therewith “ dress their Lands, to their very great Improve- “ ment: Neither is this all the Advantage they “ make of those Quarries; for in many of them

therein [with proper Manure] it seldom frustrates the Husband-man's Expectations.----- 'Again, where the Springs and Rills afford Opportunities of watering the Meadows and Pasture, they are thereby greatly improved: And such is the disposing Wisdom and Goodness of the Almighty, as to supply the Parts far distant from the Sea with [such a Share of] his bounteous Blessings' [as may compensate for the Inconveniencies of their Situation.] Indeed in some Parts of the *North* and *West* of this Shire, many possess Store of Acres, but little Quantity of good Land; but even these Parts, for their Number of Gentry and stout Men, may compare with any other.

Between the *North* and the *South HAMS*, (for these are the ancient Names) there lieth a Chain of Hills consisting of a blackish Earth, both rocky and heathy, [but its heathy as well as sedgey Grounds intermix'd with some good Pasture, and capable of Improvement,] call'd by a Name borrow'd [from the River *Dart* which rises therein, and from its coarse and moorish Ground,] *DARTMOOR*; [heretofore esteemed] richer in its Bowels than its Surface, yielding Tin, as well as Peat-Turf for Fuel; in cutting, drying, and saving which Turf, you would wonder to see how busy those who reside near it are, at the proper Season of the Year for that kind of Work. 'In this extensive Moor, the rocky Tops of the Hills, call'd *Torrs*, are in Winter often cover'd with white Caps; but in the Summer the bordering Neighbours bring great Herds of Cattle and Flocks of Sheep, to be depastured there' [during the Summer Months, *viz.* from May 'till October or November.]--- From these Hills, or rather Mountains, the Parents of many Rivers, the Land declineth both Ways toward the Northern and Southern Seas; witness the
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" is found Stone, which for its Hardness, Soundness, and beautiful Veinings, rivals the best Italian Marbles, and falls very little, if any thing short of them in Lustre. Great Quantities of this Stone are sent to *London*, where they are wrought up for the noblest Purposes. At other Places, on this South Coast, are Quarries of Slates for covering Houses, and these likewise of the best kind; which are not only fetch'd away by Land-Carriage, to the Distance of 10, 12, and 16 Miles, but great Quantities of them are sent Coastwise to all the Towns on the *British* Shore; and exported to *Holland, Flanders*, and other Places beyond the Sea. —

" At divers Places are found large Quantities of very good Oak-Timber, as well as Ash, Elm, Beech, &c. and such of it as grows in Places whence it can be conveyed, either by Land or Water Carriage, to *Plymouth* Dock, is there serv'd in for the Use of his Majesty's Navy.

" Coppice Wood is [or was] so very plenty, that altho' the Woollen Manufactures take off great Quantities in Charcoal, and yet greater Quantities are expended in common Firing (there being [little or] no Coal rais'd in this County), yet the Price is so low that the Lands where it thrives well, would not [before the Advancement of the Price of Lands within the last 20 Years] generally produce more than 5 s. per Acre, *communibus Annis*, [and at present perhaps not more than 7 s]. " The Lands in *Devonshire*, save only the Forest of *Dartmoor, Haldon-Hill*, and some Heaths, Moors, and coarse Downs of no very large Extent — are divided into small Inclosures; — and as these Inclosures are small, so are [or were] the Farms and Tenements in these Parts; ¹⁰ but of these small Farms, which are far from being so manifestly inconvenient as this Author supposes, I shall have Occasion to say more in a subsequent Note.

diverse Courses of those Rivers, some of which disburthen themselves in the *British* Ocean, and others, long wandering, seek the *Severn* Sea.

^c This Waste [for so *DARTMOOR* was once reputed to be] K. JOHN assigned [or rather continued it by his Reservation thereof] to be a *Forest*; and of its *then* Condition *William* of *Malsbury* might possibly have Reason to say, as he does, that *it was a barren Soil, and of little Use but for barbouring of wild and savage Beasts; hardly yielding any Corn but Oats and Pulse.* [But besides *Dartmoor*, and that small Part of *Exmoor* which lies within the Limits of this County, some other Parts thereof were subject to the *Forest-Laws* before the Reign of K. *John*; as appears by his Charter for disforesting them, confirm'd by *Inspeximus* in the 5th Year of his Son K. *Henry* the 3d, by which the whole County, except only the said two Moors, was disforested, and the Inhabitants for-ever freed from all-things appertaining to a *Forest*; he thereby granting them the Liberty of Tillage and of inclosing Parks, out of the Limits of the said Moors; and likewise of hunting, shooting with Bows, &c. --- also limiting and appointing the Sheriff's Torn or County Court to be held yearly at Michaelmas. The same] K. *Henry* the 3d, not only confirm'd

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x ☞ The Marks < > inclose those Parts of this Work which in *Curl's* Edition are transposed, or lopt off from his 1st Part, and inserted in his Second, or by Way of Addition to the former; but those which he has wholly omitted, are included between single inverted Comma's as mentioned under the Note *p*, in Page 12. See also the *Preface*.

y This Charter for the Disforesting of *Devonshire* (a Copy whereof I find in Mr. *Westcott's* View of *Devonshire*, in MS,) may deserve a Place here, and is as follows:

HENRICUS Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ & Aquitaniæ, Et Comes Andigaviæ, &c. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis Forestarum, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, & omnibus Ballivis & fidelibus suis, Salutem. Inspeximus chartam quam Dom. Johannes Pater noster fecerat omnibus hominibus de tota Devoniam in hæc verba:

Johannes D. G. Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, &c. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos deafforestasse totam Devoniam de omnibus quæ ad Forestam pertinent, usque ad Metas antiquas Regardorum de *Dartmoor* et *Exmoor*; Quæ Regarda fuerunt

tempore R. Edw.* 1. Ita quod tota Devoniam & homines in ea manentes, & Heredes eorum sint deafforestati, omnimodò, et quieti & soluti de nobis & Heredibus nostris in perpetuum, de omnibus quæ ad Forestam pertinent; Exceptis duabus Moris prænominate Dartmoor & Exmoor per prædictas Metas. Volumus & concedimus quod prædicti homines & heredes eorum habeant Consuetudines in Regardis Morarum illarum, sicut habere consueverunt tempore prædicti Henrici Regis faciend. inde ut consueverint. Et quod liceat eis qui volunt, extra prædictas Metas, asserare, parcas facere, omnimodas Venationes capere, Canes, Arcus & Sagittas, & alia omnimodò Arma habere, et Saltatoria facere, nisi in divisis prædictarum Morarum, ubi non poterant saltatoria vel bajæas facere. Et si Canes eorum excurrerent in Forestam nostram, volumus quod ipsi inde deducantur, (sicut & alii Barones & Milites, inde deducantur qui fuerunt de Foresta, et qui attaciati. alibi Forestæ nostræ.) Et volumus quod unam Turnam Vicecomitis teneri fiat per Annum in Comitatu Devoniam; et illam turnam teneri fiat post Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, ad inquirendum Placita Coronæ, et alia quæ ad Coronam pertinent, sine occasione alicui faciend. Et quod plures turnas non faciet, nisi ex Placitis

* So in 2 MSS of *Westcott*, but instead of *Edw.* it should doubtless be *Henrici*, as appears from the Words, — *tempore prædicti Henrici Regis* lower down in this same Charter: Besides, *Edward* the 1st was not prior to, but Successor of, K. *Henry* the 3d. and 'tis not likely that any *Regards*, or Boundaries of Forests, in the Time of any *Saxon King Edward*, are here refer'd to.

confirm'd his Father's Grant relative to *Dartmoor* and *Exmoor*, (of which latter I forbear to speak, as it lieth almost wholly in *Somerſetſhire*;) but alſo for the avoiding and preventing divers Inconveniencies, [by Treſpaſſes or otherwiſe,] fixed and determin'd the certain Bounds of *Dartmoor* by his Charter for the Perambulation thereof; a Copy of which Charter will be given in its proper Place, where I ſhall have Occaſion to treat more at large of this Foreſt.^z

As to the other Parts of the County, if once ſo craggy and full of Brakes and Briars, [as they are ſaid to have anciently been, and ſo barren as by ſome repreſented (perhaps on no better Authority than that of *Malmſbury*,) they have been ſince ſo very much changed for the better, that] by the Industry of Man, and God's Bleſſing withal, this County now produces Plenty of Corn, Fruits, Roots, Vegetables, &c. as well as Cattle, Fowl, Fiſh, and a Variety of other things 'neceſſary for the Support and Suſtenance of Man.'

'As to *Cattle*, -- no Part of the Kingdom is better ſupplied with Beaſts of all Sorts, whether for Profit or Pleaſure: Thoſe for *Pleaſure* however are much diminifh'd; many Parks having been long ſince diſparked, and converted from Pleaſure to Profit; from depaſturing of wild Beaſts, to the breeding, feeding, and fattening of Bullocks and Sheep, or to the Purpoſes of Huſbandry and Tillage.^z Our Flocks of Sheep indeed do not make that *Show* as thoſe elſewhere, becauſe the Incloſures hide them from a curſory View; yet the Cloathing Trade is perhaps no-where more briskly carried on; and

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Placitis Coronæ cum in Venire attachiend. Coronat. & propter Pacem aſſecurand. ita quod in Itinere illo nihil capiat ad opus ſuum. De perſonibus vero qui capti fuere, in Com. Devonix de quibus Vicecomes habeat poteſtatem eos replegiandi; et quorum repleg. Com. Dev. voluere ſuper ſe capere, volumus & concedimus quod per Conſilium eorum replegiantur, ita quod per vel occaſione Vicecom. alterius in Priſonâ non detineantur. Et ſi Vicecom. injuſtè tractet homines Devonix et inde convict. fuerit incidet in miſericordiam noſtram, et Nos de eo miſericordiam capiemus, et alium Vicecom. loco ejus ſubſtituemus, qui eos bene & legaliter tractabit. Teſt. Domino Rogero Day Epif. Galfrido Fil. Petri Com. Effex. Baldo. Aſmerel, Willielmo de Brait, Hugo de Menavil, Willielmo Brewer, Sim. de Pateſbill. Dat. per manum Rodolphi Ciceſt. elect. apud Winton. 18 Die Maij Anno Regni noſtri quinto.

^z The Benefits reſulting from this Conversion of Parks to Paſture and Arable Lands, as well to their Owners as the Public, will admit of no Diſpute; and as the Common Law reſtrains our Great Men from multiplying Parks without the Royal

Licence, there is the leſs Danger of any Injury to the Community by Reparkments: Indeed Laws may be evaded, and perhaps we are better ſecured from the Encroachments of *Diana* on the Precincts of *Ceres* and *Pan*, by the public-ſpirited and benevolent Diſpoſition of our preſent Gentry, and the prevailing Taſte for Improvements in Gardening and Agriculture, which are inconſiſtent with the Practices of the *Nimrods* of former Ages; of whom many, if left without legal Reſtraints, (when both Letters and Lands were leſs cultivated, and Hunting, unleſs when engaged in War, their chief Buſineſs,) might have been ready enough to imitate their tyrannical *Norman* Conqueror, in demolifhing Churches and depopulating Villages, to make Room for their kindred wild Beaſts: But in a leſs ferocious and more learnedly luxurious Age, we may hope there are but few, who cannot diſcern how little it is for their own Intereſt, to diminifh the Number and increaſe the Diſtreſſes of the induſtrious and laborious Poor, without whoſe Aſſiſtance they could neither have Bread for their Families nor Sauce to their Veniſon.

and if the feeding of other Beasts be not so much discern'd here, it is because the great Demands for Navigation, in these Western Parts, require a proportional Store for victualling our Ships; which are fully supplied from among ourselves by those of our own Breed. --- And as this County is well stored with young Beasts to be fatten'd for Slaughter, so it is also with small serviceable Horses: 'Tis true we have comparatively but few of those large beautiful Geldings which are met with elsewhere; but then our smaller Horses over-match them in other respects; being more hardy, and fitter to bear Burdens, [their common Labour, in a hilly Country like this, where Carts, &c. are not so manageable;] and on a Journey will hold out longer without tiring, as well in other Countries as here at home; whereas those which are brought hither from other Parts are quickly tired, and liable to be sooner lamed and unfit for Service.'

'And as we are not deficient in *Cattle*, we have no less Plenty of *Fowl*, both wild and tame; not only of the common kinds, but also of others brought from abroad; of which those of the same Species, by a Mixture of their Breed with our own, have better'd them both in Beauty and Taste.' ---- [Concerning our Plenty of *Fish*, I shall have occasion to speak further on.]

Of *Corn* we have [or might have, if our Grazing Farmers would follow the Example of their less selfish Predecessors, by continuing the usual Tillage,] a Plenty of all Sorts; as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Pulse, Vetches, &c. as well for the Navy and Exportation, as for the Sustenance of the Inhabitants.

Of *Trees*, this County hath the like Variety as other Places of this Kingdom; 'but partly by good Husbandry in cleansing the Ground, and partly by
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^a It has been already hinted, (See the Conclusion of Note 1, p. 14.) that a greater Quantity of *Oats* is now till'd in this County than formerly; the Number of Draught Horses occasioning a greater Demand for them, and consequently a higher Price; which of late Years has induced many of our Farmers to neglect the Tillage of Wheat, and instead thereof to cultivate that Grain, not only in such Lands as were formerly thought most proper for it, but also in those which used heretofore to be properly manured for Wheat and Barley, when after a Crop of each, the same Dressing of the Ground afforded a 3d Crop, *viz.* of Oats.—The ill Consequences that must ultimately attend their present Preference of Oats to other Grain are obvious: But without adding any Reflections of my own on this Practice, or asserting with the Author of the Essays on the State of the *British*

Empire just publish'd, that Oats are useless, impoverishing and exhausting the Ground more than any other Grain, (the Truth whereof will hardly be admitted, nor perhaps his Disallowance of it as Horse-fodder approv'd of;) what he says of Oatmeal as Food for the Poor may however deserve some Regard: "Oatmeal (says he) is not to be compared with Buck-Wheat, nor is it so good a Food as Potatoes; and as to its Utility in feeding Horses, it is only a Means of multiplying a Species of Cattle which alone may depopulate a Nation; and which are already attended with an exceeding bad Effect on *England*." He afterwards computes, that "the present Consumption of Oats in *England* and *Wales* is 400,000 Quarters more than that of Wheat:" — An amazing Quantity!

ill Husbandry in felling and felling, [but neglecting to plant] the Quantity of our Timber has been much reduced; the Want whereof has been and may hereafter be felt,^b [if more Care be not taken of its Propagation than for a Century past, in Places fittest for it; from which there might be a sufficient Supply, without applying the better Sorts of Pasture and Arable Land to such Purposes.]---- Our *Fruit-Trees* however have not been neglected; for of these we have great Choice, and of the best kinds, especially of Apples; [with which Fruit this County abounds, having few Farms without Orchards,] and [unless the Blossom of the Trees happens to fail, or to be hurt by Blights, &c.] such Quantities of Cyder are commonly made, that many Copy-holders may pay their Lord's Rent with their Cyder only;^c a Drink very useful for those that navigate long Voyages, since one Tun of Cyder will serve them instead of three of Beer, and is also found to be more wholesome in hot Climates.^d

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^b From the Recommendation and Encouragement of the Society of Arts, and the new Plantations of late Years in consequence thereof, we have Grounds to hope, that the Cause of this Complaint (which has continued from our Author's Time to the present) will be effectually removed.

^c That Copyholders who have Orchards, may generally pay their Lord's Rent with Cyder only, is not at-all to be wonder'd at; for the Rents reserv'd on Copyholds, seldom amount to more than a Shilling in the Pound of the gross yearly Value, but then the Fines for Renewals are the greater. At present, not only Copyholders, but sometimes *Rack-renters* who have extensive Orchards, and these in their Prime, may possibly in a very plentiful Year, raise Money by Sale of Cyder, to pay a considerable Part of the Rent of that Year: But a general Plenty must always diminish the Price; and this can't be expected every Year, nor from every Orchard; nor is there the like Plenty of good Cyder-Fruit in some other Parts of the County, as we have in and about *Alphington* near *Exeter*, and in that Southern Division of *Devonshire* which is commonly call'd the *South-Hams*, from whence great Quantities of Cyder are (if the Season prove favourable for the Fruit) annually sent to *London*; tho' 'tis said very little of it is drank there as such, and that little so sweeten'd and adulterated, that no *Devonian* could relish it; but is for the most Part sold to Wine-Merchants, who best know to what Purposes it may be applied.

^d But however famous this County hath been for its excellent Cyder, (which is allow'd to be of a more vigorous and high Spirit than the *Herefordshire* Cyder, and to have as good a Body, if not a better than common White-Wine; ¹¹) this *Devonian* Wine has been (perhaps too hastily) condemn'd, as being productive of the Gout; and also of what some call the *Devonshire-Colic*; and some late Experiments have given Rise to an Opinion, that our Cyder occasions the latter, by being impregnated with the Lead of the Fats in our Cyder-Presses: But this Opinion, tho' adopted by Persons of unquestionable Learning and Judgment, has been disputed by others, as being inconsistent with evident Facts; since it appears that not half of our Cyder-Fats are cover'd with Lead, in *Alphington* at least, on the Produce whereof the Experiments were said to be made; and if they were all really Leaded, 'tis imagin'd they could have little or no Effect on the Cyder in its running off from them, which afterwards purges itself from all adventitious Matter in its Fermentation.—It has also been alledg'd, that the Lead Shot used in cleaning Bottles, and accidentally left in some, might occasion the Result of the Experiments on which the above-mentioned Opinion is grounded.—But how subject soever our *Devonians* may be to the Gout or the Colic, either or both of which, may be sometimes brought on by a poor rough & hungry Cyder, or by such as is made of unripe Fruit, or what we call *Grafs-Fruit*, (the Quantity whereof is but little,

Of *Herbs* likewise, both of the Garden and Field, this County hath as great Abundance, and as many Varieties, as any other; [the Description of which must be left to the Botanists, and others who can distinguish those that are either edible or medicinal, from such as are poisonous or hurtful to Men or Cattle. The Cattle indeed, (to use the Words of our *British Bard*,) are taught by Instinct to shun their Poison, and to choose their Food; but 'tis certain they thrive better in some kinds of Pasture than others; and that the different kinds of Herbage on which they feed, accordingly vary the Taste of their Flesh, as well as of the Butter and Cheese made from their Milk: And tho' we have in general as good Pasture for all Sorts of Cattle in *Devonshire* as in other Counties, yet whether it be owing to the Quality of the Herbage, or the Nature of the Soil, or both, we cannot boast of having much good *Cheese* in this County, except about *Membury* near the Borders of *Dorset* and *Somersetshire*; nor can it be mended, according to the common Opinion, even when the same Methods are taken in making it as there; tho' some will have it, that the same Management would produce as good *Cheese* as any that comes from thence. But however this be, our *Butter* is very good; and being made with clouted Cream, will keep fresh and good much longer, and bear potting better than any other: Indeed those who are not used to it, think it rather too salt, and fancy it tastes of the Smoke; as it really does, when any smoky Stick of Wood happens to be among

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tle, compared with that of our saleable Cyder, and is mostly drank by our labouring People instead of Small-Beer;) yet it has been asserted, with an Appeal to Experience & strict Examination, that there are as many Gouty Persons in this County who never drink Cyder, as amongst those who make it their constant Beverage: And the like has been affirmed by some of the Faculty of their colical Patients; from whence we might infer, that the supposed Prevalence of both these Maladies in *Devon*, must arise from some other Cause. However it be, it is no proper Subject of Enquiry here; and is only hinted at, to obviate any Doubts, or mistaken Notions, relating to the wholesomeness of the *Devonshire* Cyder in general.

Of the Herbs which are either more plentiful here, or not so common in other Counties, the following are taken notice of, in the Catalogue communicated by Mr. Ray to the Publishers of *Bp. Gibson's Cambden*,¹² viz.

Small round-leav'd creeping Bastard-Chickweed, frequent on watery Banks.

Marsh round-leav'd St. Peter's-wort, on moist boggy Grounds, and about shallow Pools of Water.

Ivy-leav'd Bell-flower, in the like moist Places.

Common *Eryngium*, on the Rock, going down to the Ferry from *Plymouth* to *Cornwall*.

Small Sea Rush-grass, in the wet Grounds near *Plymouth*.

Small Sea-Rush, in *Braunton-Boroughs*.

Turkey's Feather, on the Rocks near *Exmouth*, plentifully.

Balm-leav'd Archangel, or Bastard-Balm, in many Woods in this County, and particularly in Mr. *Champernowne's* Wood at *Dartington* near *Totnes*; where also grows that kind of Madder denominated *Rubia major*.¹³

Rubia sylvestris, or wild Madder, on the Rocks near *Bideford* Bridge.

To these, the Author of the *Magna Britannia* adds, Alkanet, in several Places; and Pepperwort or Dittander, near *Exeter*.¹⁴

¹² *Gibson's Cambd.* Edit. 1695. P. 42.

¹³ *Ray's Select Remains*, P. 296.

¹⁴ *Mag. Br.* Vol. 1. P. 496.

among the Fewel with which the Milk is heated (or *scalded*, as we speak,) to produce the Cream; ^f but to avoid this there is a Method of heating it with Charcoal on a Stove, which effectually prevents any smoky Taste. This Cream is so delicious, that nothing of the kind can equal it; far exceeding the raw Cream of other Counties, and infinitely preferable to that Mixture of Milk and Flour which is used instead of it in *London* and elsewhere to cream their Tarts, &c. And when made into Butter, the Butter-milk it produces is no less rich and delicious; very nourishing, and in some Cases deem'd medicinal, particularly in consumptive Cases and other Disorders of the Lungs; whereas that which comes from the Raw-cream Butter of other Counties, is little better than Whey, and (if I am not misinform'd) is commonly given to the Hogs.----- Of the Milk thus scalded, after its Cream is taken off, there is made an inferior Sort of Cheese; not so much for the Market, as for the Use of the Farmer's own Servants and Labourers: This poor Cheese is however the most common; for the Milk being for the most Part scalded, for the sake of the Cream and Butter, and all that is not sold to the Poor, &c. reserv'd for Cheese, there is comparatively but very little made of that better Sort, which we call Raw-milk Cheese, as being made of unscalded Milk whose Cream has not been skimm'd off; and

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^f Dr. Hales in the Philosophical Transactions (for 1755, Part I.) ¹⁵ having described the *Devonshire* Method of scalding Milk for Cream, somewhat imperfectly, it may not be amiss (for the sake of our Readers in other Counties who are unacquainted therewith,) to insert a more correct Account of it here.—The Milk Pans in our larger Dairies are generally of Brass, their Breadth of about 3 Times their Depth, and will hold from 3 to 5 Gallons; which kind of Pan should never be scour'd but only kept clean by washing, to prevent the ill Effects of the mineral Acid in the Copper; to avoid which they should also be tinn'd, as they sometimes are. To these however (after all these Precautions) the Earthen Pans are preferable; but less used, as they seldom contain more than 2 or 3 Gallons: They are broad & shallow like the former, but the upper Part wider than the Bottom; and *Note*, a new *Earthen* Pan, (or an *old* one if it has been applied to other Uses,) will not answer this Purpose, 'till Milk has been heated in it twice or thrice; but will produce Froth and Bubbles instead of Cream, and give the Milk an ill Taste.—To procure the Cream, each Pan of Milk is set on a triangular Trivet, or *Brandize* as here call'd,

(meaning *Brandirons*,) fitted for that Purpose; and such a Fire made under it with dry Wood, as to give the Milk, gently and gradually, a *scalding*, but not a *boiling* Heat, which would so disturb the Cream, as that the Milk would not throw up, but retain the most Part of it, affording only a thin filmy Cream unfit for Butter; and the Milk itself after being thus boil'd, will not have the usual Effect from the Runnet in producing Cheese, tho' it be better in other respects, as having retain'd much of its Cream. As soon as it is so hot as to dimple or throw up very small Bubbles, it is taken off the Fire, and carried to the Dairy or Milk-House, and set on the Floor or in some other cool Place, from 12 to 18 or 20 Hours, or even longer in hot Weather, but in very cold Weather 12 may be sufficient; after which, the Cream is skimm'd off, to be made into Butter, or for other Uses.

Note, It appears from the same Dr. Hales's Experiments, that this Method of scalding the Milk will take off much of the ill Taste occasioned by the Food of the Cows, either from Turnips, Cabbages, or Autumnal Leaves; even without the Method of Ventilation which he prescribes, but with it will be perfectly cured.¹⁶

¹⁵ Phil. Transf. Vol. 49. P. 342. ¹⁶ Ibid. P. 340.

even this falls far short either of the *Bridgewater* or *Glocester* Cheese, with which it is not to be compared. There is also a middle Sort, which we call Skim-milk Cheese, because made of raw Milk whose creamy Head has been skimm'd off; but of this, very little is made in this County; that which we have of this kind, being for the most Part brought hither from *Somerset* and *Dorset*, and their neighbouring Counties.]

In this County also are found, and digged out of the Bowels of the Earth, divers rich Minerals; for we have Mines of Tin,^g Lead, Iron, and other Metals; and in following the Veins of Tin some have lighted on Silver, contrary to the Supposition of *Cicero*, who denied that there was any such Metal to be found in *Britain*: ‘And where these Metals are wanting, we have scarce any Place so barren as not to yield some other useful Commodity; as divers kinds of Stone, for building or other Uses; particularly Quarries of Slate for covering Houses were discovered in the 16th Century or soon after, and still continue to be wrought;’^h [and even the Moss of the *Dartmoor* Rocks has lately been found very useful to the Dyers, in heightening a particular Colour, for which they formerly had Ingredients from abroad; of which more in its proper Place.] Coals also [not long before our Author's Time] had been digged for the Supply of Fewel, and for burning of Lime-stones; of which last this County is not destitute, tho' it be not sufficient to answer the great Demand for it, or too far distant from some Parts where it would be very useful, for manuring and improving the Land.' [But it may be presumed that the then Adventurers in *Coal-Works* were ultimately as much disappointed in their Expectations, as those who have in our Days engaged in the same

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g Concerning the *Tin-Mines*, and the Laws of the Stannaries in this County, see farther on.

h Our Author's Words are, — “And of late Days Quarries of Slate are found out, &c.”—from whence we may conclude, that the Discovery of such Quarries in this County, must have been in, or not long before his Time: Indeed we find⁽¹⁷⁾ the *EXETER Helliers* (by which Word we now mean *Slaters*) were incorporated with the *Coopers* in 1566; but 'tis probable that the then *Helliers* were such as cover'd Roofs with Shingles of *Wood* only, which might occasion their Connection with the *Coopers*, tho' their present Business be that of *Slaters* and *Plasterers*.—But at whatever Time these Slate-Quarries were first discover'd, they still continue to be wrought to good Advantage; as before observ'd in the *Additions* under Page 21.

Mr. *Westcot* also, among the many Quarries of good Stone for Building which are met with in

this County, particularly mentions Two in *Berry Pomeroy*, each of them producing, if not a perfect *Porphyry*, a Stone which equals it in Beauty: The one of a dunnish murry Colour diaper'd with Blue and Green, and having also running Veins of White: The other of a Marble Dye, intermix'd with a beautiful variegated White; of which some rising 3 or 4 Feet in Length, and of a proportional Breadth and Thickness, made excellent Columns and Pilasters in Buildings, to which Purpose they were applied.—He also takes Notice of a Quarry of natural *Touchstone*, of which some Slabs arise 9 Feet in length, and at least a Foot thick; which Quarry he says is on the *West* of the River *Dart*, but mentions not the particular Place.¹⁸—I have seen many Bits of *Touchstone* on the Strand at *Teignmouth*, and was inform'd by a Goldsmith who tried one of them, that it answer'd its Purpose in the Trial of Gold.

¹⁷ *Isacke's Memorials*, p. 66.

¹⁸ *Westcot* in MS. Lib. 1. c. 14.

same laudable tho' unsuccessful Attempts; there being at present no Coals rais'd in this County, except a particular Sort at *Bovey-Tracey*, like that which the *Germans* call *Lignum fossile*, which is now used in burning of Lime-kilns in that Neighbourhood, and is distinguish'd by the Name of *Bovey-Coal*.---- Among our subterraneous Treasures] the miraculous Loadstone is also found;ⁱ which, tho' not so rich as Silver, is more necessary to Sailors; ' who without the Assistance thereof, [or some artificial Magnet in its stead,] to touch their Needle and give it its due Polarity,^k can have no sure Guide in long Voyages, nor indeed in any out of Sight of the Coast. This wonderful Stone, tho' met with in divers other Parts of the World, [and

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i What *Loadstones* had been discover'd in this County before our Author wrote, he no where informs us, except by just mentioning their being found at *Brent*, when he comes to describe that Place; but in 1667, the Rev. Dr. *Edw. Cotton*, Archdeacon of *Cornwall*, sent a large one to the Royal Society, as mentioned in the *Philosophical Transactions*¹⁹, N^o. 23, which had been dug out of the Ground here in *Devonshire*, and weighed 60 Pounds. This natural Magnet, tho' it would take up no great Weight of Iron, would move a Needle about 9 Feet distant from it; but a Part of it being broken off, its Attraction extended not beyond 7 Feet, unless both Parts were reunited: This I presume was when it was unarm'd; for tho' large Magnets take up less Weight, in Proportion to their own, than smaller Ones, yet had this been arm'd, or capp'd with Iron or Steel, its Force would have been much augmented; of which future Trials were then promis'd, and perhaps may appear in some of the Transactions which I have not seen; but the Effects of such Armour are now well known.— In what Part of *Devonshire* this remarkable Loadstone was dug up, (whether at *Brent* or elsewhere) is not said, nor can I yet learn, after all my Enquiries concerning it; except what may be gather'd from the Abridgment of the Transactions by *Lowthorp*, in which he adds to that of N^o. 23, the following Extract from *Phil. Col.* n. 1. p. 8. by Mr. *J. Beaumont*:

“ I can assure you (says he) that those Courses, “ Veins, or Loads, where Loadstones are found “ in the lower Parts of *Devonshire* ” — [by which I suppose he means the *Western* Parts of the County, as farthest distant from *London*, and so in *London*-Language farthest down the Country] — “ either “ as they lie sparingly here and there amongst “ Iron Ore, or as they lie in considerable Bodies “ with it, do all generally run East and West; “ which is contrary to the Imagination of those

“ who have thought that the Loadstone gave a “ Northerly Direction, because its natural Positi- “ on in its Mine was (as they fancied) North and “ South.”²⁰

Although our Author in his Account of *Brent*, takes Notice that the Loadstone had been found there, he mentions not in what Quantities; but Mr. *Westcot* mentions a Mine, or rather Quarry of Loadstones there,²¹ of which I may possibly be enabled to give a better Account, when I come to that Place in the Course of the following Survey; however, it may not be amiss to add an Observation of his here, *viz.* that these *Brent* Magnets were in his Time not much in Request; and that those brought from the *Persian* Gulf near *Ormus* were said much to exceed them in their magnetic Virtue: But this Opinion might be owing to the Ignorance of those who tried them; the Nature and Qualities of the Magnet being now much better known than when Mr. *Westcot* wrote, tho' we are still less acquainted with the Cause than the Effects of Magnetism: Or perhaps, because Things far-fetch'd and dear-bought were always deem'd fittest for *Ladies*, some *Virtuosi* equally capricious in their Choice, might fancy *foreign* Loadstones to be fittest for the Use of *Sailors*; without making a thorough Trial of the Virtue of those found here at home. This however, is now of little Consequence, since the Discoveries of the present Age (and originally by a Native of this County, as will be shewn in its Place,) have taught us to supply the want of the Loadstone, by communicating Magnetism to Bars of Steel.

k Our Author's Words here are, — “ for it directs the Needle of the Sailor's Compass to the *North*, being but touched therewith; ” and indeed when he wrote, it had little Deviation from it, and that little was then rather *Easterly*, than *Westerly* as at present: But it is now well known that the very

Variation

¹⁹ *Ph. Tr.* Vol. 2. p. 423.

²⁰ *Lowthorp's* Abridgm. Vol. 2. c. 4. p. 601.

²¹ *Westc.* in MS. Lib. 1. c. 14.

[and its attractive Power, tho' not its Polarity, known to the Ancients,] has not been found in this Kingdom 'till since the 16th Century. Its Virtue is best preserv'd by laying it in Cinders of Iron, [or rather filings of Steel.] Among its other Virtues, *Pliny* would have it to be a Cure for rheumatic Eyes.¹

This Province is well-water'd, having so many clear *Rivers*,^m with their tributary Brooks and Rivulets, as in this respect to be exceeded by none; and

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Variation (as 'tis call'd) of the Magnetic Needle, is itself continually varying, both with respect to Time and Place; being different in different Places at the same Time, and at different Times in the same Place; and tho' it was formerly *Easterly*, the Needle has long since passed the North Point, and in this Part of the World now declines many Degrees to the *West* thereof. The Variation here at *Exeter* and in its Neighbourhood is at present, (*viz.* in *November 1772*,) no less than 22 Degrees and 3 Quarters *Westerly*, as I have found by accurate Observations; so that *here*, the Needle, at this Time, points nearly *North-North-West*, and this its Variation or Declination is continually increasing, (perhaps more regularly than is generally supposed,) at the Rate of about One Degree, or a very Trifle more, in 6 Years; as is evident from a Comparison of the present with the former Observations made at *Exeter* for more than 50 Years past: For in 1718, a judicious Observer found it to be here 13° 20' *Westerly*; on the 20th of May 1762, I found it increas'd to 21 Degrees; and now to at least 22½ as above; so that in 1780, we may expect it to become full 24 Degrees.— This Hint, 'tis presumed, will not be deem'd impertinent in a Work of this kind; and may not be unacceptable to some Readers, whose Business may occasionally require the Use of the Magnetic Needle, in these Western Parts; or whose Curiosity may prompt them to compare these, with future Observations of their own.

1 Had *Pliny* known the Polarity of the Loadstone, and its Uses in Navigation, (of the Discovery whereof we have no Account earlier than A. D. 1180, nor of its Use at Sea till 1260,) he would probably have overlook'd its supposed Virtue in curing rheumatic Eyes, for which few of his Readers will now give him Credit; And yet some Moderns have recommended the Touch of a Magnet, as giving Ease in the Tooth-ach; and the carrying it about one (in the Pocket or otherwise), as a Preservative against the Gout: An easy Remedy, and well worth our Attention, had we sufficient Authority to add, *Probatum est*.

^m The principal *Rivers* of this County are, the *Ex*, the *Teign*, the *Dart*, the *Taw*, and the *Touridge*.— The *Ex* indeed rises in that Part of *EXMOOR* which lies in the County of *Somerset*, but soon enters this County, and in its Course unites with the *Culm* and the *Creedy*; of which the former has its Rise also in *Somersetshire*, which likewise claims the *Otter*, as it Offspring, as well as the *Yartey* which falls into the River *Ax*; but the *Ax* itself rises at a Farm call'd *Ax-knoller*, within the Parish of *Beaminster* in *Dorsetshire*. But tho' these have their respective Sources a little beyond the Boundary of *DEVON*, they all take their Course through it to the *British* Channel, as well as the *Ex*; which last, being thus increased by its Junction with the *Culm* and the *Creedy* as above, proceeds to *EXETER*; and having widen'd its Bed to receive the *Clyff* which comes slowly to partake of it, a little below *Topsham*, forms an *Æstuary* which extends from thence to *Exmouth*, where it discharges itself into the Sea.— The Rivers *Dart*, *Teign*, *Taw*, and both Branches of the *Ock* alias *Ockment*, as well as the *Tavy* and *Lyd*, descend from the Forest of *DARTMOOR*; of which the two first, as also the *Plym* (another Stream emitted from the Skirts of the same Forest,) take their Courses to the *Southern* Sea or *British* Channel; but the *Taw* and the *Ock* direct theirs *Northward*, and the latter joining the *Touridge* (or *Torridge*,) proceeds as well as the former, to the *Severn* Sea.— The *Tavy* and the *Lyd* help to swell the stately Stream of the *Tamar*, which rises near the same Place with the *Touridge*, in the North-West Part of this County bordering on *Cornwall*, but they take different Courses; for the *Touridge* after some Progress South-easterly, bends itself about to the Northward, and after some doublings and turnings, rambles North-westward with many a wanton Meander, 'till it at length discharges itself into the *Severn*; but the *Tamar* taking a Southerly Course, after having receiv'd the *Lyd* and the *Tavy* before mentioned, proceeds to meet the *Plym*; with which joining its Waters in *Plymouth-Sound*, they both pay their Tribute to the Ocean.—As
these

and these necessarily requiring a proportional Number of *Bridges*, the Observation of some Authors that no Kingdom hath more Bridges than *England*, may be particularly applied to *this* County in comparison with others: Their Number has been formerly computed to be 166, [and so it stands in all the MSS of our Author's Survey; but whenever this Computation was made, it probably fell short of the real Number, and I rather think the Figure in the Place of Hundreds was 2, and mistaken for 1 by some Copyist, on which Supposition the computed Number referr'd to, was 266; yet even this falls far short of the *present* Number of our Bridges: For those which are kept in Repair at the Expence of the County at large, appear from the Lists of them deliver'd in by the Surveyors to the Justices, at a Quarter Sessions in 1757, to be no less than 242; ^a in which none of the

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these principal Rivers receive many smaller ones, besides those above-named, to particularize them all, & the numberless Brooks & Torrents by which they are augmented in their Progress, (many of which have no well-known Names to distinguish

them,) would be a vain Attempt: Let it suffice to subjoin the following Alphabetical List of about 100 of them, whose Names are best known; wherein those of the most Note are distinguish'd from the rest by a different Character.

<i>Alpbington-Brook</i>	<i>Erme, see Arms</i>	<i>Ock or Ockment</i>	<i>Vorder, See Forder</i>
<i>Arme or Erme</i>	EX or EXE	<i>Oldye alias Shobrook-Lake</i>	<i>Uton or Yewton-Brook, properly Yew or Yeaw</i>
<i>Arey</i>	<i>Forder or Forda</i>	<i>Otbrook</i>	<i>Waldon [or Ligby 2^d]</i>
<i>Aven, Avon or Awms</i>	<i>Fordton water</i>	<i>Otter or Awtra</i>	<i>Walkham</i>
<i>Awtre, See Otter</i>	<i>Frogmore</i>	<i>Plym</i>	<i>Wallabrook</i>
<i>Ax</i>	<i>Glaze</i>	<i>Priaton</i>	<i>Washburn, 2 Rivers so call'd</i>
<i>Bathern</i>	<i>Goutford</i>	<i>Ratborn-Brook</i>	<i>Wellabrook (East)</i>
<i>Bovy</i>	<i>Grindle</i>	<i>Redford</i>	<i>Wellabrook (West)</i>
<i>Bramble-Brook</i>	<i>Harburn</i>	<i>Redlake</i>	<i>Wever</i>
<i>Bray</i>	<i>Hayne</i>	<i>Shobrook-Lake, See Oldye</i>	<i>Wick-River, [or Yamer, 2^d]</i>
<i>Burn or Bourn</i>	<i>Hokwell-Brook</i>	<i>Sidde or Syd</i>	<i>Wishford</i>
<i>Cary or Car</i>	<i>Katerbrook</i>	<i>Sig-Brook</i>	<i>Womburn</i>
<i>Cherry-Brook</i>	<i>Ken</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Wone or Wonsford-Brook</i>
<i>Claw</i>	<i>Lenmon</i>	<i>Smallbrook</i>	<i>Wotebrook</i>
<i>Clyft</i>	<i>Lewer</i>	<i>Stircambe or Sturcombe</i>	<i>Wrey</i>
<i>Coley or Colly</i>	<i>Loman, olim Suning</i>	<i>Store or Stour</i>	<i>Wrixel</i>
<i>Creedy</i>	<i>Longbrook</i>	<i>Tale</i>	<i>Yalm or Yealm</i>
<i>Culm</i>	<i>Ludbrook</i>	<i>Tamar</i>	<i>Yartey</i>
<i>Dalk or Dalch</i>	<i>Lumburn</i>	<i>Tame</i>	<i>Yamer, See Wick</i>
<i>DART, and 2 or 3 smaller Rivers of that Name</i>	<i>Lyd</i>	<i>Tavy</i>	<i>Yew or Uton-Brook, See Uton</i>
<i>Deanburn</i>	<i>Lyff or Liff</i>	<i>TAW</i>	<i>Ye or Yeaw, several Rivers of that Name</i>
<i>Deer</i>	<i>Lyn</i>	<i>TEIGN, vulg. Ting</i>	
<i>Derle</i>	<i>Marles</i>	<i>Tbrusbel</i>	
<i>Dowrich-Brook</i>	<i>Matford-Brook</i>	<i>Tinny or Tenny</i>	
<i>Dryfield-Ford</i>	<i>Meavy</i>	<i>TOURIDGE or Torridge</i>	
<i>Dunbrook</i>	<i>Moule or Mole</i>	<i>Uford or Yewford</i>	
	<i>Nadder-Water</i>	<i>Ug-Brook</i>	

^a For the Result of the Lists of County-Bridges in 1757, I am obliged to Mr. *William Williams* of *Exeter*, the then Treasurer for the County; and for an Account of many of those in the other Hundreds, to Mr. *Henry Venn* of *Chulmleigh*, who having been near 20 Years Surveyor of the Coun-

ty-Bridges in the *Northern* Division, was also well acquainted with most of the others in those Parts; and to be the more certain in the Estimate of the rest, the whole has been compared with the Number inserted in Mr. *Dona's* Map.

the Bridges in the Hundreds of *Braunton, Fremington, Hartland, Shebbear, Sherwill, South-Moulton, Tiverton, Winkleigh, or Witheridge*, were included, tho' these contain above 50 more. To these many others, in the other Hundreds, are to be added, to which no Part of the general County-Rate is applied, but their Expence defray'd either by the particular Hundreds or Parishes to which they respectively belong, or by the Aid of Donations or Produce of Lands appropriated to that Purpose, or otherwise chargeable on the Owners of particular Estates: To all which, the Number of Bridges erected in divers Places by the Commissioners for Turnpikes since their Introduction into this County (which are not a few), are likewise to be added; and when these, with the former, are all taken into the Account, the whole Number will amount to not less than 500, exclusive of common Foot-Bridges over Rivulets, which are here disregarded.]

And as this County abounds in *Rivers* [and is thereby well supplied with fresh-water *Fish*,] so it is also accommodated with several convenient Ports and Havens or Harbours, [as well on the *North*, where it is wash'd by the *Severn*, as on the *South* and *South-East*, where the *British* Channel bounds at least one-third of its Circuit; several of our Rivers, as the *Ex*, the *Teign*, the *Dart*, the *Taw*, and the *Towridge*, as well as the *Tamar* which separates this County from *Cornwall*, being navigable a considerable way up from their Mouths or Openings, to the manifold Utility and Advantage of the Inhabitants, of whatever Profession,] who are hence also plentifully supplied with *Salt-water Fish* of all Sorts; among which [our Salmon is much valued; but] the Herring and Pilchard have been heretofore esteem'd the most beneficial, both at-home and abroad; as being a valuable Article of Traffick & Commerce with foreign Nations, whence other Commodities for Home-Consumption were obtain'd in Exchange. [But whatever Advantage the Merchant doth, or might formerly derive from these, our Plenty and Variety of Fish^o is no less beneficial to the Inhabitants in general, and in the maritime

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o Of the different Sorts of Fish to be met with in our Markets, Mr. *Westcot* gives an Alphabetical List; of which the following Transcript, with the Addition of a few omitted by him, may not be unacceptable here.

Alewives	Colfish	Gobions	Kite	Minnows or	Pipers	Scate	Stock-fish
Anchovies	Conger	Gravelings	Lamprey	Minnies	Plaife	Scollups	Sturgeon
Bafs	Crab	Gudgeon	Limpets	Mullet	Pollock	Seal	Sur-Mullet
Blinds or Bib	Cree	Guilthead	Ling	Mufcles	Porpoife	Sea Trout	Tench
Bream	Crevice	Gurnard	Loaches	Newland-fish	Prawns	Shad	Thornback
Buckels	Dabb	Haberdine	Lobsters	Oysters	Ray or Ree	Sharplings	Trout
Buckhorn	Dace	Haddock	Lump or Sea-	Peal	Roach	Shott	Tubdure
Bulheads	Dog-fish	Hake	Owl	Pennicot	Rocket	Shrimps	Tunny
Carp	Dory	Herring	Mackrell	Perch	Salmon	Smelt	Turbot
Chubb	Eels	Holybut	Mary-Sole	Pike	Salmon-Peal	Sole	Whelks
Cockles	Flookes	Hound-fish	Millers	Pilchard	Sand-Eels	Sparlings	Whiting
Cod	Flounders	Houfewife	Millwill	Pingers	Scad	Sprats	Wrinkles

time Parts of the County much alleviate the Distresses of the Poor; who have the Advantage of obtaining them fresh and good at a cheap Rate, whilst the better Sort of People in the inland Counties are glad to have them at almost any Price, stale as they must be before brought thither: And since Mr. *Blake's* Regulation, which however it might fail of Success in other respects, taught our Western Fishermen to construct Boats for fishing much farther out into the Sea than they had before been accusom'd to do, the Quantity of Fish in our Markets has been much increas'd, to the great Benefit both of the Fishmongers and the Publick; from whom he is more intitled to a thankful Acknowledgment of their Obligations to him, than is generally imagined; such Services being soon forgot, even by those who are most interested in them; and 'tis well if their public-spirited Benefactor escapes that Censure, which is too commonly the Lot of those who least deserve it.

To the foregoing Account of our *Rivers* and their Produce, some Particulars might be added relative to Chalybeate and other mineral Waters, or medicinal Springs, of which we have some in this County, as at *Lamerton, Lifton, Swimbridge, Tavystoke*, and other Places; but these will come more properly to be taken Notice of elsewhere.]

' Upon the whole, so conveniently is this County situated, and so well supplied with the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, that nothing is wanting which either Sea or Land can produce, for the Welfare, Sustenance, or Safety of its People: ' [And to this we may add, what might naturally be expected from these Advantages, and has been accordingly remark'd by Topographical Writers, that it is so full of Great Towns, and those Towns so full of People, and those People so fully employ'd in useful and profitable Trades, that -- if we except *London* and its Neighbourhood, -- (and perhaps the Towns of *Birmingham* and *Manchester*) -- it cannot in these respects be any-where equal'd in *England*.]

E

After

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p To this Paragraph our Author subjoins an Admonition to his Countrymen and the Nation in general, ' to be thankful to the Almighty for the great Blessings he hath bountifully bestow'd upon them; and to apply them so, as to be conducive to the Benefit of each other, and to that of the Church and State; lest the Abuse of them should provoke the Giver to withdraw them from us, and confer them on a Nation more worthy of them.' — That such an Exhortation as this, should be rejected by *Curll*, as antiquated Stuff, unfit for a Book of his Publication, is not to be wonder'd at; but why he should omit the Lines here retained,

(tho' he had them in Mr. *Prince's* MS,) relating to the Advantages arising from the Situation and Produce of this Country, I cannot guess; since Nature has no more denied her Favours, nor is her Benediction, in the concluding Verses of an old Poet on the Situation of *Britain*, less, but rather more applicable to this, than to most other Parts of the Island:

" *Quicquid amat Luxus, quicquid desiderat Ufus,*
" *Ex te proveniet, vel aliunde tibi.*"

Whate'er can furnish Luxury or Use,
Thy Sea shall bring thee, or thy Land produce. 22

22 *Gibson's Cambd.* p. 38.—*Mag. Br.* V. 1. p. 4.

After this Account of the happy Situation and plentiful Produce of this County of *DEVON*, it next becomes requisite that something should be spoken of its *Inhabitants*, as well ancient as present. --- The original *Inhabitants* were those *Britons* whom *Ptolemy* call'd *Danmonii*,^q who [have been represented as a brave and warlike Race, haughty of Heart, prodigal of Life, constant in Affection, courteous to Strangers, and greedy of Glory and Honour.²³]-- That they were a civil and courteous People in those barbarous Times, we have the Testimony of *Diodorus Siculus*; [and the same *Diodorus* represents them as patient in Hunger and Fatigue, temperate in their Diet, living on Barks and Roots, but nourish'd chiefly by a certain Confection which they had the Art of preparing, and of which no more than about the Quantity of a Bean would free them from Hunger and Thirst for a considerable Time.²⁴] And being inured to Labour and Toil, and accustom'd to brave all Weathers, were a stout and puiſſant People, deriving Courage, as it were, from the Soil itself; and, imbolden'd by the Roughness of the Country, Inlets of the Sea, and their own Magnanimity, [maintain'd their Ground against all Invaders] so that they were not wholly subdued by the *Saxons* 'till at least 465 Years^r after their first landing in *Britain*.

King

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^q If *Ptolemy's* Greek be rightly quoted by Dr. *Borlase*, he call'd them Δαμνονιοι [*Dumnonioi*] which seems as if he took the *Roman* Appellation of the People in *Devon* and *Cornwall*, to be *Dumnonii*, not *Danmonii*; but possibly this might be a Press fault, the Printer mistaking *a* for *s*; for *Cambden* (whom our Author follows,) quotes him as calling them *Damnonii*, but observes that some Copies more rightly read *Danmonii*. Indeed the Doctor in his Translation of the Passage in *Ptolemy* which he thus quotes, calls them *Dunmonii*; but for this he gives his Reason in a Note, adopting *Gale's* Etymology of the ancient *British* Name from whence the *Romans* are supposed to have form'd theirs, *viz.* from *Dun*, a Hill, and *Mwyn*, Metal.—*Bishop Gibson* also infers from the Termination *dunum* in the *Roman* Names of several Towns compar'd with their Situation, that *Dun* must have signified a Hill, (as it certainly did in the old *Teutonic* as well as among the *Saxons*, and is said to have been used in the same sense by the ancient *Britons* and *Gauls*;) from which, and *Moina*, Mines, because of its Plenty of Tin-Ore, (as much as to say, *Hills of Tin-Mines*;) he thinks *Dunmonia* derived; wherefore his Lordship and others, among the different Spellings in the Itineraries, prefer this to the rest: And if this be admitted as most probably right, and it be thought

so far requisite to correct our Etymology of *Devon* in the Note i, p. 10, still it tends to confirm its Derivation from the *Roman* Name as there supposed; *Dunmon* being as easily corrupted into *Devon*, and its Sound rather more similar to it (as rapidly pronounced) than *Danmon*.

^r What Pity this Art should be lost! and that we have no *Recipe* of this kind in our modern Books of Cookery: For if it could be recover'd, it would be deem'd as valuable an Acquisition, as the late supposed Discovery of *Alimentary Powder* (a kind of *Camelion's* Food for *French* Soldiers,) must have been, had it effectually answer'd its End; since it might conduce to ease the present Burden of Poor-Rates so much complain'd of, and what would be of infinitely greater Consequence to our labouring Poor, might prevent them from starving; tho' it would render them less dependent on those oppressive Task-masters of theirs, who would willingly reduce their Number, yet cannot live idly without their Assistance.

^s If the *Saxons* first landed in *Britain* A. D. 449, in which Year *Cambden* fixes it, the *Britons* were not wholly subdued by them, and driven out of that Part of *Danmonia* which is now call'd *Devon*, 'till 487 years after; it being after the Year 932, as mentioned before in P. 11. and not 'till 936, according to most Writers on this Subject.

²³ *Mag. Br.* V. 1. p. 496. — *Westc* in MS. Lib. 1. c. 7.

²⁴ *Westc.* *ibid.*

King *Arthur* honoured these *Britons* with the first Charge in his Battles, who, together with the *Cornish* and *Welsh* Men, by martial Prowess, have challenged the Prerogative of that Regiment in the *English* Army that should second the main Battle: [And although the *present* Inhabitants cannot so much boast of their Descent from those ancient *Britons*, but rather from their Conquerors the *Saxons*, yet as the former continued in Possession of a great Part of this County in common with the latter 'till about A. D. 936 (as has been already observ'd), and doubtless had frequent Intermarriages with them, the present *Devonians* may consider *both* as their Ancestors,] and are no less intitled to their martial Honours and Privileges; being a bold, hardy, brave and valorous People, and having no less an Aptitude for Instruction in *military* Exercises, or Courage to maintain their Post in an Engagement, than a Docility and Readiness in acquiring the requisite Qualifications for *Civil* Employments." --- [Nor ought our *Sailors* to be forgotten, of whom this maritime County produces not a few; who for Skill in their Profession, Valour and Conduct in Engagements with an Enemy, Patience in Hardships and Want, and unlimited Generosity in Affluence, are not excell'd any-where.] --- "In short, the *Devonians* in general are acknowledg'd to be a brave, hardy and active People; and perhaps no County can boast of more learned and eminent Men, either in Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematicks,

E 2

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t It may be deem'd an unpardonable Omission in our Author, after having said so much on the Bravery of our *Men*, not to take Notice of the other Sex; as if their Artillery did not do as much Execution on its proper Objects, as the Swords and Guns of the former when engaged with an Enemy. To supply this Defect, and to do Justice to our *Devonshire* Ladies, tho' the Writer hereof be too short-sighted to discern or distinguish their particular Beauties, yet he thinks he may rely on the Testimony of their more sharp-sighted Admirers, who agree, that no Country produces more agreeable Women; and that they are no-where excell'd in Beauty, Wit, Industry, or any other amiable Qualities.

u Mr. *Westcot* gives the following Character of our *Devonians*,²⁵ which is equally applicable to the *Cornish*, whom he seems to include with them, quoting *Diadorus Siculus*'s Account of the ancient *Danmonii*.

"The Natives (says he) are of a good and healthy Constitution of Body; of Proportion and

"Stature generally tall; strong and well compact; active and apt for any forcible Exercises; and (if I may have Leave to borrow a Stranger's Words in their *Encomium*) bold, martial, haughty of Heart," &c. as recited in the preceding Page.

He then proceeds to take Notice of their Skill and Activity at Football, hurling the Ball (of which more elsewhere), and *Wrestling*, in respect whereof he applies *Horace's* *Luliamur Achivis doctior unctis* to his Countrymen,

For thus he speaks;

"In Wrestling we

"The skilful *Greeks*

"Surpass in high Degree.

He also takes Notice of their Skill in Arts and Sciences, their Valour and Fortitude in martial Exploits both by Sea and Land, and of the many Men of Eminence in all Arts and Professions which this County has produced; but of these we shall have Instances in divers Parts of this Work.

²⁵ *Westcot* in MS. Lib. 1. c. 7.

maticks, or other Sciences, than *Devonshire* has produced; of whom some as Soldiers, others in the Sea-Service, others as able Divines, and others as filling the chief Seats of Judicature with Reputation and Applause, or being otherwise serviceable to their Country, have advanced their Fortunes, and given Rise to some of the principal Families in the County.

[But it may be requisite to speak of their different Classes, somewhat more particularly;] --- ‘And 1st of the *Gentry*; under which Denomination I comprehend all Noblemen, Knights, and Esquires; not only those who are honourable by Birth as being descended from noble Parents, but also those who for their Virtues and personal Merit, or by the special Favour of their Sovereign, are advanced to the Rank of Nobility,’ [or promoted to honourable Offices, or otherwise dignified by their respective Professions, whether in Church or State:] ‘These are for the most part courteous, affable, humane, and charitable, [to which our Author adds,] *decent, yet moderate in their Apparel;*’ [and doubtless every-one now thinks he has in that respect a Claim to the same Character; but when our Author wrote, the *Sumptuary Laws*^w were not quite forgotten; since which Time the Increase of Trade, and those frequent Changes of Fashions which are thought beneficial to it, have made great Alterations in the Modes and Regulations of Dress: To which we may add, the no less constant Endeavours of the lower Classes to vye

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^w These *Sumptuary Laws*, as they are commonly term’d, were enacted for the Restraint of Excess in Apparel, and were generally accommodated to the fashionable Dresses of the Times for which they were made. Thus in the Reign of K. *Hen. 4.* as *Cambden* says,²⁶ “Pride was so much got into the Foot, as to occasion a Proclamation that no man should wear Shoes above 6 Inches broad at the Toes:” But the Square-Toes of that Age being thus cramp’d, seem to have degenerated into a kind of upstart Sharpers within 50 Years after; for an Act passed in the 4th. of K. *Edw. 4.* prohibiting any Shoes with piked Toes turning up above 2 Inches in Length; ’till which Time, it seems, the Snouts of their Shoe-toes bent upwards more than a Finger’s Length: They were call’d *Crackows*, (but in this Statute, *Pikes* or *Poleyns*,) and were fasten’d to the Knees with Chains of Gold and Silver.²⁷ Another Act in the 25th. of the same Reign against Excess in Apparel, *inter alia* restrains all Persons under the Degree of a

Lord from wearing short Mantles. But the last and most remarkable Statute of this kind, was that of 24. *Hen. 8.* which continued in Force during the two next Reigns, and all the long Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, being not repeal’d ’till the 1st Year of K. *James* the 1st. By this Statute, no one who had not a clear annual Income of 100 *l.* in Lands, Tenements, Rents, &c. was allow’d to use Velvet in Jackets, Doublets or Purfes; nor Damask, Silk, Camlet or Taffety, in Gowns, Coats, or outermost Garments: None under 40 *l.* a Year clear Income, were allow’d to use Camlet or Silk in Gowns or outermost Garments; nor Velvet in Jackets, Jerkins, or Caps; nor any Silk or Sattin in Doublets; but were permitted the Use of Sarfnet, Camlet, and Taffety, in facing their Gowns: None under 20 *l.* a Year, were allow’d Silk in their Gowns, Cloaks, Hose, &c. nor Satten, Damask, Taffety, or Sarfnet, in Doublets or Coifs; but they might wear Camlet in their Jackets: Lastly, none whose clear annual

²⁶ *Cambden’s Remains*, p. 201.

²⁷ *ibid.* 195.—See also *Stow’s Annals* in 1465.

vye with their Betters, than of these to ape the French, whose Fashions are as changeable as the Phases of the Moon; as also the Fopperies of a new Species of Animals who have obtain'd the Appellation of *Macaronies*, an ambigeneous kind of Self-admirers, and effeminate Devotees to the Toilet; of whom few indeed have as yet found their Way into *Devonshire*, tho' they may have some awkward Imitators among us: From these and the like Innovations, the ancient Distinctions of the different Ranks and Orders of Men by the Diversity of their *Habits* (that of the poor Day-labourer excepted) are now little regarded. Neither are those honourable Badges of Distinction, their Coats of Arms, much more attended to of late Years; a common Hackney Coach or Chaise, decorated with a Nobleman's Arms and Supporters, being now no uncommon Sight; which might have been easily prevented, by procuring a Painter at a small Expence to obliterate the Escutcheon previous to the Sale of the Carriage.] — Among the Exercises and Diversions of our Gentry, [which our Author says] are, Hunting, Hawking, Hurling the Ball, Wrestling, and the like, -- [that of *Hawking* (which I think was continued 'till towards the latter end of the last Century) is now wholly disused; and with respect to the *Cornish* Exercise of *Hurling*, it is now seldom heard of, or anything like it practised among us, except perhaps on the Borders of *Cornwall*, and in some few Parishes at their Revels or

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annual Income was under 5*l.* were allow'd to have Silk, but Camlet instead thereof, in Doublets and Jackets; nor to have any Silk in their Gowns or Cloaks. — But the great Officers of the Court, Ambassadors, Judges, Barristers, Soldiers, &c. as also the Church-Vestments, University-Gowns, Foreign Linnens, &c. were excepted, and exempted from the Penalties of this Act. — The same Act prohibited any Person under the degree of an Earl, from wearing Sables; and the Use of divers other Furs to those who could not expend 40*l.* a Year; as also the wearing any Gold Chain of less Weight than 10 Ounces, except by Serjeants and Councillors at Law, Mayors, Recorders, &c. and limited the Prices and Qualities of Cloth to be worn by Labourers and Servants; but these, tho' in general prohibited the Use of Silk, Gold, and Silver, were allowed to decorate their Bonnets, by wearing Horns tipped with Silver, as the Cognifance or Badge of their Lord or Master (as 'tis apprehended some married Serjants do at this Day); and there was also a particular

Exception in favour of Mariners, and the Boat-swain's Whistle, which might be of Silver, and hung with a Silver Chain. — Whoever wore any Apparel contrary to the Tenor of this Act, was subject to the Forfeiture thereof, and of 3*s.* 4*d.* for every Day it was unlawfully worn; which Forfeiture by a subsequent Act, (*viz.* of *Pb.* and *Mary* 1, and 2,) was in some Instances increased to 10*l.* a Day. — And that we may the better form a Judgment of this Statute, and compare its Penalties and the yearly Incomes herein mentioned with their present Values, it is proper to remark, that the then Value of Money was at least 5 times as much as it now is; so that an Income of 100*l.* a Year was then equivalent to at least 500 now, and the Lands that then yielded 40*l.* yearly would now produce full 200; the medium Price of a Bushel of Wheat being then but one Shilling at most, and that of other Necessaries of Life in Proportion, or rather lower; for by an Act of the same Parliament, the Price of Beef and Pork was settled at one halfpenny per Pound,

and

Yearly Dedication-Feasts, in Conformity to ancient Custom; tho' Football is not wholly discontinued, and within our Remembrance was a frequent Exercise among the *common* People in divers Parts of this County, not only on the principal Holidays, but sometimes (tho' seldom) Two Parishes have engaged with each other, on a Day fix'd on by mutual Appointment, at a Football-Match; in which Game (if I mistake not) there is usually somewhat like the *Cornish Hurling* introduced, whenever any of the Players can catch up the Ball, and hurl it towards the Gole aim'd at by those of his own Party.— But the poorer Sort cannot now afford to keep such Holidays, and the *Gentry* of the present Age have substituted other Species of Gaming and Divertisements which require less Activity, instead of the manly Exercises of their Ancestors; of which last, those of Hunting and Shooting are almost the only ones that still continue in vogue.]

2. In the *Second Class* our *Merchants* claim particular Regard, [as the principal Promoters and Encouragers of Industry, by the Conduct and Support of our Commerce; without which the Landed Interest would languish, Population be restrain'd, and Poverty take Place of Affluence and Plenty:] These for the most Part dwell in Towns, or in the City of *Exeter*, and [like others of their Profession] not only become great Adventurers in Trade with other Nations from whence Profit may be obtain'd, but as the Cloathing Trade

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and Mutton and Veal at 3 Farthings, under the severe Penalty of 3s. 4d. not only for every Offence, but for every Pound sold at higher Prices.

The Statutes here recited, whilst in Force, were commonly given in Charge to the Jurors in Courts *Leet*, who were required to present all Offences against them, and the Penalties thereby incurr'd; to avoid which Penalties, a general Conformity to their Regulations was observ'd; so that the different Orders and Ranks of People were then as well known and distinguish'd, as a Serjeant is now by his Coif, or a Clergyman when he happens to appear in those venerable Robes which command Respect from the Laity. But were any Law similar to the above, to be *now* enacted, and put in Force, what strange Metamorphoses would it introduce! what Confusion among Taylors, Milleners, Manteau-makers, Friseurs, and the whole Tribe of Fashion-mongers! Many a gaudy Butterfly, and flaunting Minx, would then be reduced to a Dishabille: Many a needy Fop

might think it very hard, that an empty Purse should be a Disqualification for the external Decorations of an empty Pate: Neither the indigent Fortune-hunter, nor unlucky Gamester, nor those aspiring Trades-people, who being less known than trusted, become bolder Adventurers than diligent Oeconomists, and run rashly in the high Road to Bankruptcy, could then figure away, and cut Capers with their Betters, at Balls and Assemblies: The young smart *Levite* could no longer exchange his Caffock for a White Waistcoat, nor by superadding a *Macaroni-Hat* to his more proper Dress, have the Satisfaction of being mistaken for some Beau in Mourning, who had forgotten his Crape and black Buckles.—Many other Inconveniences of such a Law might be mentioned; and tho' it might possibly be productive of some *good* Effects; yet Pride, as well as Luxury, being now reckon'd among the necessary Supports of Trade, it might be politically imprudent to attempt any Reformation of this Kind.

Trade mostly flourishes in this County, * most of our Merchants are in some respect or other engaged therein, and carry on an extensive Trade therewith ; in which they constantly keep great Numbers employ'd, to the great Advantage, as well of the Nation in general, as of this County in particular. The Fortunes acquired by this Commerce are generally realized ; many of our principal Merchants having purchased considerable Estates, worthy of their Endeavours ; and being thus deservedly rank'd with the *Gentlemen* before-mentioned,

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x The *Cloathing Trade* being mentioned by our Author as engaging the Attention of our *Merchants*, some Account of its Rise and Progress in this County may not be unacceptable here ; for as the Woollen Manufacture is justly esteem'd the principal Article in the foreign and domestic Trade of *Great Britain*, so no Part of this Kingdom has been longer or more deservedly famous for it than *Devonshire*. 'Till the 14th Century indeed, the Commerce of this Nation principally consisted in unmanufactured Wool, which was either sold in the Fleece when shorn off, or with the Skins whereon it grew (call'd in our Statutes, *Woolfells*), to the *Flemings* or *Brabanters*, or such other foreign Merchants as came to buy them ; particularly to those of *Gaunt* and *Lovain*, who had for above 300 Years supplied this, and other Parts of *Europe* with all sorts of Woollen Cloths, &c. so that till the Reign of *Edward* the 3d, all our Cloths were imported from abroad ; and in the 2d Year of that Reign (A. D. 1328) we find an Act for their due admeasurement at the Ports where landed : But about that Time the Manufacturers at *Gaunt* rebelling, and refusing to pay their Taxes, and flying from Punishment, to *Holland* and other Places, carried with them their Art, as well as their ungovernable Disposition ; which rendering them obnoxious to further Punishment, 'tis said, induced some of them to take Refuge in *England*, where they instructed our People in the Manufacture of their own Wool.—This Introduction of the Cloathing Trade here, *Chambers* says, (on what Authority I know not,) is refer'd to the Year 1420 ; but this must be a Mistake, it being certainly introduced above 80 Years before : For tho' it seems from the abovementioned Act to have been after A. D. 1328, it must have been within Ten Years of that Time ; the Statute of 11. *Edw.* 3. (1337) expressly prohibiting any Wool to

be from thenceforth exported out of this Kingdom ; as also the Wearing or Importation of any Cloth (except for the Royal Family, &c.) but such as should be made in *England, Ireland, Wales*, or that Part of *Scotland* which was then in the King's Power, on Pain of the Forfeiture of such Cloth, and further Punishment at the King's Will ; and also enacted, that all foreign Cloth-workers of what Country soever, coming into *England*, should choose their Place of Residence, and be under the King's Protection, promising them such Franchises as might be satisfactory to them : To which *Stow* adds, ²⁸ that 'till they could commodiously live by their Art, they were moreover to be maintain'd at the King's Charges, out of the Exchequer ; but this, and some other Particulars mention'd by him, appear not in the Statute itself, 'tho' 'tis probable, every Encouragement was given to invite and induce them to settle here ; in consequence of which, as he observes, " the Cloathing Art was in a short Time so much increased, as to be Twenty times more than before." By the Statute of the Staple, in the 27th Year of the same Reign, the Exportation of Wool, &c. was again prohibited, and the Wool-Staples for *England* fix'd at *Newcastle* upon *Tyne, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Westminster, Canterbury, Cycester, Winchester, EXETER* and *Bristol*. From this Time the *English* became very jealous of their Wool ; and we find the like Prohibition in the 38th of this, and enforced with additional Regulations, in almost every succeeding Reign.—Hence it appears how much they are mistaken, who suppose with *Thuanus*, that the first absolute Prohibition of the Exportation of our Wool, was 200 Years later, in the Reign of *Q. Elizabeth*.

The Cloathing Manufacture being thus established in *England* in the Beginning of the Reign of *K. Edward* the 3d, was in the same Reign introduced

²⁸ See *Stow's Chronicle* in 1336, he placing it in the 10th Year, by a Mistake of the Feast of *St. Matthias*, (when the Parliament begun) for that of *St. Matthew* in the preceding Year ; but the Statute refer'd to, bears Date the 11th of that Reign.

mentioned, bring up their Children accordingly.— [With respect to our inferior Traders, Shopkeepers, and Dealers in various Sorts of Wares, who in some Places (particularly in *Scotland*,) have also the Appellation of *Merchants*, — it may be sufficient to add, that their Dealings being much the same, and in as great a Variety of Goods, as in other Places out of the Metropolis, their Numbers must consequently be proportional to the Numbers of their Customers in so populous a County.]

3. The

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produced into *Devonshire*; as seems evident from the fixing a Wool-Staple at *EXETER* in 1354: And that the *Devonians* on the West and South-West of *Dart-Moor* manufactured a particular Sort of Cloth with their coarse Wool, in and long before the Reign of *K. Edw. 4.* appears from a Statute in the 7th of that Reign, (1463) Chap. 2. which recites, that “Whereas by an Act of the 3d Year of the same Reign, all Persons were prohibited from putting any Flocks into or upon any Cloth, on Pain of the Forfeiture of all the Cloth wherein any Flocks should be put or mixt; and that the Inhabitants of the Hundreds of *Lifton*, *Tavystoke* and *Roborough* in *DEVON*, were by this Ordinance likely to be utterly undone, having, *Time out of Mind*, been used to mix and put Flocks in the Cloth made of the Wool growing within the said Hundreds, without which Flocks they could not make any saleable Cloth, by reason of the grossness and stubbornness of the said Wool, which was not then put into any Cloth or Clothing in any [other] Part of the Realm: It was therefore ordain’d that all the Inhabitants and Residents in any Places within the said 3 Hundreds, might make any Sort of Cloths with their said Wool, and lawfully put or cause to be used therewith, such Quantity of Flocks as should be needful and profitable to the Maker and Owner of the Cloth; and that such Cloth might be so made, and bought and sold at all Times, without incurring the Penalties or Forfeitures imposed by the said former Act.”—This Cloth seems to be the same with those Friezes or plain coarse Cloths which, *Mr. Westcot* tells us, ²³ some would have to be the only kind made in *Devonshire* ’till the Time of *K. Edw. 4.* when one *Anthony Bonville*, an ingenious *Italian* taught us the Method of making *Kerseys*; since which *Devonshire-Kerseys* have been famous; for as *Mr. Risdon* observes, when he comes to speak of our *Mechanicks* and *Artificers*, those of his Time

in this County, excell’d all others in this Branch of Business; and that the best and finest *Kerseys* in the Kingdom were made here: Among these, *Mr. Westcot* who wrote soon after (*viz.* about the Middle of the last Century), takes Notice of a great Number made at *Tiverton*; but observes, that *Crediton* produced many of the finest Sort, for which, and for fine Spinning, he says, that Town had the Pre-eminence. He also informs us that the then late-made *Serges* or *Perpetuanos* were grown into great Request, with which, of all Sorts, Sizes, and Prices, the Market at *Exeter* was furnish’d in Abundance: Besides these, he mentions a particular Sort of coarse Cloth call’d *Narrowpin Whites*, made only at *Totnes* and its Neighbourhood; as also the *Torrington* and *Barnstaple Bayes* and *Frizadoes*, the *Pilton* Cottons, &c. and adds, that *Tavystoke* had also (as it still has) a good Market for Cloth.—As to our *Kerseys*, he says, they were at first only the Produce of the Wool of our own County, which yields no small Quantity; but in *his* Time our People also wrought *Cornish* and *Dorsetshire* Wools, and were supplied with other Sorts weekly from *London*; besides what came from other Parts of the Kingdom, as *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Warwick*, &c. as well as from *Wales* and *Ireland*; all which were here wrought into some Sorts of Cloths or Stuffs, whereof different Towns had appropriated to themselves different Kinds.

Our *Kersey* Cloths are said to have been greatly esteem’d throughout the Low-Countries; but these Cloths were not then (as our *Serges*, &c. now are,) exported to foreign Markets by the Manufacturers themselves, but (as *Mr. Westcot* observes,) were sent to *London*; and ’tis said were there deposited for Sale, in the Building call’d from thence *Exeter Exchange*, tho’ others say it receiv’d its Name from the Mansion of the Earls of *Exeter* which stood near it; however, it is allowed to have been originally

²³ *Westc.* in MS. B. I. c. 13.

3. The next Class of the Inhabitants, that requires our Notice, is that of the *Yeomanry*,^y consisting of *Freeholders* and *Farmers*; of which the former are such as were anciently called *Franklins*, as holding their Estates *freely*, either in *Perpetuity*, or for *Life* undeterminable by any certain or limited Term: Those in *Perpetuity* are either *Allodial* or *Feodal*, of which the former are exempt from Rents & Services, being held absolutely and independent of any superior Lord; but the latter (which are most properly term'd Estates in *Fee*),

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originally erected for the Purposes of Trade, and might possibly be one of those 6 Wool-houses which *Stow* tells us were within the Staple at *Westminster* in the Reign of *K. Henry* the 6th. 24

Having taken this View of the State of our Woollen Manufactures in and before our Author's and *Mr. Westcot's* Time, since which they have undergone some Alterations, it becomes requisite to add some brief Account of their present State, from the Information of a very judicious and respectable Gentleman who has kindly communicated some Particulars concerning them.— 'The Manufacture of *Kerfes* declined long since, but was succeeded by that of a Variety of other Species, the principal of which are *White Serges*, commonly called *Long Ells*, *Cloth Druggets*, and *Duroys*, of divers Qualities & Dimensions. These, with other Species of Woollen Goods, are now fabricated at *Crediton*, *Tiverton*, *Cullumpton*, *Asburton*, &c. and brought to *EXETER* raw from the Loom; in which Condition the Merchants purchase them, and, either by themselves or others, cause them to be dressed, dyed, and pressed, and when finished, they are for the most Part exported to *Italy*, *Spain*, *Germany*, or *Portugal*. The Manufactories in *Exeter* have much declined within 50 Years past; but the Number and Consequence of the *Merchants*, who finish and export Woollens, are very much increased; so that, upon the whole, the State of the Trade of the City may be said to be changed for the better.'— Other Particulars relative to the present State of our Woollen Manufacture, may require Notice in the particular Accounts of our several trading Towns as they occur; and not to expatiate with *Mr. Westcot* on the several Branches of the Trade, and the Numbers of Hands necessarily employed therein, let it suffice to observe here, that a Pack, or 240 lb. of *short* Wool, has been computed to employ 63 Persons for one Week, to manufacture it into Cloth; and that a Pack of large, long *combing* Wool, made into *Stuffs*, *Serges*, *Sagathies*, &c. for the *Spanish* Trade, will employ for one Week no less than 202 Persons, exclusive of the Dyers.

24 Survey of London, p. 843. Ed. 1618.

The former Part of this Paragraph, besides some Defects and Omissions (which, whether chargeable on the Author or his Copyists, are supplied by none of the MSS that have come to my Hands,) has in other respects suffer'd from the Mistakes of Transcribers in most of the MSS, as well as in *Curll's* printed Copy; so that had not Two of the oldest MSS preserv'd the true Readings, it would have been difficult to have restor'd them: For Instance, instead of the Word *Additions* (a Law-Term for the Title, Degree, or Profession, by which a Person is distinguish'd in Deeds, &c. and which here meant that of *Yeoman*;) they read *Conditions*; expressing it thus:— "would not have alter'd their *Conditions* for any other vain-glorious Titles;"— making *Title* and *Condition* synonymous; but tho' the Word *Condition* may sometimes be used to express *Rank* or *Quality*, and that of the Man be denoted by his particular *Title*, yet 'tis unlikely that our Author here used it in this Sense, but rather wrote *Additions*, as in the oldest MSS.— Again, instead of the Words "his *Fine* once satisfied" as they read it, those MSS read "his *Income* once satisfied," *i. e.* duly paid or secured to him; for this only could enable him to *live* (as our Author expresses it) *as merrily*, *i. e.* as cheerfully and happily, *as his Landlord*.— These, and some other Mistakes in the Sentences preceding them, are here corrected; and tho' I have not confined myself to our Author's manner of Expression, nor followed the later Copies in the above Instances, I have however endeavour'd to retain his true Meaning; but paraphrasing his Account of the different Sorts of *Farmers*, *Freeholders*, &c. and supplying his Defects, agreeable to the Alterations made by Statutes since his Time in some old customary Tenures, and the Qualifications of Jurors. Among others, he not only omits (as might be expected) those customary Tenants whose Tenures were afterwards, by an Act of *K. Charles* the 2d. chang'd into *Free and Common Socage*, but also the *Copyholders*, which were more numerous in this County in his Time than at present: Perhaps he thought it

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subject to a small annual Chief Rent payable to the Lord Paramount, with which last are also included the Tenures in Free Soccage and Copyholds in Fee; but tho' the Copyholders and Leaseholders for *Life* are also rank'd among *Freeholders*, yet those who hold for certain Terms of Years (whether long or short) are not in the Law deem'd *Freeholders*, even tho' such Term extend to a Thousand Years; but are rank'd among other *Farmers*, who are either *Leaseholders* for Terms determinable on One or more Lives, subject to small Conventiary Rents, (a Tenure very common in this County;) or such Husbandmen as we term *Rack-renters* or *'Giftment-renters*, who being unable

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it sufficient to have occasionally mention'd them before, as enabled to discharge their reserv'd Rents by their Cyder. (See P. 25.)—But tho' these Copyhold Tenures were not abolish'd by that Act, and are still continued in most Manors held by Farmers under Church and College-Leases, the rest have been, during the present Century, for the most part changed into Leases for 99 Years determinable on One, Two, or Three Lives, subject to small reserv'd Rents, and the Purchase-Money or Fine, regulated accordingly. Such Leases were also frequently granted in our Author's Time; but whether he meant these, or the *Rack-renters*, by the Persons holding Lands *by Lease for a Rent*, (whom he distinguishes from those who had Inheritance of their own,) appears not; for his Description of them includes both, tho' in his Text as it here stands corrected, they are mentioned separately.—As those Leasehold Tenures determinable on Lives, are much more eligible and beneficial, both to Lord and Tenant, than the Copyholds were,—tending more to the Encouragement of Agriculture, and the Cultivation and Improvement of every small Farm, whilst the Lord of the Fee is, or may be secured of an Equivalent, besides the Benefits arising from an Increase of Population, and the Employment of more Labourers,—it is therefore to be wish'd that their General Advantages were better understood than they seem at present to be: For the pernicious Practice of uniting small Farms, which heretofore had their due Share of Tillage, and converting them into large feeding Farms, I am sorry to observe, begins to gain too much footing in some Parts of *this*, as well as other Counties; witness the many Cottage-Houses let down within

the last 30 Years, and the refusal of some Landlords to renew the Leases for Lives, even in their smaller Farms as well as others, as was constantly heretofore done, and attended with the above-mentioned Advantages both to Lord and Tenant; the former having generally a sufficient Fine for such Leases, (or scarce ever *less* than their real Value, considering the Charges and Burdens to be borne at all Hazards by the Lessees,) and the latter, having his own or Children's Lives on the Tenement, and perhaps a Settlement for a Wife, was thereby encouraged to improve his Leasehold Estate, *primarily* indeed for the Benefit of himself and Family, but *ultimately* conducive to the Advantage of the Lord by increas'd Fines on future Renewals; whose *immediate* Advantage was in the mean while no less regarded; for were the Lord of any Manor consisting of Tenements heretofore *constantly* Leased out, to refuse granting Leases on adequate Fines for reverfionary Lives, he must instead thereof (unless possess'd of very full Coffers, or a sufficient Income from his Lands in Demefne,) be occasionally obliged to *borrow* perhaps more than the Amount of such Fines refused, till the uncertain Expiration of the subsisting Leases, and the subsequent Recovery of those Improvements which the Tenants will neglect, when they expect no Renewals of their precarious Tenures, should enable him to repay it; and this perhaps charg'd with a Rate of Interest more than equivalent to that which a Lessee would expect to have discounted in adjusting his Fine.—But the Lords of Leasehold Tenements in the last Age, better knew their own Interest and that of their Posterity, than to sell or mortgage one-half of their Lands to avoid granting new Leases in any;

unable to purchase Leaseholds for Lives, hold their Estates at the full Rents, for Terms of 7, 14, or 21 Years, or for longer or shorter Terms, as common in other Counties. The Freeholders in this County are numerous; and these, with such Leaseholders whose Tenures are for Terms determinable on Lives in Estates of 20 *l.* a Year or upwards, are the *legales Homines* which by Statute are qualified to serve as Jurors (for the County at large,) and as such return'd and impanel'd for the Trial of Causes, Civil and Criminal. These indeed, are now less regarded than in former Ages, when being not so aspiring to higher Stations, they would not have changed their distinctive Additions

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any; and thus the middling Sort of People in this County, whose Capital being insufficient for stocking large Farms, had better Opportunities of suiting their Tenures to their Circumstances, were excited to Diligence and Industry, their Landlords secured ~~from~~ ~~Losses~~ ~~by~~ bad Tenants or otherwise, and the poorer Sort better employed, and less burdensome to their Parishes than of late Years they have been. — Add to this, that these smaller Farms are better accommodated to the Purposes of Persons concern'd in *Trade*, the Advantages whereof to the Land-Owner are too evident to be controverted: For would our trading Towns and Villages be so populous as they are, were their Trade to be diminish'd, or long discontinued? And if they should become desolate, would it not considerably reduce the annual Rents of the Lands in their Neighbourhood, and occasion much of our now cultivated Ground to be neglected and laid waste? And tho' it be alledg'd, that Parishes wherein Manufactures are establish'd, are commonly burden'd with a numerous Poor, which subjects the Freeholder to a heavier Taxation in Parish Rates, yet this Inconvenience is abundantly compensated, by the securing and continuing that advanc'd Value of the Lands which a brisk Trade never fails to produce. The Poor also become less burdensome, in Proportion to their Number, as they are better employed; and should any over-bearing Landlord attempt their Extirpation, to ease the Poor-Rates, (like the Fool who fired his House to destroy the Rats and Mice,) he would soon find the Remedy worse than the Disease. — *Trade* however, cannot be introduced and successfully promoted every-where; and where it happens to thrive, tho' it tends to

the Encouragement and Improvement, cannot subsist without the Aid, of *Agriculture*; for the Produce of the Earth cannot be expected, without the sweating Brow and labouring Hand of the Husbandman: But how great must be the Distresses of a poor Labourer and his Family, when there is no Trade to afford other Employment, and where he is precluded even from *this*, by some monopolizing Farmer, who having several Farms united in One, and being by express Covenants with his provident Landlord, restrain'd from the Tillage of any of his *arable* or other Land, except perhaps with a few Turnips and Oats for his Cattle, and these in limited Quantities; of which (incredible as it may seem, when a general Dearth requires a contrary Conduct,) we have lately had, and still have too many Instances in this County! and this in Parishes which heretofore produced Corn sufficient, not only for their Home Consumption and the neighbouring Markets, but also for Exportation. — Such grazing Engrossers of Land, being enabled to manage their Farms with a few Servants, (especially when thus prohibited from Tillage,) have little or no Occasion to hire Labourers; and hence these are cruelly deprived not only of the Opportunities of getting Bread-corn at any rate at home, but also of that Employment which might enable them to procure it elsewhere; and moreover obliged to quit their ruinous Cottages, which are no longer thought worth repairing, nor such Tenants (being thus unavoidably render'd insolvent) deem'd deserving their Landlord's Regard, 'till likely to increase the Parish-Charge, and then they may possibly be consign'd to the Care and Humanity of the Jailor of a Work-house.

I know

(viz. of Yeomen), for any higher or more vain-glorious Titles.--- In our Author's Time, the most opulent of our Freeholders were noted for their *Hospitality*, to Strangers as well as others, [which we may presume is not yet wholly discontinued; it should however be remember'd, that being subject only to an easy Subsidiary Rate, instead of a Pound-rate Land-Tax and other more modern Taxations, they could then better afford it. But tho' the Generality of our Freeholders and principal Leaseholders may possibly fall short of their Ancestors in Hospitality, yet as their Burdens by Taxes, &c. are but in Proportion to those of their Superiors,] and their Chief or Conventi-
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I know it is pleaded in behalf of large Farms, and the Neglect of Tillage,—that the Management of a small One, of perhaps 40 or 50 l. a Year, requires a greater Number of Hands in Proportion to the Rent than a Farm of 200 l. a Year, which is also charg'd with the Repairs of but One Farm-House with its Out-houses, instead of perhaps Three or Four on as many lesser Tenements: That Tillage is more expensive, and less profitable than Grazing, which requires fewer Servants and Labourers, and consequently less Wages to be paid: That the Rents of Cottage-Houses are generally so badly paid, as to amount to little more than their Window-tax and Repairs; (and this indeed is frequently the Case, when not lease'd out on Lives, but left to the Care and Management of the Lord's Reeve or Bailiff:)—But tho' it can't be denied that there ought to be some large as well as lesser Farms, and that the former have their peculiar Advantages both to the Proprietor and the Publick,—yet that *all*, or the greatest Part, ought to be so any-where, especially in a County so populous and so well improv'd as *Devonshire* now is, (chiefly from those Inducements to Industry, and Opportunities of Improvement, which our small Farms afforded, to many who would otherwise have had no Interest in it,)—can by no means be admitted; and the Wise-aces who reason thus, seem not to consider, that the Strength and Riches of every Country, depend on the Number of the labouring Part of its Inhabitants;—that Persons employ'd in Agriculture or Manufactures, must have Bread to eat, as well as Houses to dwell in;—and that for the Sake of a little present Gain by enlarging their Farms, they are famishing their Poor, discouraging Marriage,

diminishing the Number of Labourers, Manufacturers and Artificers, and depopulating and impoverishing their Country; which besides the Injury done to the Community, must ultimately tend to the Loss and Disadvantage of themselves and their Posterity.—There is a good old Law (enacted 25 Hen. 8. Chap. 13) still remaining unrepeal'd, and intended (as express'd in its Preamble) to prevent the Accumulation of Farms into few Hands, and the Dearth of Provisions occasioned thereby,—which prohibits any One Farmer from being possess'd of more than a stated Number of Sheep, (young Lambs excepted,) under certain Penalties; renewing also, and continuing some former Acts against pulling down and destroying Farm-Houses and Villages, and for the Maintenance of Tillage and Husbandry;—and we now seem to want another, to oblige every Farmer to an annual Tillage of a proper Proportion of his Arable Land, under such a Penalty as may effectually answer its Purpose; and to make void any Covenants by which the Tillage of Arable Land is restrain'd: But tho' the former may be now deem'd obsolete, and a single Farmer's Sheep-Grounds may require a greater Extent, in the Wilds of *Wiltshire*, than in the Inclosures and Gardens of *Devonshire*;—and the latter may either escape the Notice of the Legislature, or be attended with many Difficulties and Objections;—yet there are *other* Considerations which should deter every-one that regards the public Good (with which that of Individuals is intimately connected), from sacrificing it to his own temporary Advantage. The Spirit of the present Times is such, that nothing is thought enough to secure our national *Liberty*: But what
 Liberty

tionary Rents being but small, if the Income of their Estates be [otherwise unincumber'd and] duly paid and secured to them, they [may be truly said to have all the valuable Enjoyments of Life; and] do, or may, live as happily as their Landlords, without exceeding the Bounds which Order and Prudence prescribe to People of their Profession.— Their chief Business being in Husbandry and Grazing, their Affiduity and good Management in either, are no-where exceeded: [Indeed a good Judgment in breeding, buying, and selling of Cattle being once acquired, admits but of little Improvement; and perhaps Graziers and Jockeys are much alike in all Countries;] but in respect to *Tillage*, none have been more famous than our *Devonians* for their Industry and Skill, in suiting every Soil with a proper Manure, answerable to

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Liberty can subsist, when there is no regular Gradation from the higher to the lower Class of People? Nothing can be a surer Mark of *Slavery* than to have but Two Sorts of People, Petty Princes and starving Beggars. This is the Case in *Ireland*, (especially in the Province of *Munster*, and I apprehend in most Parts of the other Provinces,) occasion'd by their overgrown grazing Farms, Neglect of Tillage, Want of Trade, and the Oppression and Tyranny of racking Landlords and farming 'Squires, over their slavish Undertenants, Inferiors and Dependants: The former rioting and indulging themselves in Luxury and Excess, whilst the Poor in that plentiful Country are depriv'd of Bread, nourish'd only by Potatoes and Water, or a little sour Milk, unreliev'd by Parish - Rates, by the Want of Employment habituated to Idleness, and perhaps the most miserable Creatures on the Face of the Earth. — If this be at present far from our own Case, and no benevolent Person would wish to introduce any thing like it here, let us carefully avoid the taking any Steps towards it; rememb'ring the old Verse,—*Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*

Another Species of ill Management which some have lately adopted, chiefly from the same Motives as the Union of Farms, is the throwing down Hedges, and enlarging their Inclosures beyond due Bounds: For tho' the Inclosures in some Parts of this County are rather too small, so that the Hedges take up too much Ground in Proportion to the Extent of the Fields they inclose; yet it should be consider'd, that as *Devonshire* produces little or no Pit-Coal, (the *Bovey* Coal being too

trifling to deserve Consideration here, serving only for a Lime-kiln or two, and perhaps a Pot-work,) and Coppice-Woods are not every-where met with, and where they are, preserv'd more for the sake of the Bark and for Charcoal than for faggoting the rest, our Quickset-Hedges for the most Part supply the Inhabitants with their common Fuel; except in Towns near the Sea-Coast where Coals may be had by Water-Carriage from *Newcastle* or *Wales*, and on the Skirts of *Dartmoor*, which furnishes Peat-Turf where Wood is wanting: And the Wood which a Hedge produces, not only pays for new-plashing and keeping it in Repair, but generally affords an additional Profit to the Farmer. It is also an Observation of the Graziers, that Cattle thrive and fatten soonest, by being frequently removed from one Field to another, tho' the Pasture in both be of the same kind; for after they have run over a large Field, they do not so well relish the Grass they have trampled and dung'd on, as the fresh Pasture of another Inclosure; and the additional Time required to fatten them *without* such a Change of Pasture, will seldom be recompens'd by the little Pasture-Ground gain'd by the Removal of a Hedge, especially if the Wood and Timber it produced be taken into the Account.— Thus much I have been led to observe (I hope without Offence) on some of the Causes of a growing Complaint, which has of late been the Object of public Attention, and so far as it concerns this County is not quite foreign to my Subject.

to its Quality.^z The Method of improving coarse and sterile Grounds by *Burn-beating* (or as we term it, *Burning of Beat*), has been thought to have had its Origin in this County, and therefore in other Countries called *Den-sheering*; [but tho' it might possibly take this Denomination from its being formerly more common in this County than in others, or from some Particularities in the Management of it, originally derived from hence, yet it seems to me more likely to be derived from the Saxon *den sceapan* (*valles tondere, vel ligonizare*), to shave, dig, or spade up the *Vallies*; in the moist Grounds whereof, this kind of Husbandry was mostly used: And what renders this the more probable, is its not being peculiar to this County, but common in other Countries perhaps long before *Devonshire* was known by that Name; it being mentioned and commended by all the old Writers on Husbandry, and has been generally supposed to have been practised in *Italy* so early as the Time of *Virgil*, who mentions somewhat like it in his *Georgics* written 1800 Years since; for which see the Note (a).] The Manner of preparing Ground for Corn by *Burn-beating*, [as still practised in some of our moist and

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^z This Character of our *Devonshire* Farmers is to be understood with some Limitations; for tho' their Diligence & good Management in manuring their Lands be scarce any-where equal'd, and no-where excell'd, and they are ready enough to adopt, and make Improvements on any new Method of Husbandry, when convinc'd of its being profitable by the Experience of *others*, yet, like most other Farmers, (whose prudential Caution may in some Cases, perhaps, be very commendable,) they are very averse from trying Experiments *themselves*, and at their own Expence; but choose rather to go on in the old Track, than to hazard the Loss of a single Tester in any Project, from whence, if successful, they might gain 50 Times the Expence of the Trial: Nay there have been Instances of some, who have refused to engage in any new Way of improving their Land, however advantageous in Prospect, even when their Landlord would oblige himself to defray all the Expence of the Experiment; being doubtful themselves, and dreading the Derision of their neighbouring Bigots, in Case of a Disappointment. Hence that cool Reception, which the late Improvements in Agriculture have hitherto met with, here and elsewhere; tho' its Importance seems now, more than ever, to engage the Attention of the different Nations of *Europe*; to which also our own Society for the Encouragement of Arts have, since its

Institution, been no less attentive: And hence we may account for the late Introduction of *Clover* and *Rye-Grass* into this County, the Tillage of *Turnips* in our *Fields* (which were formerly confined to the Kitchen-Garden,) and the Use of divers kinds of Manure, with which our Ancestors were either wholly unacquainted, or thought them not worth their Regard; tho' their Utility and Advantages are now well known to the most judicious of our Farmers.

^a Many have supposed that *Virgil*, in the noted Passage in his *Georgics* here refer'd to, speaks of a Method of Husbandry similar to that of our *Burn-beating*; but it seems rather descriptive of what we in *Devonshire* call *Swilling*, (from the Saxon *swelan* [*swelan*] *accendere*, to kindle, or set on fire;) which has been already taken Notice of, in the Additions to Page 20 of this Book; and which, tho' but lately introduced at and near *Dartmoor*, has been for Ages a common Practice in the Northern and some other Parts of the County: For he says nothing of paring off the Turf; and by setting Fire to barren Fields, his Meaning seems not to be the burning of any Part of the Ground itself, but only of the Stubble, or Haulms, wither'd Grass, &c. and so he appears to have been understood by *Pliny*, *Grimoaldus*, &c. *Serwius* also, in his Comment on the Words, '*incendere profuit agros*,' says, "*Non agros, sed ea quæ in agris sunt*" id

and clayey Soils, and such other coarse Plots as are thought to require this kind of Husbandry,] is as follows: The Turf is dug up with Mattocks, in Pieces or Slices of no great Breadth, nor from a greater Depth than the matted Roots of the Grass and Weeds extend; and after being left some Days to dry, and to have their Herbage sufficiently wither'd, are loughed or piled up into little Heaps, or *Beat-burrows* as we call them; which Burrows being set on fire, are kept burning, [somewhat in the same manner as Coal-heaps in making Charcoal;] and when burnt out, leave a coarse gritty kind of Ashes, which in a calm Day, are equably spread on the Ground. [The Operation of digging up the Turf is term'd *Hand-Beating*, and is thought to

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id est, *Stipulas vel quifquillas; hoc est purgamenta terrarum, & alia inutilia concremare.*— But it may not be amiss to transcribe here, the Whole of what *Virgil* himself says on this Subject, which is as follows:

*Sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros,
Atq; levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis.
Sive inde occultas vires et pabula terræ
Pinguis concipiunt: sive illis omne per ignem
Excoquitur vitium, atque exudat inutilis humor:
Seu plures calor ille vias, et cæca relaxat
Spiramenta, novas veniat quæ succus in herbas:
Seu durat magis, et venas astringit hiantes:
Ne tenuis pluvie, rapidæve potentia folis
Acrior, aut Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat.*
Virg. Georg. Lib. I. v. 84, &c.

Which may be thus translated:

"Tis often also advantageous found,
To use the Force of Fire on barren Ground;
With crackling Flames to burn up all the Scurf,
And spiry Reeds that wither on the Turf:
Whether the Earth from hence new Strength derive,
And tender Plants more rich Supplies receive;
Or when from its superfluous Moisture dried,
It be from noxious Juices purified;
Or genial Heat relax the stubborn Mass,
Op'ning new Ways for Nourishment to pass;
Or rather bind the Clod, and close its Pores,
Which now impervious to the soft'ning Showers,
Nor Solar Rays, nor Blasts of Northern Wind,
Exhaust the Nutriment within confin'd.

Commentators differ in their Sentiments, not only concerning the Operation itself, but also on the Poet's suggesting so many different and even

contrary Reasons, why the burning of a barren Field should be beneficial to it. With respect to the former, they generally agree with *Servius*, &c. above quoted, that not the Ground itself, but only the Stubble was burnt; tho' some will have it, that *Virgil* speaks of two different Things, viz. of burning the Soil itself before the Ground is plough'd (as in our *Burn-beating*), and also of burning the Stubble after the Corn is taken from arable Land: [If so, we may presume they suffer'd their Geese to have the Benefit of a Gleaning in it, before they set Fire to it.]— And as to his Conjectures how and in what manner the Heat of the Fire might conduce to fertilize the Land, — some think, that when he speaks of Nourishment derived from the Fire, he alludes to the Philosophy of *Heraclitus*, who held all-things to be generated by it; others, that he more probably means to attribute the Nourishment to the Ashes; and possibly he might have an Eye to both: Others again, with *Grimoaldus*, to get free of the Inconsistency and Contrariety of the Conjectures he proposes, imagine his Intention was to recommend this Burning, as a Cure, for four several Causes of Barrenness; and explain it thus: "1st. If the Soil be poor (say they), burning will make it fat, and full of Juice: 2. If it be watry, the Heat will make the superfluous Moisture transpire: 3. If it be a stiff Clay, the Warmth will open the Pores, and relax the Stiffness: 4. And lastly, if it be a spongy and thirsty Soil, the Fire will bind and condense it."— How far this Interpretation tends to remove the principal Difficulties, may be questioned; and particularly in the 1st Case, whether Burning will really add fattening Juice to a poor Soil: It should however be remember'd, that the Poet's Account of the Effects of this burning in either Case, is only conjectural, and

to be as hard a Labour as any in which the Husbandman is employed; hence the common Saying among our *Devonians*, of any painful Drudgery or toilsome Task, that “it is a bad as *Hand-Beating*.” But of late Years they more commonly use the *Spade*, in paring off, instead of digging up the Turf with the *Mattock*; which Method is less laborious, and answers the same Purpose. Indeed the Use of *Burn-beating* for fertilizing barren Ground, seems to have been more common in this County before than since our Author wrote,] who mentions *Lime-burning* (now well known) as a new Invention then lately put in Practice here; and adds, that this Lime being for some Time incorporated with Earth, and then spread upon the arable Land,

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and mention'd as such; and so may not be strictly justifiable either by Experience or true Philosophy.— But what has occasioned the most Perplexity, is the concluding Sentence in the last two Verses, *Ne tenues pluviae, &c.* it being thought strange that either Rain, or the cold North Winds, should be said to scorch or parch the Ground; yet even this, with a little poetic Licence, may perhaps be justified, without supposing a Corruption (as some do) in the Text; and some Criticks have attempted it thus: If (say they) the Fire, by contracting the Pores and Fissures of the Earth, prevents that parching to which the Ground would be otherwise subject after the softer Rains, which soaking too deeply into it thro' those Fissures, leave the Surface unmoisten'd; and if this Contraction also prevents the like Damage from the cold Northerly Winds, which are poetically said to scorch and burn; then the Fire may, in poetical Language, be said to be the Cause of both.— This Explanation, after all, seems not quite satisfactory; and if the Poet's true Meaning herein, still remains doubtful, perhaps the Translation of the *Abbè des Fontaines*, expressing it in more general Terms, may be as well-warranted by the Original as any; and is to this Effect, *viz.* “Whether the Flame fastens the Earth, or shuts up the too open Veins of it, and in such a manner contracts the Pores, that neither the abundant Rains, nor the Heat of the Summer, nor the freezing Blasts of *Boreas*, might penetrate & rob it of its Juices.” And accordingly the English of these two Verses, is here attempted to be rendered somewhat conformable to this Construction; only the *abundant Rains* changed into *softening Showers*, as more agreeable to, and expressive of, the *tenuis pluviae* of the Original.

Before we dismiss this Subject, it may not be

impertinent thereto, to observe, from a Note on the 2d Verse of this Paragraph in *Warton's Virgil*, (where it is thus translated, ‘*While the light Stubble, crackling, flames around.*’) — that “they still use the Method so much recommended by *Virgil*, of burning the Stubble, especially in the more barren Fields, in most Parts of *Italy*; and about *Rome* in particular, where there is so much bad Ground.” The Annotator adds, that the Smoke arising from it being very troublesome, had occasioned so many Complaints of it to Pope *Clement XI.* that he resolv'd to forbid that Practice; 'till a Cardinal induced him to change his Mind, by pleading its Use, and shewing him this Passage in *Virgil* concerning it.

To return from *Italy* to *Devonshire*: Some have condemn'd our *Burn-beating* as very ill Husbandry, alledging that it exhausts the Salts in the burnt Vegetables, which might conduce to Fertilization, and burns up some of the Clods to a dead Coal, which (they say) renders them for-ever unfit to afford that Nourishment which should be imbibed by the Roots of the Vegetable: whilst others plead, that Salts are no farther a Manure than they excite a Fermentation in the Earth; that Oils of any kind will do the same; and that without either, the very Heat left in the Ground by *Burn-beating* renders it fruitful, as appears from the greater Luxuriance of the Corn, &c. on those Places where the Heaps or Burrows were piled up and burnt, and which therefore had the greatest Heat.—But this Method of Husbandry is now, I think, much less practised than formerly, in most Parts of this County, except in cold, moist, rushy, and morassy Grounds, where it may possibly be used to good Advantage in preparing them for future Tillage; for in most others, other Methods of Culture are thought far preferable to it.

Land, produced a plentiful Increase of all Sorts of Grain, where no such had ever grown in the Memory of any Man then living.^b He then quotes *Cicero* in praise of a Country Life, and the Advantages of Agriculture; its high Estimation among the *Romans*, its Preference to all other Arts, and its Claim to the Attention of every free-born Man; [to which he might have added the Sanction of other great Names among the Ancients, but such Testimonies to a Truth, of which every-one must be convinc'd from common Sense and constant Experience, would be needless; it being well known that our very Subsistence depends on the Culture of our Lands, or at least must be very precarious without it: And however conducive *Trade* may be (as it really is) to that Population on which the Strength and Wealth of any Country must depend, it is not of itself sufficient to effect this; it cannot subsist alone; *Midas's* Gold would not satisfy his Hunger; and where *Agriculture* is neglected, *Trade* will soon be extinguish'd. When a due Balance is preserv'd between them, they are indeed mutually helpful to each other, but not equally so; since the One, as the primary Source of the Advantages acquired and improved by the other, might subsist, and has subsisted without them; whereas the latter must necessarily fall, without the Support of the former: The One, like the stately Elm, deriving Firmness and Stability as well as Nourishment from the Soil, may stand self-supported on its own Basis; tho'

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^b As *Lime-burning* thus introduced in our Author's Time, took Place of *Burn-beating*, in such Lands as could not be effectually improved by the latter, so among other Improvements in Husbandry which succeeded it (as mention'd in the Conclusion of the last Note), that of manuring the Ground with *Soap-Ashes* was, soon after his Death, notwithstanding the then Confusions of the Times, first practis'd in this County: For Mr. *Westcot*, who wrote in or before 1650, mentions it as being then lately introduced; and they have a Tradition in *Alpbington* near *Exeter*, that one Farmer *Hayne* about that Time, first tried Experiments thereon in that Parish; and succeeding beyond his Expectation, tho' at first laugh'd at by his Neighbours, they soon perceiv'd its Advantage, and readily follow'd his Example: After which Time, instead of being paid by the *Exeter* Soap-boilers for carrying off their Ashes, &c. they were glad to purchase this valuable Manure at the Price demanded for it; which induced this Mr. *Hayne* to agree with the Venders of it in *Exeter*, for a Supply for his own Use only, at a Penny per Horse-load during his Life; whereas others then paid Two-pence, and the Price has been since gradual-

ly increas'd to 8d.---but it is now sold by Measure, and its present Price at least One Shilling per Hoghead (besides Carriage); being found to be an excellent Manure both for Corn and Grass, tho' not every-where to be had.---The sowing Clover and other Grass-Seeds with the Lent-Corn, was introduced still later, *viz.* about the beginning of the present Century; since which Time the Cultivation of *Turnips* also, so much recommended by Lord *Townshend* in the Reigns of *George* the 1st and 2d. grew gradually into Vogue.---The Use of *Chimney-Soot*, the Advantages whereof as a Manure (whether produced from Coal or Wood) had been experienced in other Counties, especially in the Improvement of cold Lands when over-run with Moss, &c. has been but very lately applied to that Purpose here; for tho' Wood-Ashes have long been in Use among our Husbandmen for improving Marshes and Meadow Grounds, they were formerly so ignorant of the Value of the *Soot*, that, 'till within this last 20 Years, it was thrown away as useless; but we now no longer see any lie neglected in our Streets 'till remov'd by the Scavenger, as the Chimney-sweepers themselves know how to dispose of it to Advantage.

if alone and unshelter'd, and wildly expos'd to the Violence of every Storm, it cannot but be liable to many external Injuries; but of the *Otber*, as of the generous Vine that entwines the Tree, and might otherwise have crept on the Ground, we may truly affirm, in the Language of the Poet, 'The Strength it gains is from th' Embrace it gives.']

4. With respect to our *Artificers* and *Mechanicks*, we have the same Diversity of them, [and those as dexterous and expert in their several Trades and Professions] as in other Places: [And among our Workmen in the different Branches of Building, besides those commonly met with elsewhere, it has been already hinted (in the Note h, under P. 28) that we have many whose principal Business is that of *Slaters*, or, as we denominate them, *Helliers*, (*i. e.* *Healers* or Coverers of Houses with Slate;) a Word perhaps nowhere used but in these Western Counties, where the Slate-Quarries furnish Materials for their Employment: And as these, after the Discovery of those Quarries, seem to have succeeded the ancient *Helliers*, or Coverers of Roofs with Shingles or Shindles of Wood, so their Work is, in many Parts of this County, still call'd *Spindle-bealing*, and the Slates therein used, *Shindle-stones*. As we have few Houses covered with Tiles, the little Work of that kind here, is done sometimes by the Masons, but oftener (if I mistake not) by the *Helliers*, who not only act as Slaters, but occasionally as Tylers and Plaisterers also; tho' we have others who profess no other Business but Plaistering. — In the Parts where Building Stone is scarce, we have Country Masons who value themselves on their Skill in making Mud-Walls, or as we call them, *Cob-Walls*; which if well perform'd, and supported by a sufficient Foundation of Stone-Work, are very lasting, and the Houses thus built, dryer and warmer than others. The *Cob*, as 'tis call'd^c, is a Composition of Earth and Straw, wet up somewhat like Morter, well beaten and trodden together; and after a Wall made therewith is rais'd to a certain Height, it is allow'd some Time to fettle before more is laid on. When any such Walls are pulled down to be re-built, they commonly make fresh Cob with other Earth; the Value of the old as a Manure for Land, sufficiently compensating the Cost of the new. These Cob-built Houses are generally covered with Thatch; in which our Thatchers only use combed Wheat-Straw, which we call *Reed*, consisting mostly of the stiff unbruised and unbroken Stalks, which are carefully separated from the Fodder-Straw by the Thresher, and bound in large Sheaves call'd *Nitches*: This enables the Thatcher to finish his Work much more neatly than can be done in the Countries where no Reed is made, but the

^c Possibly from the British *Chwap* (*Чвас*), à Gr. Κοπ]ε *contusus*, because the Earth and Straw ought to be well *beaten*, trod, or pounded together.

the Straw used as it comes tumbled together from the Barn, with very little Separation; except perhaps of the long from the short; being fasten'd on the Roof rough as it comes to Hand, and the Eves, &c. seldom so regularly shorn as by the Thatchers here. — These are the chief Instances wherein our Workmen are differently employ'd from those of other Counties; which however our Author disregards, and only takes Notice of the excellent *Kerfies* made in his Time by our Woollen Manufacturers; but what he adds concerning them, having been already recited in the Additions to Page 40, need not be repeated here.]

5. The last and lowest Class of the Inhabitants are the *Day-Labourers*, among whom our Author distinguishes the *Miners*, whose chief Business is under-ground, from those employ'd in Husbandry above-ground: Of the former, the Labourer in Tin-works is called a *Spadiard* or *Spadier*, (but in the Acts of the *Stannary* Parliaments more commonly term'd a *Spallier*,) whom he represents as inured to the greatest Hardships; 'his Apparel being coarse, his Lodging hard, his Diet slender (consisting chiefly of coarse Bread and hard Cheese), his Beverage Water, which he could relish as well, when drank out of his Shovel or Spade for want of a Cup, as if it had been from a Silver Tankard; regardless of the Niceties of an elegant Table, and content with a Sufficiency to satisfy Nature; industrious in his daily Labour, and fearless of that Danger to which he is continually subject, from the Damps and Depth of the subterraneous Caverns wherein he is employ'd, provided the Earth over his Head be secured by strong Beams of Timber from falling in upon him.' ---- [How far this Account of the Life of a *Devonshire* Tinner in our Author's Time, may be applicable to that of the present Workmen employ'd in our Mines, I cannot say; and as we have few now wrought in this County, it may be needless to enquire: Possibly their manner of living both here and in *Cornwall* (from whence perhaps most of the Miners in this County must now be had,) may have been since that Time as much changed for the better, as that of our Labourers in *Husbandry* certainly is (in some respects) for the worse.] The daily Labourers in Husbandry and in other servile Works for Hire, our Author tells us, were then no less hardy and capable of Toil and Fatigue than the former; but had a more easy Employment, 'and were moreover allow'd Holidays and Times of Leisure for manly Exercises, such as shooting, wrestling, hurling the Ball, &c. in which (he says) the Activity of these West-country Men exceeded all others in the Realm.' [But during the 130 Years elapsed since our Author wrote, their Case has been much alter'd; for now the high Price of Provisions in Proportion to their Wages, and the Duties charg'd on Soap, Candles, Salt, and other Necessaries

of Life, will permit them to keep but few *Holidays*; unless compell'd thereto by the want of Employment, and to turn them into *fasting* Days by their want of Bread; -- which must be the unavoidable Consequence of that Neglect and even Prohibition of Tillage mention'd in the Notes under P. 18 & 43. of this Book. — And tho' they might formerly be allow'd rather too much Time to divert themselves with those manly Exercises, (for which public sporting Places were in some Parishes allotted, and held sacred to that Use,) they being then thought to be the better qualified for military Duty if the Defence of their Country required it, or at least prevented from habitual Laziness and Inactivity; yet the total Discontinuance of such Exercises, or exchanging them for tippling and gaming at an Ale-house, seems too much on the other Extream. Indeed the Effects of this, and the abovementioned Change of Times, even within the last 30 or 40 Years, have been very perceptible; and most of those Country Villages, wherein Cheerfulness and a kind of rustic Gaiety, might be observ'd among the poor Labourers within our Remembrance, have at present a very different Appearance, and exhibit all the Marks of Poverty and Distress: Instead of that Sprightliness and Alacrity with which they heretofore perform'd their daily Task, and earn'd a competent Supply of homely Food for themselves and Families, we now perceive a kind of heavy Gloom on every Face; and instead of having now-and-then (as they formerly had) in a Summer Evening, before Harvest-time came on, an Hour's Recreation after finishing the Work of the Day, --- they must now endeavour to supply, if possible, the Deficiency of their scanty Wages (being scarce sufficient to purchase two-thirds of the Provisions it would have bought 25 Years since^d), by assisting their craving Families in some

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^d The great Decrease of the Value of Money within the Time here mentioned, seems to require a proportional Advancement of Labourers Wages; to which there can be no Doubt of their having a just Claim, if it be consider'd, that any Diminution of the Value of Money (from whatever Causes it may arise) must, *ceteris paribus*, on a General Circulation, require a proportional Increase of its Quantity, in the Price of any thing saleable; the Money itself being no otherwise valuable, than in Proportion to the intrinsic Value of the Necessaries and Conveniencies of Life, for which it is in reality no more than a Pledge: And this Decrease of its Value, --- whether occasioned by the Wealth of *Indian* Nabobs circulated here, and increasing the Quantity of current Cash (be it in many or few Hands) or of *Bills* which circulate as Cash, whilst the whole Produce of our Lands, Manufac-

tures, &c. to be purchased therewith, continues much the same, --- or whatever else may be the Cause, --- is sufficiently evident from its Effects; having within 20, or 25 Years at most, rais'd the Price of Provisions and Rents of Estates, and consequently the *pecuniary* Produce of that Labour for which the Wages we are here speaking of become payable, by at least *One Third*; of which Addition, the Labourer ought in Justice to have his proportional Share, to enable him to obtain common Necessaries at their present advanc'd Prices, and prevent his Family from being too early burdensome to the Parish. --- This, and this only, can put our present Labourers on the same footing with their Forefathers, to whom the Value of a Peck of Wheat, for a Day's Work in *Husbandry*, was generally thought a reasonable Allowance. --- Thus the daily Wages allow'd a Labourer in *Husbandry* by

some Employment at home, or otherwise send them supperless to Bed.]— Our Author, to his Account of those in *his* Time, adds, 'And although these Labourers be of the most inferior Degree, yet they are *Liberi Homines*, of free Condition, no Villains nor Bond-slaves.' [What he here means by Villains

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by Stat. 6 Hen. 8. c. 3.* viz. 3d. a Day, without Meat and Drink, from Michaelmas to Easter, and 4d. from Easter to Michaelmas (except in Harvest, when it might be 5d. or 6d.) were then equivalent to at least 5 times as much now, and would purchase 5 times the Quantity of any of the common Necessaries of Life; as may appear from their common Prices in the beginning of that Reign, and about the Time of passing the Act refer'd to, compared with their Average Prices at present: For at that Time (as we learn from Bp. Fleetwood and Stow) Wheat was from 5s. 8d. to 8s. per Quarter, i. e. from 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1s. a Bushel; and the Price of Beef, from a Halfpenny a Pound, to 3 Farthings at most: And in this Comparison, the Allowance for the different Weights of Silver Coins then and now, is disregarded, tho' these were as 4 to 3; Silver being then but 3s. 9d. an Ounce, which is now at least 5 Shillings; and the Alloy in the coined Silver being then much the same as at present, it follows, that 3 d. was then equal to 4d. now, exclusive of the above-mentioned Difference in the Prices of Provisions and other Necessaries: so that this makes the Disproportion of the Prices then and now, to be still greater, and abundantly evinces the reasonableness of a proportional Advancement of Wages. Indeed Justices of the Peace, by 5 Eliz. c. 4 and also by 1 Ja. 1. were authorized to regulate and fix the Wages of La-

bourers in Husbandry, according to the Dearness of Victuals, and so the Law still continues; but as they might be apt to make the Allowance to their own Workmen the Standard of such Regulation, it can hardly be expected to be properly adjusted, unless settled and enforced by a higher Authority.

Note, By the Decrease of the Value of Money above taken Notice of, is not meant that of the Interest of Money, with which many are apt to confound it: For Money being only a Pledge for the Necessaries of Life, and not otherwise intrinsically valuable, must always be compared therewith, and its Value ascertain'd by the Quantity of the latter which a given Sum will on an Average purchase; which Value will vary according to the Plenty or Scarcity of the One in proportion to the Other: Whereas the Interest of Money, being expressive of nothing more than the Proportion of the Use to the Principal, may either continue the same whilst the former varies, or vary when that is fix'd. Thus suppose 100 l. to have been placed out at Interest 30 Years ago, at 5 per Centum per Annum; this same Rate of Interest may have continued from that Time to this, producing still 5 l. per Annum; but in the mean while, the Value of the Money itself is so sunk, that this 100 l. will now purchase no more Land, or of any other valuable Commodity, than 70 or 80 l. would 30 Years since when it was lent out, and consequently

* By this Statute, the Labourers in Husbandry were, in the Winter half year (viz. from the middle of September to the middle of March), to be at their Work in the Spring of the Day, and continue in it till Night, except at their Meal-time; and in the other, or Summer half-year, to be at it before 5 in the Morning, and not to leave Work till after 7 in the Evening: But within the Times thus limited, they were allow'd half an Hour for their Breakfast, an Hour for their Dinner in Times when no sleeping by Day was allowable, and half an Hour for Noon-meal (so call'd in the Statute, from the Saxon non-meete, *refectio*, meaning a Collation or Repast in the middle of the Afternoon, call'd in some Places a *Bever* or *Beverage*, in Devon a *Drinking*, and an Afternoon's Nunching or Noonaging); and when they slept in the Afternoon, which by this Act was permitted only from the middle of May to the middle of August, they were to have an Hour and half allow'd for their Dinner, which I suppose included also their sleeping Time, call'd in some Parts of this County an *Under-meal*.—So upon the whole, they were required to work at least 12 Hours daily in Summer, the other 2 Hours of the 14 being allow'd for their Meals and Refreshment; and the whole Length of the Day in Winter, except the Time allow'd for their Dinner, &c. And these Hours of Work intitled them to their full Wages; but they were to make a proportional Abatement for any Deficiency of Time; their Wages being, as thus regulated, a Penny for every 3 Hours they were actually at Work (which was then equivalent to more than 5d. or rather about 6d. as Money is now valued, viz. very little if any thing short of 2d. an Hour): And this seems to be the most that was then any-where given to common Labourers, tho' more might be demanded, which this Act seems design'd to prevent; for if more were paid or accepted, both Giver and Taker were thereby subjected to the Penalty of 20 Shillings; but the same Act provided, that in Counties where less was usually given, the Wages should be agreeable thereto, notwithstanding the Regulations therein contain'd. It is also to be noted, that if the Labourer had Meat and Drink from his Master, this Act allow'd him but half the Wages above specified; except in Harvest-work, when the Wages were increased, but the Deduction for Meat and Drink no more than in the case of common Labour.

Villains will appear in the Note ^e, and is a Distinction which in that Sense no longer exists among us; but it may be questioned whether many of our present Labourers, in this and other Counties, fare much better, if quite so well as those feodatory Vassals who formerly held their Cottages, Herbaries, and Cow-closes, in *Villenage*; for tho' they, and all they had, were the Property, and at the Command of their Lords, they had Liberty to till their little Allotments of Ground, and perhaps seldom wanted that Bread to which their Obedience and Servility intitled them.

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quently its annual Interest of 5 l. (it being still at 5 per Cent. or One 20th of the Principal,) will go no farther than 3 l. 10 s. or 4 l. would at that Time. In like manner, this Interest might within this Time have been (by Agreement between the Parties, or in Consideration of a better Security,) reduced from 5 to 4 per Cent. tho' the Value of Money had remain'd the same as at first, or been alter'd in a different Proportion. 'Tis true, the Decrease of the Value of Money may in some respects accidentally tend to lessen the Rate of its Interest also, 'tho' this can be but trifling, in Comparison of the Diminution of the Value of both *Principal* and *Interest*, which is by some very absurdly pleaded for lowering the Rate of the latter: But this is no Place to enquire into the particular Causes or Consequences of it, nor to enlarge farther on such a Subject.

^e What our Author here observes of the *Devonshire* Labourers and Tanners of his Time, (when the *Villenage* Tenures were not extinguish'd, but retain'd in some Manors,) viz. that they were no *Villains* nor *Bond-slaves*, may now be said of all the Inhabitants of this Kingdom, at least of all that are Natives thereof; for the very poorer Sort, whether descended from Freemen or Slaves, may now challenge the Right and Priviledge of *Free-born Britons*; the Tenures in *Villenage*, with many others (tho' less inconsistent with Liberty), being abolish'd by Stat. 12. Car. 2. or turn'd into Free and Common *Socage*: And even before that Time, most of the *Villains*, (and according to our Author all those in *this* County,) had been either formally manumitted, or otherwise obtain'd their Freedom by the Neglect or Connivance of their Lords.—The Ancestors of those who formerly held their Tenements in *Villenage*, were either Prisoners of War, or otherwise reduced by their

Conquerors to a State of Slavery, which was entail'd upon their Posterity; but their Servitude being afterwards, here and in other Parts of Christendom, regulated by Laws, became only a feodal Tenure; which tho' a Tenure in Vassalage, or of the basest kind, was much more supportable than that to which Captives are condemn'd under the Tyranny of the Eastern Monarchs and Bashaws, or the Cruelty of some nominal Christians among our *American* Planters, to their purchased Slaves.—The *Villains* above-mentioned, were so called, (not as *wile ones* or *Villains* in a bad Sense, but) because they generally dwelt in *Villages*; where they held each a Cottage, and some small Allotment of Land, on Condition of sundry base Services to their Lord. They were of Two Sorts, viz. *Villains in Gross*, who were bound immediately to the Persons of their Lords and their Heirs; and *Villains regardant* to a *Manor*, by the Civilians call'd *Glebae adscripti*, who were bound to their Lords, as Members of the *Manor* wherein they dwelt, and of which he was Owner; and if the *Manor* were sold, they were sold with it as appurtenant thereto.—The Female *Villains* were call'd *Niefs*; and if the Lord, or any other free Man married a *Nief*, she and their Issue became free; and the like if a *Villain* married his Mistress. Again, if a *Villain* dwelt in the King's ancient Demesne a Year and a Day, without Claim; or if the Lord suffer'd his *Villain* to be sworn of a Jury in the King's Court; or if he were enfeoffed by Deed, or had an Annuity granted by his Lord, or were suffer'd to be knighted;—in these, and several other Cases, it was held to be a legal Enfranchisement or Manumission.—And among the *Saxons*, 'tis said that by a Law of King *Ina*, if a Lord obliged his *Villain* to work on a Sunday, he thereby intitled him to his Freedom.

Our Author here concludes his Account of the *Inhabitants*; to which, had they materially differ'd from those of other Counties either in their *Religion* or *Language*, it might be expected that (in Imitation of other Chorographical Writers) he would have added some Observations on both; but as in *his* Time a general Uniformity in the one, and the few Deviations of the other from any then establish'd Rules, might induce him to think it unnecessary,-- so their Variations *since* that Time, those of the *former* at least, being common to this with other Parts of *England*, any particular Notice of them in the Description of a single County might be deem'd superfluous if not impertinent: With respect to the *latter* however, as *every* County has its peculiar Dialect, (at least in the common Language of the lower Class of People,) and *this* among the rest,^f it may not be amiss to observe here, that most of our Provincial Words, as well as of the proper Names of Parishes and

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^f A Specimen of the Dialect of the Vulgar in the most Northerly Parts of this County, near the Forest of *Exmoor* and on the Borders of *Somersetshire*, was drawn up by a Clergyman (from the Collections of one *Peter Lock*) about 50 Years since, in two objurgatory Dialogues, intitled *An EXMOOR Scolding*; of which, with an *EXMOOR Courtship* in the same Language, several Editions were printed and publish'd by Mr. *Brice* of *Exeter*; and to the 7th Edition of this Pamphlet, lately publish'd by him and Mr. *Thorn*, was added by another Hand, a Vocabulary or Glossary, explaining the most difficult or uncommon Words and Phrases, with the Derivations of many of them; to which, if the Publishers had not confined themselves to such only as occur'd in these Dialogues, many more might have been added; especially if those of the Southern Parts of the County had been also inserted, which in many Instances vary as much from the clownish Language of the former, as that doth from the Dialects of *Dorset* and *Wiltshire*. There is also a particular Irregularity of Speech among the Vulgar, in the Tract between *Topsbam* and *Honiton*, and (I think) all along the Sea Coast from *Topsbam* to the Borders of *Dorsetshire*; they expressing the *first* Person present, *singular*, & all the *Plurals* of Verbs in that Tense, as the *Third* Person *singular*, tho' connected with their proper Pronouns: Thus, instead of *I love* or *do love*, *we love*, *ye love*, &c. they say, *I loveth*, or *I doth love*; *we loveth*, *ye loveth*, *they loveth* or *loves*, or *doth love*;—an Impropriety of speaking which seems confined to that Part of *Devonshire* only, at least I remember not to have observ'd it

elsewhere.—But tho' the lower Class of People here, as in other Counties, may have many Inaccuracies in their common Discourse, such as using *am* for *are*, changing the Words *at* and *to* for each other, &c. besides many antiquated Words, which tho' once thought as proper as they are really expressive, and as such in common Use with our *Saxon* Ancestors, are now deem'd obsolete or inelegant; yet these being chiefly confined to the Vulgar Language of our Rusticks, it must not be hence inferr'd that the *other* Classes of People in *Devonshire* speak worse English than those of the same Rank in other Counties: For (as is observ'd in the Preface to the Tract above-mentioned) among Persons engaged in Commerce, or who have had a liberal Education, we may better distinguish their several Countries by their *Accent* than by any Impropriety in their Language; and the politer *Devonians* in general speak as good modern English as those of any other County.

With respect to the Names of *Parishes* & *Places* in this County, as that Part of it which lies West of *Exeter*, between the *Ex* and the *Tamar*, was in Possession of the *Britons*, or at least not wholly conquer'd by the *Saxons*, 'till the Time of King *Athelstan*, it is no Wonder that we have some of *British* Extraction, and others compounded of *British* and *Saxon*: The Generality of them however, (notwithstanding the contrary Opinion of the Learned *Baxter*,) are either entirely *Saxon*, or if derived from the Names of the *Rivers* near which they are situated (as many of them are,) tho' they may in some Instances retain the Names

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and Places in this County, are either pure *Saxon*, or of *Saxon* Derivation; tho' we have some few Words of *British* Extraction, from which Language also most of the Names of the *Rivers*, in this as well as other Counties, are derived; so that, as Mr. *Whitaker* observes,²⁵ most of them retain to the present Hour the Names which were imposed upon them 2000 Years ago. Of this, some Instances might have been given in the Note concerning our *Rivers* under P. 31. but being there omitted for want of Room, may not unfitly have Place among the Notes *here*, and are partly deduced from the Rules prescribed in the *Adversaria posthuma* of Mr. *LLWYD*, annexed to the 2d Edition of the learned *BAXTER's Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, which, with some judicious Observations thereon, communicated in Manuscript to the Editor of this Book, and mention'd in the Note hereunto subjoin'd,^g may not be unacceptable to the Reader; but how far these, or the Editor's

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of such Rivers without any Addition, (as *Ken*, *Creedy*, &c.) or have some Adjunct to distinguish them from others of the same Name, (as the *Bowyes*, the *Clyfts*, &c.) they more commonly have the Addition of *τun*, *pic*, or some other *Saxon* Word expressive of their Situation, Magnitude, or somewhat else by which they were remarkably distinguish'd.—*τun* or *τunè* (a *Town* or *Village*, as also a *Fort* or *fortified Place*) is by *Llwyd* derived from the *Guydnelian British* or old *Celtic*, *Dunadh*, to shut up, hedge in, or inclose: It signifies also a fortified Hill or Mount, and is by the Highlanders and Irish at this Day express'd (not by *Tin* and *Din* as in the modern *Welsh*; but by *Tun* or *Dun*, with which the *Roman* Orthography agreed in their Termination *dunum*, but in our modern English Names changed into *ton*; and is the most common Termination of the Names of our Towns and Villages; whether derived from those of *Rivers* or otherwise; as *Bampton*, *Crediton*, *Cullumpton*, *Kenton*, *Moulton*, *Plympton*, *Tawton*, &c. from the Rivers *Batberm*, *Creedy*, *Culm*, *Ken*, *Moule*, *Plym*, *Taw*, &c. But sometimes they terminate with *pic* or *peoc*, *Wic*, or *Week* (which, among others, has the same Signification as *τun*) of which *Ex-week*, a Seat or Village on the River *Ex*, is an Instance. And if *τun* or *pic* be not added, we have something else in its stead relative to the Place; as *Ἐξαντέρτερον*, or *Excester*, i. e. *Ex-castle*, or the Castle near the *Ex*; *Exminster* or *Ex-Monastery*; *Up-Ex* and *Nether-Ex*, from their higher or lower Situation on the *Ex*; *Exmouth*, from its being situate at or near the *Mouth* of the *Ex*, &c.—But the Etymologies of these, and other Names of Places, will more properly require Notice in the particular Descriptions of them.

^g One of the MSS here refer'd to, being among some valuable Papers very kindly communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. *Lewis* of *Honiton*, (whose Knowledge and Skill in his vernacular Language, the *British*, and whose Judgment in Matters of Antiquity, must render any Remarks of his on this Subject the more worthy of Regard,) I must not here omit my thankful Acknowledgements of his Favours: The other is a Letter on the same Subject from the late Rev. Mr. *Boswell* of *Taunton* (the Learned Author of *A Method of Study*), to *Walter Oke*, Esq; then of *Whitlands* in *Axmouth*, *Devon*; which Letter being in the Possession of the Rev. Mr. *Mallock* of *Collyton*, he very obligingly favour'd me with the Loan of it, at the Request of my worthy Friend Mr. *Thomas Whitty* of *Axminster*, to whom I am moreover obliged for many interesting Observations relative to divers Places in that Neighbourhood; and the procurement of others from his Friends, which will be duly attended to in the particular Descriptions of those Places; the present Subject of our Enquiry being the Origin of the Names of our *Rivers*.

It has been observ'd by Antiquarians, that Places usually take their Names from Things coeval with themselves; seldom from any modern Improvements in Arts and Sciences, or from Things or Occurrences of a precarious Nature: Hence many of them (as has been already noted) are derived from the Names of *Rivers*; which being more generally known to the various Inhabitants of the Countries through which they flow, than the Names of petty Places which few are concern'd to remember, and which are therefore more easily lost, or exchanged for others,---must

²⁵ See his *Manchester*, P. 218.

Editor's own Conjectures intermixt with or added to them, may merit Approbation, must be submitted to the Judgment of those who are more vers'd in *Etymology*, and better acquainted with those Changes of Language by which our Words and Names have been successively varied and disguised. The Derivations of many of our Names, both of *Rivers* and *Places*, must, after all our Enquiries, be very uncertain; as we must frequently content ourselves with probable Guesses, rather than conclusive Deductions from any certain Principles: And the best Etymologists have been accused (the Learned *Baxter* particularly, and perhaps not unjustly) of being sometimes too fond of far-fetch'd and improbable Derivations; of pressing Words into their Service, and deriving from them whatever might be agreeable to a favourite Opinion; and in short, of substituting meer Imagination or Conjecture for regular Analogy. It must however be allow'd that Etymologies have

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of course be longer preserv'd; and being communicated to the *Places* situate near them, must so far contribute to the Preservation of *their* Names also, whilst the most ancient Names of many others are sunk in Oblivion. Accordingly we find that most of our Rivers retain, with little Alteration, their ancient *British* Names; and by the help of Mr. *Lluyd's* Rules for their Derivation, we may easily trace them from their *British* Fountains.

The old *British* Names of Rivers, *Afc*, *Isc* or *Efc*, *Ofc*, *Ufc*, and *Uysc*, (in Irish *Uisge*, Cornish *Isge*, Armoric *Visge*,) which all signify *Water*, were partly retain'd by the *English Saxons*; but for better Sound's sake, and perhaps from a Dislike to the rough and guttural Pronunciation of the *Britons*, changed into *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ox* or *Ouse*, *Ux* and *Ufk*. And it seems to be indisputably certain, that the *Saxons* not well understanding the *British* Tongue, mistook the *British* Appellatives for the *proper Names* of *Rivers*; whereas the Words above-mentioned signified nothing but *Water*, and retain the same Signification to this Day in *Ireland*, and in the *High-lands* of *Scotland*; as they also did in the *Cornubritannic* or old *Cornish*, and still do in the *Armoric*, or present Language of the Inhabitants of *Bretagne* or *Britanny* in *France*,—being Dialects of the *British*, or Remains of the same ancient *Celtic* or *Gallic* Language. Hence we may account for the Names of the Rivers *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ock*, &c. among others mention'd in the List subjoin'd to P. 32, and herein-after more particularly taken Notice of.—

"In like manner," says Mr. *Lluyd*²⁶, "the *English* have mistaken the *British Avon*, which tho' it signified only *River* in general, yet serves with them for the *Proper Name* of several of their Rivers;" of which he gives Instances in the *Avon* at *Bristol*, and others; but I shall here confine myself to those of our own County, wherein we have also our *Avon*, *Aven* or *Awne*; to which we may add (among others) *Dur* or *Dawr*, which the *Welsh* Lexicographers and Etymologists derive from *Ydwg Aqua*, and in the old *British* meant the same as *Dwfr*, *Water*; agreeable to which, the *Cornish* also express'd it by *Dour* or *Dowr*, *Durra* and *Deura*: Hence their *durva*, watry, and the Irish *Deor*, a Drop; and hence some Names of our *Devonshire* Rivers have also their Derivation.—Others, as Mr. *Lluyd* has observ'd, begin with *Tav* and *Tiv*, or, as antiently written, *Tam* and *Tim*; and Dr. *Borlase*²⁷, Mr. *Boswell*, and Mr. *Lewis* scruple not to adopt his Opinion, that *Tam* must be the same with the *Greek* Ταμῶν in Ποταμῶν. Hence *Tame*, *Tamar*, *Taw*, &c. and these, with *Tain*, *Täiy*, *Tyüy*, *Teivi*, and many other Words in the *British* Tongue, signify *Water* or a *River*; as do also *Guy*, *Uy*, *Üys*, *Ey*, *Y*, and *I*, (*i. e.* the *Water* in such a Place,) and are as often the *final* Syllables of our Rivers, as *Tav*, *Tiv*, &c. are the *initial* Ones.

Besides the Rivers which thus derive their Names from *British* Words which signify *Water* or a *River* appellatively, there are others of a *Second Class*, whose Names are compounded of *British* Words expressive

26. *Adv. postb.* in *Bart.* Gl. p. 265.27. *Cor. vocab.* in *Antiq.* of *Cornw.* p. 456.

their Use, and are far from being always frivolous and impertinent; and however uncertain and precarious when unsupported by collateral Evidence, they frequently prompt us to further Enquiries by which we are led to more certain Truths, which either confirm the Etymology by concurrent Circumstances, or tend to detect our former Mistakes concerning it. Again, the apparent Mistake of any one Person in the Etymology of the Name of a Place, may induce another to attempt a Correction of that Mistake; in consequence of which he may hit upon the true Meaning of the Name, or at least a more satisfactory Guess at it, than had resulted from the unsuccessful Search of the former: And this may also be a sufficient Apology for any Attempts of this kind in the present Work, and for this Addition to the Text of our Author, who seldom meddled with Etymologies.

But as some who have been but little conversant in Enquiries of this Sort, may imagine, that such supposed Derivations of the Names of our Rivers, wherein

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expressive of some *Qualities* of their Water, the Velocity or Direction of the Current, Colour of their Sand or Gravel, &c.— The Names of those of a *Third* Class are either wholly of *Saxon* Origin, or partly *British* and partly *Saxon*.— A *Fourth* Class of Rivers are metaphorically denominated from the Nature of the Current only; of which we have also a few Instances in *DEVON*:— And lastly, others have no other Names but those of the Villages situated near them.

Etymologists have mention'd other Circumstances from which Rivers take their Names; but as these Five Classes include most, if not all those in this County, and which may on that account claim our particular Notice, I shall here particularize such of our *Devonshire* Rivers belonging to each, as have hitherto occur'd to me, in Alphabetical Order; adding some Observations, Conjectures, and Queries, relative to the Etymologies of their Names respectively. But that such of them as are of *British* Derivation may be the better compared with their supposed Originals, it may perhaps be acceptable to some of our Readers (however unnecessary for others) to be inform'd, in what respects the *Welsh* Pronunciation of the Vowels differs from ours.— Their A, as we learn from the Rev. Mr. *Richards* & other *Welsh* Grammarians, is pronounced as A *English* in the Word *Man*; but is lengthen'd, by a Circumflex, to the Sound of our *a* in *Ale*, *pale*, &c. Their E, if acuted, as E *English* in *Men*, *Ten*, &c. in some Instances as *e* in *err*, *aver*, &c. and in others as *ee* in

Cheek; but if circumflex'd, as *ea* in the Word *League*, or as *e* in *Scene*, and sometimes as *ea* in *Fear*, *dear*, &c. Their I, as our *Ee* in *Tree*, or as *i* in *Thing*: Their O, as ours in the Word *Gone*; if circumflex'd, as *o* in *Bone*: Their U, as our I in *This*, *Bliss*, &c. and if circumflex'd, as our *ee* in *Queen*, *Green*, &c. Their W being also a Vowel, and agreeing in Sound as well as Shape with the Greek ω (*Omega*), is pronounc'd as *o* in the *English* Pronoun *Who*; but if circumflex'd, as *oo* in *Root*, *Boat*, &c. And their Y (which is likewise one of their Vowels), in the Penultima, Antepenultima, &c. is sounded as *u* in the *English* Words *turn*, *burn*, &c. but in the Ultima, or in Monosyllables (with a very few Exceptions), as in the *English* *Tin*, *Skin*, &c. and if circumflex'd, as *ee* in the *English* *meek*, *seek*, &c.— To these Rules for pronouncing their *Vowels*, we may add, that among the *Consonants* their Dd has the Sound of a hard *Beta*, or as *th* in the *English* *Thou* and *That*; also that their F (being the *Aeolic Digamma*) has the Sound of our V Consonant, but when doubled (Ff) is soften'd into the Sound of our *single* F.— These Extracts from the above-quoted Author, and other Writers on the *British* Pronunciation, may suffice for our present Purpose, without enlarging here on the various Substitutions of one mutable Consonant for another in that flexible Language; tho' some Instances of these may occur in our intended Enquiries into the Etymologies of the Names of our Rivers respectively, to which we now proceed.

wherein we occasionally have recourse not only to the *Welsh* and *Cornish*, but also to the *Irish*, *Erse*, and *Armoric*, and in some Instances even the *Greek* Language, --- are rather too far fetch'd; and tho' they may acknowledge some of them to be Appellations receiv'd from the *Britons* whilst in Possession of this County, and before their Expulsion by K. *Atbelftan*, yet may be apt to ask, with what Propriety we ramble into *Ireland* or *Scotland* in quest of Explications of *Devonshire* Names; or consult the Sages of ancient *Greece* on the Denominations of Places they never possess'd? ----- It may be proper to observe, in Answer to such Objectors, --- that whether *Britain* were originally peopled from *Gaul*, as *Tacitus* and *Cambden* suppose, or the *Britons* sent Colonies thither, as others imagine, --- their Conformity with each other, not only in their Religion, their Manners and Customs, but also that of the

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I. OF the First Class, viz. of Names of Rivers derived from *British* Words signifying merely *Water* or a *River*, this County affords us the following:

Arme or *Erme*.— Q. if *Iar* a River, (or perhaps only the prepositive Article *I'*) prefix'd to *am*, *Water*? *m* in the *Latin* & ancient *Celtic*, according to *Baxter*²⁸, making *v* in the *British* (or rather their *f* used instead of our *v*); so *Am* is the same as *av*, *Unda* vel *Annis*.— Or *Arme* may possibly come from the *Cornish* *Ara*, flow, and *am*, *Water*; but Q. if this Derivation can be justified by any remarkable tardity of its Current? If so, this River belongs to the 2d Class. — Note, *Ara* in *Gothic* signifies *Water*, and *Armor* in *Cornish* a *Wave*; but neither of these seems applicable here, unless we might suppose the former join'd with the *British* *Am*, when it has the same Signification.

Atrey.— Possibly *Awy-tér-y* the *River of clear Water*, or *Clear-water River*.— See *Otter*.

Avon, *Aven* or *Awn*.— *Avon* or *Afon* in *British*, signifies a *River*, as already observ'd; as do also *Avon* and *Auan* or *Awan* in *Cornish*, and *Avan* or *Abban* in *Irish*.

Awtre.— See *Otter*.

Ax.— From the old *British* *Afc*, which has been already shewn to signify *Water*.

Deer.— Probably from the *Cornish* *Deura*, (à *Dür*, Br.) *Water*; unless we suppose the *Saxons* call'd it *deon* (a *Deer*), from the Swiftness of its Current; and as such to be rank'd in the 3d or 4th Class; but the former seems preferable.

Dowrisc or *Dowrich-Brook*.— Possibly from *Dür*, and the old *British* *Isc*, or *Irish* *Uisge*.— But if

Dür-ise be deem'd an unnecessary Junction of two *British* Words, both signifying *Water*, (tho' there may be some Instances of the like in other Names of Rivers,) we may suppose it a Compound of *British* and *Saxon*, and refer it to our 3d Class: If so, *Dür* might have the Addition of *puçg*, a *Ridge*, which not only signified the Ridge of a *Hill*, but frequently (as we may have Occasion elsewhere to observe) a *rais'd military Way*; and this, if *puçg* be allow'd a Place here, is most likely to be its Meaning, and that the Brook having imparted its Name with this Addition, to *Dowrich Barton*, which is water'd by it, might at length be imagined to have borrow'd that Name from it; in like manner as will be hereafter observ'd concerning *Sturcombe Brook*. — What is here said of *Dowrich Brook*, is equally applicable to the *Torridge* or *Tawridge*, changing *Dür* for *Tav* or *Tau*, or else the *D* in the former into *T*; these being occasionally commutable Letters in the *British* or *Welsh* Orthography.

Ex.— From the old *British* *Isc*, *Irish* *Uisge*, signifying *Water* as before observ'd.

Forda (or as sometimes call'd *Forder*).— Doubtless from the Br. *Ffordd*, a *Way* or *Passage*, (whence the *Saxon* *ford*, *vadum*;) with the Addition of *da*, good; or else of *av* *Water*, or the *Irish* *Aba* a *Ford*; denoting a shallow *Water*, that admits of an easy Passage through or over it; — a fordable Brook.

Lewer.— from the Br. *Llyr* or *Llyr*, *Water*; for so it signified anciently, as well as the *Sea*²⁹.

Ludbrook } Perhaps from *Clyd*, a *River* or *Brook*³⁰;
and } but if derived from *Llid* *Fury*, or
Lyd or *Lid*, } *Lhuyd*, *Turbidus*³¹, or the *Irish* *Luatb*,
swift,

28. See *Baxter's* Glossary, p. 222. Also *Llyud* in *Baxter*, p. 277. — 29. *ibid.* p. 266. — 30. *ibid.* — 31. *ibid.* p. 274.

old *Gallic* or *Celtic* Language with the *British*, has been made sufficiently evident by *Cambden*,^a and other Writers on the same Subject; these Languages differing from each other in Dialect only; as do also the *Irish*, and the *Erse* spoken by the *Scotbrigantes* or Scotch Highlanders. The Affinity of the *Irish* and *British* Languages is also taken Notice of by *Cambden*, who makes no doubt but that the first Inhabitants of *Ireland* came from *Britain*^b; and among other Evidences of it, mentions the many *British* Words in the *Irish* Tongue, as also their ancient Names which shew themselves to be of *British* Extraction: In short, as Mr. *Boswell* observes^c, we are entirely obliged to the *Irish* Language for the Meaning of many Words which are everywhere found amongst us; from whence he concludes with *Cambden*, that the *Irish* were probably once Inhabitants of this Island, and went from hence to *Ireland*. But I presume, the Agreement of *British* and *Irish* Words and Names,

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- swift, or from the Saxon *hlyban*, tumultuous or noisy, they belong to the 2d or 3d Class.
- Liff* or *Liff*, — Probably from *Llif*, (Cornish *Lyv*, Armoric *Lifat* or *Linfat*,) a Flux, Flood or Inundation, an Overflowing of Waters.
- Lyn*, — *Llyn*, a Lake, a Pool in a River, and perhaps also a Current. — Note, *Rivulets* are in *Devon* commonly call'd *Lakes*.
- Oldye*, — Q. if from *Weilgi* or *Gweilgi*, which in *British* signifies a *Torrent* as well as the *Sea*? — Its modern Name, *Shob-brook* or *Shobbrook-Lake*, being of *Saxon* Derivation, falls under our 3d Class, which see further on.
- Otter*, or (as call'd in some old Maps, &c.) *Awtre*; — *Cambden*'s Supposition that it took its Name from the Number of Water-Dogs call'd *Otters* found in it (which supposes it *Saxon*), has been objected to, because *this* River is no more remarkable for these Animals than any *other*; wherefore we may rather suppose (with the Rev. Mr. *Lewis*) its old Name to be *Y Dur*, i. e. *The Water*, which the old English Saxons, with little Variation in the Sound, afterwards call'd *Otter*: — Or if its Name should rather be spelt *Awtre*, Q. if it might not come from the British *Aweddwur*, which signifies *running Water*, or *fresh Water*? — or else from *Awy*, an old British Word for a *River*, and *Tér*, *clean*, *pure*, *clear*; and so mean (*Awy tér*) the *clear River*? — Or if the Britons gave it a Name expressive of that Rapidity of its Current which is observable in some Places, it might possibly be some old *Celtic* Word derived from the Greek *ὄρεγος celer*; *impiger*; on which, as well as on the two former Suppositions, it should belong to our 2d Class; and according to the last, its Name spelt *Otrer*, tho' the first *r* would be lost in Pronunciation. — *Baxter*³² takes it to be *Godre* or *Odre*, a *Boundary*, and says, *Ottery* was formerly the Limit of the *Dunmonii* or *Danmonii*; but others (as Dr. *Borlase*, &c.) think the River *Ex* was their Boundary 'till K. *Athelstan*'s Time.
- Stour* or *Stur-combe* Brook, — The *Crovm* or Valley through which it runs, probably had its original Name from it; the Brook itself being call'd *Stur* or *Stour*, a Name given to several other Rivers, from *Es dūr* saith Mr. *Baxter*³³, which answers to the Cornish *Es dour*, *The Water*: The Valley being thus denominated *Stour-Combe*, and the Origin of that Compound being afterwards forgotten, it was used to distinguish the Brook running through it. — Instances of the like might be given in other Rivers and Places. See *Dowrifs*.
- Tamar* and *Tame* already accounted for, — supposing the former to be a Compound of *Tam* (which *Baxter*³⁴ tells us signified in the old *Celtic* the same as *av*), and *Mar*, *Mer* or *Mór*, which, tho' when taken singly they generally mean the *Sea*, yet, in the compound Names of Rivers, signify only *Water*: But if, with Dr. *Borlase*³⁵ & Mr. *Lewis*, we suppose it to be rather *Tammaur*, the *Great River*, (as

^a *Gibson's Cambd.* p. xvij. — ^b *ibid.* p. 966, 967. — ^c *Boswell's Method of Study*, Vol. I. p. 48.

³². See his Glossary, p. 187. — ³³. *ibid.* p. 110. — ³⁴. *ibid.* p. 28 and 322, — ³⁵. *Cor. voc. in Antiq. of Cornwall.* p. 456.

Names, no more proves *Ireland* to be peopled from *Britain*, than *Britain* to be peopled from *Ireland*; especially if the *Irish* have preserv'd (as they certainly have) the Use and Signification of many Words which the *Britons* have lost. The *Irish* themselves indeed, acknowledge, that a Colony of the *Belgæ*, of Gaulish Extraction, whom they call the *Fir Bolg* (i. e. *Viri Belgici*), arriv'd and settled in *Ireland*, antecedent to their *Milefians*, who, they say, came thither from the Northern Parts of *Spain*, about Eleven Centuries before the Christian Æra; with which Dr. *Warner* nearly agrees^d: For he supposes the Migration of the *Fir-Bolg* (or *Firl-bolgs* as he calls them) from *Britain* to *Ireland*, to have been in *Anno Mundi* 2657; and says, they possess'd that Island 80 Years, viz. 'till the *Tuatha de Danans* or *Dannonians*, another Colony from *Great-Britain*, invaded it in *A. M.* 2737, and having subdued those *Belgians* (many of whom retreated to the Isles of *Man, Arran, Ila, &c.*)

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(as being the largest that passes thro' any Part of *Cornwall*, to which it is for the most Part a Boundary), it then belongs to our 2d Class.

Tavy,— It has been before observ'd that *Tävy, Teivi, &c.* signify *Water* or a *River*.

Taw,— from *Taw*, of the same Signification with *Tävy, &c.* *ut supra*.

Teign (or as commonly pronounc'd, *Ting*), may be the same as *Tain*, an old *British* Word for a *River*; or rather perhaps derived from *Täg, fair, clear, pretty, &c.* and *Afon* a *River*, contracted into *Aun*; so *Täg aun* (since shorten'd into *Tégan* or *Teign*) denotes a *fair* or *clear River*, and so claims Place in our 2d Class. Either of these seems preferable to *Baxter's* *Isf tene*, or *Tenisca*, i. e. *Tenuis aqua*³⁶; for the *Teign* is far from being a *small slender Stream*.

Tenny or *Tinny*,— Perhaps from *Tain*, a *River*, or rather from *Tenau, slender*, with the Addition of *y*, *Water*; it being but a small and inconsiderable Brook, at least 'till it unites with the *Thrusbel*: But if this last be right, this also should be rank'd in the 2d Class.

Wone (more commonly call'd *Wonford Brook*)— from *Afon* or *Avon*, Cornish *Awan* or *Auan*, a *River*; contracted into *Wan, Oan* or *Wone*.

Yeò, Yeau, or Yeaw, (the Name of several Rivers or Brooks in this County and elsewhere, and frequently of Farms which adjoin them,) signifies *Water*; agreeable to the French *Eau* which the *Normans* (if they introduced it here at the Con-

quest instead of the Saxon *Ēa*) seem to have pronounced *E-au* or *Yeau*; to which the old *British* *av, uy, eu*, (and we may add the Cornish *Ave*, and *awy*,) seem to answer; all which, as well as the Gothic *Ara*, the *Islandic* & modern *Swedish* *Äa*³⁷, and the *Saxon* *Ēa* above mentioned, signify *Water* or a *River*. We also learn from Mr. *o'Halleron's* *Antiquities of Ireland* lately publish'd, that *Aba* in *Irish* is a *Ford*; and indeed it is chiefly to such small Brooks as are *fordable*, that the Name *Yeò* (in *Devonshire* at least) is generally given.

II. WE come now to the *Devonshire* Rivers of the *Second Class*, viz. such whose *British* Names express some *Quality* of their Waters, or Circumstances relative to them; and among these (besides the *Arme, Lud, Lyd, Otter, Tamar, Teign, and Tenny*, above taken Notice of as of the *farmer* Class, but some of them, as there hinted, perhaps more properly belonging to *this*;) the following may here claim our Examination.

Beera or *Beera-brook*,— Perhaps from the Cornish and *Armoric* *Bera*, to *glide* or *flow*; unless it may be rather derived from the Saxon *Beorn* a *Grove* or *Plantation of Trees*, and so mean a Brook passing by or through some remarkable Wood or Grove; which Supposition, if justified by its Situation, would intitle it to a Place in our 3d or 5th Class.

Cary,— Possibly from *Garr*, the *Ham*, the bending or bowing of the Knee, and *uy* or *y* *Water*; so

Garr-y,

^d See his *History of Ireland*, Vol. 1. p. 126 to 133. See also *O'Halleron's Antiquities of Ireland*, p. 68 and 168.

³⁶ *Baxt. Gloss.* p. 220. — ³⁷ *Vid. Dict. Islandicum Hickejii.*

continued their Government in Ireland 197 Years, 'till the Arrival of the Milesians from Spain, which put an End to their Name and Nation. These, and the Colonies before mentioned, he observes, all spoke Dialects of the antient Celtic; which is more to our Purpose than any Criticisms on his Chronology: Let it however be observ'd that this fixes the Milesian Conquest in A. M. 2934, that is, between Ten and Eleven Centuries before the Christian Æra; and this being 277 Years after the Arrival of the Belgæ or Fir Bolg, their Migration from Britain to Ireland must have been at least 13 Centuries before that Æra; widely differing from the Supposition of Mr. Whitaker, who will have it that they fled thither near 1400 Years later, when Vespasian attack'd the Proper Belgæ, the Durotriges, and the Damnonii or Danmonii: That they were settled in several Colonies on the Southern Shore of Ireland, he says, "is sufficiently evident upon the Face of the Irish History;" and that

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Garr-y, in Pronunciation soften'd into *Cary*, might mean the *Knee-bent Water* or *bending Stream*; and such a bending this River really has, after its arrival at *Ashwater* in its Course from *Beaworthy*; near which last, the old Maps, as well as our Author, place the Head of its Stream: But if its Derivation from *Carog* (in Cornish *Karrog*) signifying a *Brook* or *River*, be thought preferable, it should have Place among those of the former Class. *Cater-brook* or *Katerbrook*, more commonly called *Cate-brook*, and by some *Katherine-Brook*; — perhaps its true Derivation may be from the Br. *Caeth*, narrow; and so *Caeth* or *Gate-Brook* may mean the *narrow Brook*: Or if any remarkable Cataracts in it should justify its Derivation from the Saxon *Letpelt-þroca* the *Cataract-Brook*, this would rank it in our 3d Class. *Creedy*, or perhaps antiently *Cridian*, since the Saxons call'd *Crediton*, which had its Name from it, *Lybian* tune; — *Q.* if derived from *Grydian* or *Crydian*, *murmuring*? So *Crydian-y* might denote the *murmuring Stream*, and be afterwards contracted to *Crydny* and *Creedy*. — Or it might come from *Cryd-y*, the *trembling* or *dimpling Water*; or from *Crawydr*, *wandering*; but the former seems most probable. *Claru*, — Possibly from the Br. *Clan*, *fast* or *swift*; or if of Saxon Derivation (and as such to be rank'd in our 3d Class), perhaps from *Elough*, a *Cleft* or *Fissure* in the *Descent* of a *Hill*. *Clyst*, sometimes spelt in our ancient Records *Clift* by an easy Mistake of the *r* for *f*, or *rc* for *fc*: In like manner we find it mis-spelt *Cliffe* by *Speed* and others, and in most of our old Maps; and I

have seen it spelt *both* ways in one and the same old Deed or Charter; but its true Spelling is certainly *Clift* or *Clyst*, agreeable to its constant Pronunciation. — I take it to be derived from the *Irish* or *Gyddhalian* British *Leafg*, *slathful*, *sluggish*; which was also the ancient Signification of the Welsh *Llefg*, now used to signify *feeble*, *negligent*, &c. and with *cil* prefix'd, denotes a *feeble flight*, a *slow retreat*, &c. This also agrees with the *Yevonic* *Lasfig*, *lazy*, *listless*, *indolent*; hence the *English* Saxon *zeleare*, *Carelessness*, *Negligence*; and hence (or perhaps from *Cil-lefg-hyd*, a *going lazily along*, or making a slow Progress) the dull sluggish Current of this River *Clyst* might well take its Name; its flux being very slow, & almost stagnating in some Places.

Cherry-Brook in *Dartmoor*, — (from the Br. *Sirian*, Sax. *Lijur* a *Cherry*;) — Doubtless so call'd from the *Cherry-Colour* with which the reddish Gravel and Soil of its Bed (visible enough in a Sunshining Day) seems to tinge its transparent Stream.

Cole, *Coley* or *Colly*, the Name of several Rivers and Brooks; — *Q.* if not derived from *Cbwyll*, a rolling, revolving, or turning about; also wandering, &c.? If so, *Cbwyll-y* may mean the rolling or wandering Stream.

Culm, — Probably so called from the Cornish *Cyln*, *swift*, *rapid*; which is agreeable to the general Rapidity of its Current.

Derle, — Perhaps from *Dwr*, Water, and *iâl*, pleasant; the *pleasant* or *agreeable Water*: Or if, instead of *iâl*, the Cornish *bêl*, a *River*, be thought more eligible, it becomes *Dwr-bêl*, *The River of Water*, and belongs to the former Class.

Glaze,

that they “ came generally from the Coasts of *Devonshire, Cornwall,* and “ *South-Somerſetſhire,* or the extended Dominions of the *Danmonii,* is equally “ evident from their other Appellation of *Fir Damnon* among the *Irish.*”--- Whether this were ſo or not, or whether the *Mileſian Irish* were originally, as their *Historians* aſſert, and *Dr. Warner* thinks very probable, ſ a Colony from *Ægypt,* who for ſome Time ſettled in *Greece,* afterwards landed in *Spain,* and thence migrated to *Ireland* as above, or at what Time this happen’d, any farther Enquiry is unneceſſary here: Certain it is, that many *British* and *Irish* Words ſeem deducible from the *Greek;* and *Lexicographers* and *Etymologiſts* have re- courſe to that Language for their Derivations, and to determine the Meaning of obſolete and antiquated *Celtic* Words: Nay, *Mr. Boſwell* aſſerts, & that the *British* Language bears a greater Reſemblance to the *Greek,* than any other whatſoever; and that there are more *Greek* Words incorporated with it than there

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Glaze, — In the *British* and *Armoric* *Glás* ſignifies *blue,* pale, alſo *green* and *gray;* and this River was probably ſo denominatèd from the Colour reflected from its Waters; whether from the azure Tinge of its ſmooth Stream in a calm clear Day, or the obſcure Gray of its ruſſed Waves in windy and cloudy Weather.

Goutſford, — Perhaps from the Br. *Cbwydd,* ſwelling, and *Fford,* a Way or Paſſage; and ſo may mean a *Ford* or *paſſable Brook,* but liable to ſwell and overflow (as moſt ſmall ones quickly do after great Rains): Or if rank’d in our 3d Claſs and deriv’d from the *Saxon* *Geotan,* *effundere,* to pour out or overflow, or from *γύρε,* *inundatio,* this with the Addition of *ford,* gives much the ſame Meaning; denoting an *overflowing Ford,* or a Brook ſubject to Land Floods.

Grindle, — Poſſibly a Compound of the Br. *Crawn,* a *Stoppage* or *Obſtruction,* and *Dâl* which alſo ſignifies to *hinder* or *ſtop:* Hence perhaps the *Saxon* *Ljundle,* which likewiſe ſignifies an *Obſtruction* or *Hindrance;* and the Brook ſeems to have had this Name from its being frequently render’d unpaſſable, by its own Inundations as well as thoſe of the River *Chyſt* into which it diſcharges itſelf, which often obſtruct Travellers in the Road from *Biſhop’s Chyſt* to *Chyſt St. George,* &c. even ſince the Ereſtion of the Bridge callèd *Grindle* Bridge; and to prevent Accidents, they are now warnèd of their Danger in Time of Floods, by graduatèd Poſts

fixt at proper Places to ſhew the Depth, purſuant to the late Highway-Acts. This ſeems to juſtify our ſuppoſed Etymology of the Name of this Brook; otherwiſe we might rather derive it from the *Irish* *Gbrinnioll,* the *Channel* of a River.

Katerbrook, — See *Caterbrook* above.

Ken, — Probably from the Br. *Cain,* which not only ſignifies *white, fair,* or *beautiful,* but alſo, according to *Lluyd* ³⁶, *Limpidus, clarus, illimis;* and ſo this River might take its Name from its clear *limpid* Stream; at leaſt this ſeems more likely than any Derivation from the *British* *Cefn,* or the *Irish* *Cean* or *Keann,* ſignifying the *Head* or upper Part of a Thing; which *Mr. Baxter* (I think wrongly) applies to *Kenton,* whoſe Roman Name he takes to be *Vercenia,* deducing it from *uar kend iū,* i. e. *super capite undæ;* and then ſuppoſes this River to take its Name from it, whereas the River doubtleſs gave Name to it, as well as to the Pariſh of *Ken,* which being neareſt its Head might be more truly ſaid to be *super capite undæ* than *Kenton;* tho’ this be indeed, as he explains it, *prope annem.*

Lenmon, — Q: if from *Lhynn* or *Lhyſn* (Br.) a Lake or Meer, a ſtagnant Water, and *aſon, arwan* or *aron,* a River, and ſo denoting the *ſluggiſh* or *ſtagnant* River? Or perhaps rather from *Llam* (or its plural *Llammau*) *aſon,* a Stone or Stones in a River to ſtep over; for ſuch this ſhallow and fordable Brook has, in one or more Places (if I am rightly inform’d), and this not far above its Bridge; particularly

f Hiſt. of Ireland, vol. 1. p. 136 to 141. — g Method of Study, vol. 1. p. 49.

38 *Lluyd* in *Baxt.* p. 274.

there are *Latin*; from which, and other Circumstances, he thinks it evident that a Colony of *Greeks* were once here, and lived some Time amongst us: (But perhaps the *Irish* have as much Reason to alledge this, in Confirmation of their Ancestors' temporary Settlement in *Greece* before their Arrival in *Ireland* as before mentioned.) However this be, adds he, ^b it is certain that the *Irish* were the ancient *Celtæ*, and spoke the Language of that People.--- *Cambden* seems also to favour the Opinion that the *Greeks* landed in and had some Knowledge of this Island; being supposed to have had Colonies and Plantations along the Sea Coast in most Parts of *Europe*, *Britain* not excepted; or, according to Sir *Thomas Smyth's* Supposition as quoted by him, that a great Number of them fled hither for Safety, when all *Europe* was embroil'd in War: However, he seems elsewhere partly to retract this, and gives it as his Opinion that it was late before the Name of the *Britains* was heard of, either

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particularly where it is cross'd by a Foot-Path between that Part of *Newton* call'd *Newton-Abbot* and the other Part call'd *Newton-Busbel*, the former being in the Parish of *Wolborough* and the latter in *Highweek*, to which two Parishes this Stream is for the most part a common Boundary.

Loman or *Lumman*.— This Name of the River which discharges itself into the *Ex* at *Tiverton*, is, according to our Author, comparatively modern; for he tells us its ancient Name was *Suning*: But whether *Suning* or *Lumman* were its most ancient Name, they having much the same Signification, it might be known at different Times, or by different People, by both or either of those Names; *Lumman* being probably derived from *Llymn* and *avon* or *awn*, meaning a *slow* or *sluggish* River; and *Suning* perhaps a Compound of *Syn*, dull, *uy*, Water, and *ing* or *yng*, narrow: So *Synn-uy-ing* might mean the narrow, dull, or slow Water; which is agreeable to the tardity of its Current, it being (if I am rightly inform'd) no-where rapid, but its Flux in general remarkably slow.

Marles.— Perhaps as *Marlas*, a River in *Caermartben-shire*, from *Mar*, Water³⁹, and *Allways* or *arlloes*, poured out, cleansed or purified: Or as *Morlas*, which according to *Lloyd*⁴⁰ signifies *Aqua cærulea*, the Sky-coloured Water.

Masford-brook, which separates *Alphington* from *Exminster*; — *Mat*, as well as *Med* or *Mad*, according to Mr. *Whitaker*⁴¹ (tho' he mentions not in what

Dialect of the British) signifies *fair*; and if so, this with the Addition of *Ffordd* (denoting the Way or Passage through it, where now a Stone Bridge is also made) may signify the *fair Ford*.— *Mad* also in the old British signified *good*, *beneficial*, &c. and *Baxter* says⁴², *Mat* in the Armoric signifies *Bona* atque *Divitiæ*, Goods and Riches.

Meavy or *Mevy*.— Possibly from *Mawy*, enlarged or augmented, and *uy*, Water; this Brook, after it leaves *Dartmoor*, being increased by another Rill from thence, which comes down from that Part of that Forest where *Seward's* Cross stood; with which being united, it is call'd *Meavy Water*, at least 'till it also joins that Stream which comes down from *Eylisburrow*, and which has its Confluence therewith not far from *Mevy Church*, if it be not also so call'd lower down, before it takes the Name of *Plym*; of which last Mr. *Donn's* Map makes it a principal Branch, tho' omitting its Name, and taking no Notice of the Rill from *Seward's* Cross abovementioned.

Moule or *Mole*.— As this River has no subterraneous Passage, like the River *Mole* in *Surry*, to justify its taking Name from the Animal so call'd, *Q*. whether it might not be some old *British* or *Celtic* Word derived from *Mull*, i. e. *curvus*, *tortuosus*; and so have its Name from the crookedness or turnings and windings of its Channel? — Or if the British *Mwl*, or Saxon *Wul*, a *Mule*, be rather prefer'd, (since rapid Rivers, such as this is,

^b Meth. of Study, vol. i. p. 50. — *i* Gibf. Cambd. p. xxxi. and xxxii.

³⁹. *Lloyd* in *Baxt*, p. 266. — ⁴⁰. *ibid.* p. 274. — ⁴¹. *Wb. Manchester*, p. 219. *Baxt*. Gl. p. 162. — ⁴². *ibid.* 171.

either by the *Greeks* or *Romans*¹. But whether we had any *Greeks* here or not, the Mixture of *Greek* Words in the *British* Language, is a Fact which *Cambden* admits, and will hardly be denied.--- That the *Erse* is a Dialect of the *Irish*, and that the *Cornish* and *Armoric* are Dialects of the *British*, will also be readily allow'd; and tho' the *Welsh* and *Irish* now appear more discordant with each other, (which Mr. *Boswell*'s observes, may be "owing to an earlier Separation of those two Nations, to Colonies, to Conquests, and Time, which makes Alterations in all Things;") yet the original Agreement of both with the ancient *Celtic*, will hardly admit of Dispute: And even now, a *Welsh*-man, an *Irish*-man, and a *Highlander*, will understand much of each other's Language in common Discourse; tho' not so much as a *Manksman*, whose Language being a Mixture of all Three (tho' said to be more of the *Irish*

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- is, sometimes have their Names from swift-footed Animals,) it then more properly belongs to our 4th Class.
- Nadder-Water*,—Probably so call'd from its abounding with *Water-Snakes*; for *Neidr* in *Welsh*, and *Naddyr* or *Nadar* in *Cornish*, signify an *Adder* or *Snake*, and *Neidr y dŵr* a *Water-Snake*; and this is also agreeable to the *Saxon* *naebne*, and *pæpen-næbne*.
- Ock*, may possibly be from *Osc* (*Water*) as has been already observ'd, the *s* being lost in a rapid Pronunciation, which would rank it in the 1st Class; but more probably from *Awch*, signifying *Vigour*, *Liveliness*, *Vehemency*; which is very applicable to that River *Ock* which gives Name to *Okehampton*; but whether it be equally so to a River of the same Name near *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*, I know not.—How ours came to be sometimes call'd *Ockment*, we may have Occasion to enquire elsewhere.
- Ot-brook*,—*Q*, if from the *Irish* *At* or *bat*, agreeing with the *British* *huedb*, a *Swelling* (and this perhaps derived from *hidw tumeo*)? If so, it means the *swelling* Brook; and this may possibly be preferable to its Derivation from *od*, excellent.
- Plym*;—*Baxter*⁴³ derives it from *Pilim*, which in the *Erse* or old *Scotobrigantine Irish*, he says, still signifies *volvere* to roll; and thinks the *Pilais* of the anonymous *Ravennas* should be writ *Pilmis*, or *Pilim isc*, i. e. *convolvens aqua*, the rolling Water, denoting the Impetuosity of its Current.—But *Q*? *Rakern-brook*, not *Raborn* as wrongly spelt in P. 31 of this Book, from an erroneous Copy of the Pe-
- rambulation of *Dartmoor* in 1240, in which Forest this Brook rises, and falls into the *Tavy* not far above *Mary-Tavy*:—Another such Brook runs by, and gives Name to, the Parish of *Rackenford* in this County, anciently spelt *Rakerneford*, and in *Domesday-Book* *Rachenesforde*: Being both but small ones, the Name may possibly be derived from *Rhegain*, to *murmur*, *mutter*, or *whisper*, and so mean the *murmuring* Brook.
- Redford* or *Reddaford*,—Perhaps from the *British* and *Armoric* *Rbudd* (whence the *English-Saxon* *reb*), *red* or *ruddy*; this Brook being remarkable for the reddish Colour with which its Waters are tinged by the Stones and Gravel in its Bed (as before observ'd in *Cherry-brook*),—and *Fford*, the *Ford* or Passage through it.—Note also, *Rhyd*, both in *Welsh* and *Cornish*, signifies a *Ford*.
- Redlake*,—Possibly the first Syllable of this may have the same Meaning as in the last, and so want no further Explanation; for *Lake*, in *Devonshire* Language (as has been already hinted) commonly means a small Brook or Rivulet.—Or if its Colour should not justify its borrowing this Name from thence, it may be from the *Br.* *Rbedeg*, to *run* or *flow*; (thus *Dŵr rbedegog* is *running Water*;)—Or else from *Rbuad*, *roaring*, if this Torrent be really remarkable for its Noise and Rapidity; but *Query* as to this?
- Tale*,—*Q*, if from *Tav-iâl*, the pleasant Stream?
- Tbrustel*,—*Q*, if from *Dŵr* Water, and *Osgle* a Branch?—Or rather from *Dŵr-is-tyle*, the Water below the steep Ascent of a Hill?

Waldon,

¹ *Gibb. Cambd.* p. xxxvij. — *1 Meth. of Study*, vol. 1. p. 49.

⁴³ *East. Gl.* p. 196.

Irish than either of the others), it is no Wonder he should better understand them all. This, with the concurrent Testimony of the most Learned in these Matters, sufficiently evinces their being all Daughter Languages of the old *Celtic*; and it has been even asserted, that the *Irish* has preserv'd it in greater Purity than the others. Nor is this to be wonder'd at, when we consider, that polite Literature (which certainly conduces to the Preservation of any living Language from much Mutation,) flourish'd, and was cultivated in *Ireland*, even before the Conversion of its Inhabitants to Christianity^m; and continued to be so afterwards, in those very Times when it was most disregarded elsewhere; the *Irish* being then as famous for their Piety and Learning, as many other Parts of *Europe* were notorious for their Ignorance or Neglect of both. Add to this, that the *Irish* Druids did not, like those of *Gaul*, oblige their

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Waldon, — Perhaps from *Gwarwl*, *light, clear*; and either *Düfn* (or *Doun*, Armoric) *Deep*; or else *Davon*, or as shorten'd *Daun*, which, as *Baxter*⁴⁴ informs us, signified in the old British, *Annis*, a *River* or *Brook*, and if so, *Gwarwl-dawn* or *Waldon* means the *clear River* or *limpid Stream*.

Wever, — In *British* probably *Uy-aber*, compounded of *Uy*, *Water*, and *aber* which properly signifies the Fall of a lesser Water into a greater, as that of the *Wever* into the *Culm*; but as we learn from *Mr. Richards*,⁴⁵ *Aber* is in *North-Wales* used for any *Brook* or *Stream* whatever, and if so, this River belongs rather to our 1st Class: In the old *Cornish* also, it signified the meeting of two Rivers; but sometimes a *Ford*, and also the Mouth of a River. See *Dr. Borlase's Cornish Vocabulary*.

Wates-brook, — Possibly from the *Cornish Huedhyc*, *swoln*; or rather *Huedb*, a *Swelling*, with the Addition of *isc* *Water*; — The swelling Water. (See *Ot-brook*.) — But as this Rivulet rises in *Dartmoor*, (at the Boundary of which Forest it falls into the *Teign*) and might be supposed to be form'd by melted Snow from the Hills there, *Q.* if its Derivation from *ôd* which signifies *falling Snow*, with the Addition of *isc*, *Water*, may not be preferable to the former?

Fall, or *Yaall* Brook, — Perhaps from *Iâl*, *pleasant*, and so means the *pleasant Brook*; but if it be from the *Cornish Hail*, *Heil*, *Hël*, or *Heyle*, a *River* or *Brook*, it more properly belongs to our 1st Class.

Yalm or *Yealm*, — *Q.* if from *Yeau* or *Eu*, *Water*, and *Limp*, *smooth*? — The *smooth Water*.

Yamer, — Perhaps from *Iâl*, *pleasant*, and *Môr* or

Mer, *Water*; if so, it should rather be spelt *Yalmer*, but the *l* melts away in Pronunciation.

Yarty, — *Q.* if from the old British *Iâr* or *Iear*, a *River*, and *tæg*, *fair, clear, pretty*? So *Iâr-tæg*, shorten'd into *Yarty*, denotes the *fair and clear River*.

III. HAVING thus particularized those *Devonshire* Rivers whose Names belong to our 1st and 2d Classes respectively, we come now to those of the *Third*, viz. those which are either wholly of *Saxon* Origin, or partly *British* and partly *Saxon*; with which we may also rank such as have *Roman* Names with *Saxon* Terminations, or the contrary: Of this Class (besides those already refer'd to it), this County affords us the following.

Bathern, — Perhaps a Compound of the *Saxon Bæð*, *Balneum*, and the *Latin* Word for *hot Baths*, *Therma* (à *θερμῶν calidus*); — and possibly, as the *Romans* seem to have had a Station at or near *Bampton*, which is situated on, and takes its Name from this River, they might also have artificial hot Baths near it, and supplied with Water from it.

Burn or *Burn*, — *Sax.* *Burna*, signifying a *Torrent*, *Brook*, or *River*; also a *watery Ditch*.

Cran-brook, — Probably from the old British *Crain*, to *fall down, roll, or tumble*, and the *Saxon* *broca*, a *Brook* or *Torrent*. This Rivulet gives Name to a Farm in *Moretonbampfstead*, near which it rises, and falls precipitately into the *Teign*.

Dalc or *Dalk*, — *Sax.* *ðalc*, *recula*, a *small Matter* or *Thing*; so *ðalc-broca* may signify a *small* or *inconsiderable Brook*, as this really is.

Deanburn,

^m See *Warner's Hist. of Ireland*, V. 1. p. 247.

⁴⁴ *Baxt. Gl.* p. 99. — ⁴⁵ See his *W. Dict.* in *Aber*.

their Pupils to get every-thing in which they were instructed, by Heart, but committed their Mysteries to Writing, tho' in a Character sacred to that Use, call'd *Ogham*; which must also have a Tendency to preserve their Language, and the Knowledge of Letters among their Countrymen: And in later Times, the *Saxons* are said to have receiv'd their Alphabet from them; which *Cambden* thinks very probableⁿ, the *Saxon* and *Irish* Character being the same; but Mr. *Walker* on the *Saxon* Coins^o, quotes *Ingulphus* as observing, that the *Saxon* Alphabet was changed by K. *Ælfred* for the then *French* manner of writing, their former having more of the *Runic*: And indeed that of the *Franks* about *A. D.* 500 appears, from Dr. *Morton's* Collection of Alphabets, to be very agreeable to the common *Saxon* Character, as they both are to the *Irish*, which is not there inserted; only those of the *Franks* and *Irish* have no

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Deanburn, — Sax. bæne-bunn, the *Torrent* in the *Valley*.

Langbrook, — Sax. Lange-bnocca, needs no Explanation.

Lamburn, — Perhaps from the Br. *Llynn* or *Lymne*, a Lake or Pool in a River, and the Sax. bunn, a Brook, or watry Ditch; and so may mean a Brook that has such Pools or stagnant Waters in it.

Pullabrook, — From the Sax. Pul, or Br. Pwll, a *Pool*, *Pit*, or *Ditch*, and Bnocca a *Brook*. — It receives a small Rill call'd *Reddiford*.

Shob-brook, — Possibly from the Sax. Scot-bnocca, *Shot-brook*, and so called either from the Swiftness of its Current, or from its abounding with a Sort of *Trouts*, in some Parts of this County called *Shots*: which Derivation seems preferable to either *Shos-brook* or *Short-brook*. — This Brook doubtless gave Name to the Parish of *Shobbrook* thro' which it runs, but being afterwards supposed to take its Name from it, is now commonly call'd *Shobbrook Lake*. — See its other Name, *Oldye*, explain'd among those of the 2d Class.

Silver Brook, — Probably from the Saxon *Sel-pæne*, a *good* or *great Road*, or some noted public Way passing through or near it; if it be not so call'd from the Colour or Reflection of its Water.

Smallbrook, — Sax. Smæl-bnocca; — The Propriety of this Name is not less evident than its Meaning, it being indeed a very small Brook.

Tedbourn Brook, — Q. if from the Br. *Tywod*, *Sand*, and the Sax. bunn, a Brook or River? So *Tywodburn* shorten'd into *Tedburn* may mean the *Sandbrook*: Or it may be compounded of *Tút*, a trotting or jogging Pace, if agreeable to the Motion

of its Current, and bunn as before. — It runs into the *Culverly*, and is more likely to have given its Name to the Parish of *Tedburn St. Mary*, which is water'd by it, than to have derived its Name from it.

Torridge, Fouridge, Faxridge, or Turridge, — Possibly a Compound of the British *Dwr*, Water, and the Saxon *ricg*; from the *Ridge* or military Way of the Romans (being their Northern Road into *Cornwall*) which cross'd this River at or near *Little Torrington*: But if the British *isc* or Irish *uisge*, which also signify *Water*, be thought preferable to *ricg*, it should have Place with those of our 1st Class; among which, see what has been already observ'd concerning *Dowrick Brook*.

Ug-brook, — Probably from the Saxon *poz* (*wog*), *curvus*; so *poz-bnocca* may mean the *crooked, bending*, or *Serpentine Brook*. This Rivulet runs by, and gives Name to, the Seat of Lord *Clifford*, in the Parish of *Cbudleigh*.

Walbrook or *Wallbrook* & *Wellbrook* } From the Sax. *peal* (*weal*) *vertex a-quaram*, or else from *pælla* (*wælla*) *fons*: Brooks coming immediately from their Fountain, and not yet joined with any other; and such those in *Dartmoor* so called, really are, but lose their Names at their influx into the *Dart* and the *Avon* respectively.

Walburn, — Either the old British *Uysc* or Irish *Uisge*, Water; or else, *Bais* or *Vais* (the B and V being commutable Letters), a *Ford* or *shallow Place* capable of a Foot Passage; with the Addition of the Saxon *bunn*, a River: Or Q. if the first Syllable may not be also from the Saxon, viz. *pærce*, *lotio*, *pærcean*, *lavare*, to wash?

Wishford,

ⁿ *Gibb. Cambd.* p. 969. — ^o *ibid.* p. cxxxvij.

W, nor has the latter any K, Q, X, Y, or Z; the *Irish* Alphabet consisting but of 18 Letters including the Aspirate H, (as those of the *Greeks* were originally but 16) which seems a Circumstance in favour of its superior Antiquity. But this is wandering from our Subject, which concerns not their *Letters*, but their *Words*; and on *these*, 'tis presumed enough has been here said, to justify our Derivation of some of the Names of our *Rivers* from the *Irish* as well as the *British* Dialects.

OTHERS may possibly object to the Derivation of some Names partly from the *British* and partly from the *Saxon*; and alledge that the Etymology of a Word, which supposes it wholly derived from one and the same Language, is certainly preferable to any deduced from a Composition of different Languages. The Preference of the former to the latter, 'tis acknowledged may, and

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Wishford,— The first Syllable of this, may have the same Derivation as the last, with the Addition of *ford*, a Ford or passable Brook.— The same may be applied to that Part of *Dalk* Brook which gives Name to the Parish of *Walsford Pyne*, it being there indeed *Uysc-Ffordd*, a Ford or passable Water; or if *Saxon*, the *ƿærc-ford*, denoting, perhaps, a Washing Place at the Ford.

Womburn,— Perhaps from the Saxon and old English *ƿealm*, to *walm* or break forth as from a Fountain; and *burn*, a River: If so, it should be spelt *Walmburn*.

Wrixel,— Possibly from the Saxon *ƿrixle*, Vicissitude, an alternate Change or Mutation; perhaps from its swelling after every Shower, and in the Intervals reduced to a small Rivulet: But Q?

IV. It now remains to take Notice of those few Rivers in this County which belong to our 4th and 5th Classes, and have not been already specified.— Of the 4th, *viz.* such as are metaphorically denominated from the Nature of their Currents only, I know of none but have their Names either from some Bird or swift-footed Animal, or else from some missile Weapon, to denote their Velocity; of which we have the following Instances.

Chackerel, — (a River omitted in the List P. 31.)— Q. if not derived from the Br. *Cbwai*, swift, speedy, quick; and *Cirylh*, a Sparrow-hawk?

Culverly (another River omitted in the said List)—Probably from *Lulƿne*, a *Dove* or *Pidgeon* (for which the Country-people in *Devon* still retain the Saxon Appellation *Culver*), with the Addition of *hél* (*Cornish*) a River, and *uy*, Water: So *Culverly*

might be originally *Culfre-hél uy*, The Dove-like River of Water; and be so call'd (as is the *Dove* in *Staffordshire*) from a Comparison of the Swiftness of its Stream to that of the Flight of a *Dove*.

Dart,— This in the *Welsh* and *Armoric* has the same Signification as the *English*, a *Dart*, and sometimes an *Arrow*; and this River (as well as the *Arrow* which runs thro' Part of *Worcestershire* and *Warwickshire*) was doubtless so call'd from the Swiftness of its Current. The chief River (for there are two or three others) of this Name in *Devonshire*, rises in and gives Name to *Dart-Moor*; and, in its Course, to *Dartington*, and *Dartmouth* where it discharges itself into the Ocean. Probably its Roman Name was *Darium*; and the *Durio Amne*, in the Itinerary of *Ricardus Corinensis*, (as Dr. *Borlase* supposes,) should be *Dario amne*, and meant the Passage over the *Dart* near *Ashburton*.

Harburn,— Probably *hæpe-burn*, the *Hare-Brook*; the Swiftness of its Current being compared to that of a *Hare*.

Harford Brook,— Sax. *hæpe-ford*, — a Rivulet that runs into *Tedburn* Brook: This *Ford* doubtless derives its Name from the same Origin as the last.

Sidde, or *Syd*, — Probably from the *British Saeth*, an *Arrow*; and if so, we cannot doubt but it had this Name for the Reason above given for that of *Dart*.

Wolf,— (a River omitted in our List P. 31.)— Sax. *ƿulƿ*.— This little River, the Velocity of whose Current claims a Name from that swift-footed Animal, passes by *Awliscombe* and *Buckerell*, and falls into the *Oster*.

V. LASTLY,

and indeed must, be granted, when we have the Choice of either; but this is not always the Case: Nothing being more common, than to meet with Words and Names, whose Composition is partly *British* and partly *Saxon*, and allow'd to be so, by the best Etymologists; as not admitting of any other, nor capable of Derivation from either of them singly: For as Bishop *Gibson* observes, in a Note subjoin'd to his *Regulæ generales de Nominibus Locorum* at the End of the *Chronicum Saxonicum*, there are a great many Names of Places, of which the latter Part is evidently *Saxon*, as *burb*, *ley*, *bye*, &c. and yet in the former Part, no Vestiges are discover'd, either of the *Saxon*, *Gothic*, or *Islandic* Languages; nor are elsewhere to be sought for, than among the ancient Names impos'd on them by the *Britons*, or *Romans*.

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V. LASTLY, although it may be taken for a General Rule, that where *Rivers* and *Places* take their Names from each other, the Derivations of the latter from the former are, for the most Part, to be preferr'd to those of the former from the latter; since the *Rivers* existed, and perhaps had distinctive Appellations, before any *Towns* were built on or near them; yet there are some Instances of *Rivers* which having lost their ancient Names (if they ever had any), have borrow'd their modern ones from the *Towns* or *Villages* by which they flow: Among these, which are here distinguished as a Fifth Class, we have in this County, the *Hayne*, *Holwell-Brook*, *Priaton-Brook*, and perhaps some few others; and possibly we may hereafter in our Examination of particular Places, as they occur in tracing the Courses of our several *Rivers*, meet with some belonging to the other Classes, which may deserve Notice, tho' neither included in the List P. 31, nor their Etymologies enquired into here.

WHAT has been here observ'd concerning the Names of our *Rivers*, is submitted to the Censure and Correction of the judicious Reader; in which, altho' I have not adopted the Derivations of the learned and ingenious but too frequently fanciful Mr. *Baxter*, in respect to the few *Devonshire* *Rivers* taken Notice of by him, (except in that of the River *Plym*, for want of a better,) yet his Glossary has in other Respects afforded me some Light, and in Concurrence with other Guides, may have prevented any very material Deviations from Truth or Probability. After all, I am sensible how liable the best Judges of these Matters must always be, to Error and Mistake, and much

more may the Conjectures of their humble Follower be sometimes chargeable therewith, after the greatest Care to guard against it: For which Reason I have generally chosen to insert them by way of *Query*; avoiding positive Assertions, where I imagin'd there was the least Room for Doubt.--- But whatever Uncertainty there may be in some of those Derivations, we may in general infer from them, that tho' some few of the Names of our *Devonshire* *Rivers* are of *Saxon* Origin, yet (as was observ'd in P. 56,) the far greater Number of them may be fairly derived from Words in the ancient *British* Language or its Sister Dialects, which either signify *Water* appellatively, or its Collection in *Lakes*, *Rivers*, &c. or some remarkable Properties, by which the ancient *Britons* chose to distinguish them; all which their *Saxon* Conquerors mistook for their Proper Names, as before observ'd, but sometimes added an Adjunct of their own; and this, in some Instances, when the same had been before express'd (tho' not by them understood) in the Word or Name to which they made the tautological Addition. And however strange it may seem to some, that the Language of the old *Britons* should afford so many Words as have been herein recited, all either signifying *Water*, or expressive of some remarkable Circumstance relative thereto; this very copious and ancient Language with the *Irish* and other Dialects of the old *Celtic*, are known to have many more of the like Signification; some of which we may possibly have Occasion hereafter to mention; but it is needless at present to enlarge farther on a Subject, from which the Reader may now think it high Time to be relieved.

TO return from this long Digression, let us proceed with our Author, to give some Account of the *Ecclesiastical* Government of this County: But what he has briefly said on this Subject being very imperfect, I shall here endeavour to supply its Defects; which cannot so well be done by way of *Additions* to his, as by substituting in its Room a more full and explicit Account of the several Changes, and occasional Regulations, of the Episcopal Jurisdiction in respect to this County, as Christianity gradually gain'd Ground in these Western Parts.^p And here it will not be expected that we should go back into the Times of the *ante-saxonic Britons*; for tho' they were early converted to the Christian Faith, and had doubtless their Bishops and Pastors in private, before the Conversion of King *Lucius* in A. D. 190, who, we are told, founded Archbishopricks and Bishopricks, and particularly that *Loegria* and *Cornubia* (which last included *DEVON* as well as *Cornwall*) were under the Archbishop of *London*; yet we have no very certain Account of any particular Bishops of theirs, and the Story of their succeeding the Heathen *Flamens* is perhaps justly disputed. I shall therefore confine my Enquiries to the Times of their *Saxon* Conquerors; who continued Pagans, and even Persecutors of Christianity, 'till Pope *Gregory* the Great, about A. D. 597, sent over

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^p As I found it requisite to draw up this Account anew, and therefore could not well distinguish it from Mr. *Risdon's* own, by interpolating it between Hooks as usual, it may not be amiss to note here, the Substance of what he says on this Subject, to avoid any Charge of Injustice to him by suppressing it.---He begins indeed with mentioning *Birinus* as the Apostle of the *West Saxons*, his Conversion of One of their Kings, and his Canonization; but without informing us of the Time or Place of his Bishoprick. He then observes, that, "after some Time, *K. Ina* thought fit to have one other Bishop's See erected," but mentions not where:---That "this continued 200 Years, 'till *Anno 905*, the Province being then" [as he says] "become more populous," [but rather, as we learn from *Bede*, because the Number of *Christians* was increas'd,] "*Plegmundus* Abp. of *Canterbury* in a Provincial Synod, at the Command" [or rather with the Consent] "of *K. Edward* the Elder, erected Three other Bishopricks; of which one was in *Somersetshire*, another in *Cornwall*, and the other in this County, whose first Bishop was *Werstan*;" from whom he rightly reckons *Bishop Hall* (in whose Time he wrote Part of his Book) to be the 52d.

tho' some Copyists, whether through Oversight or Design, read the 51st.; possibly passing over *Coverdale's* 2 Years Possession of the See, between the 32d and 34th Years of *Vessey's* Consecration, and reckoning the next Bishop from his Death in the 36th. And I should have suspected, that something like this, might also have occasioned *Isacke's* Mistake of 3 or 4 Years in the Time he assigns this Bishop, if he had not made the like Mistakes in the Dates of Installment, &c. of several of the preceding Bishops. But to return to our Author, who adds, that "only 12 Bishops sat in *Cornwall*, and that *Levingus* Bishop of that Diocese, being grown very gracious with King *Canute*, whom" [as some Copies add] "he had attended in his Pilgrimage to *Rome*, procured that Union of the two Diocesses of *Devon* and *Cornwall* which still continues."

^q *Loegria*, in its most extensive Meaning, included all that Part of *Britain* situate South of the *Humber*, except *Wales* and *Cornubia*, of which last (as above observ'd) *DEVON* was deem'd a Part.

^r It appears from *Bede* (*Eccl. Hist. Lib. 1. C. 23*), that *St. Austin* and his Companions sat out from *Rome* in the Year 596; but having gone a little Way on their Journey, began to consider the Dangers

over St. *Augustine* or *Austin* (who to distinguish him from St. *Augustine* Bishop of *Hippo*, is usually call'd St. *Austin* the Monk,) to preach the Gospel to them; and who having converted and baptized *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and obtain'd Liberty to preach the Christian Religion in his Kingdom, became the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and thus paved the Way for the Conversion of the other Kingdoms of the *Saxon* Heptarchy. But the Inhabitants of *Westsex*, or the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons* (which included *Berksbire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and that Part of *DEVONSHIRE* which the *Saxons* had conquer'd, with a Claim on the rest, together with *Cornwall*), continued in their Paganism for about 40 Years after; except those of *Cornwall*.

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gers that might attend their Undertaking, and the Ferocity & Incredulity of the People to whom they were sent, of whose Language they were also totally ignorant. Terrified at this uncomfortable Prospect, they thought it most prudent to return home; on which *Austin* sent to P. *Gregory*, desiring to be excused from an Expedition so perilous, and so uncertain of Success: But being encouraged by the Pope's Answer, dated 23. July 596, exhorting him to Perseverance, and being also, on his Recommendation, provided with Interpreters in *France*, he set sail for *Britain*; and landing in the Isle of *Thanet*, Anno 597, proceeded successfully in his Mission.

* So the *Saxon Chronicle*, and the Recapitulation at the End of *Bede's* History; tho' some would have it to be in 596.

The WEST SAXONS are said (in *Bede's* *Eccles. Hist. Lib. 3. c. 7.*) to have been antiently called *Geoffæ* or *Gewiffæ*, and are sometimes so call'd by *Godwin*, *Speed*, and others; but for what Reason they mention not: Dr. *Smith* indeed, in his Son's Edition of *Bede*, p. 109, has this Note on it; --- *Geoffæ* --- Saxonum est pro Occidentalium. Sic *Kifgotibi*, præposita tantum *Saxonica* Expletiva *Ge*. And so we might suppose it a Corruption of *geot* prefix'd with the Expletive *Ge* prefix'd; which Conjecture might be admitted, if none more probable could be given: But I presume there can be little or no Doubt of their having this Name from *GEWIS*, the Great Grandfather of *Cerdic* the Founder of the *West-Saxon* Kingdom; and that it may be deduced from thence, Dr. *Smith* also acknowledges, in a Note to p. 187 of the same Book. This *Cerdic* (in the *Saxon Chronicle* p. 15. com-

pared with an Account of the Succession of the *Saxon* Kings, prefix'd to K. *Alfred's* Anglo-Saxon Translation of *Bede's* History, in *Whelock's* Edition, and there said to be extant in all the *Saxon* Copies, tho' wanting in the Latin ones,) is said to have arrived with his Son *Cyneric*, at *Lebicej-ona*, or *Cerdic's* Port (which seems more likely to be *Souhampton*, than *Yarmouth* as some suppose it), in the Year 494 or 495, with Five Ships: And that he was "the Son of *Elefa*, who was the Son of *Esla*, who was the Son of *GEWIS*, who was the Son of *Wig* or *Wigga*, who was the Son of *Freatbogar*, who was the Son of *Brand* or *Browd*, who was the Son of *Baldæg*, who was the Son of *WODEN*." And here it may be remark'd, that all the Royal Families of the *Saxon* Heptarchy derived their Descent from *WODEN*; whom, in the Times of their Paganism, they worship'd as one of their principal Deities, he being by them esteem'd the God of War and Victory; tho' some think the *Woden* whom they thus deified (and to whose Worship they dedicated the Week-day thence call'd *podnerbæg*, *Woden's* Day or *Wednesday*), was anterior to that *Woden* who was the common Ancestor of the *Saxon* Kings. But to return: *Cerdic*, about 6 Years after his Arrival, is said to have invaded, and at length conquer'd, this Western Part of the Island; which was then govern'd by *British* Princes; who being subdued about A. D. 519, he became the First King of the *West Saxons*; from which Time he held that Kingdom 15 or 16 Years, till his Death. [*Bede*, &c. ut supra.] With respect to his Successors, as there will be frequent Occasion, in the following Pages, to refer to the Times of their Reigns, as also

wall and that Part of Devon which the Britons still possess'd, who had in some measure preserv'd their Christianity, but were miserably harrass'd, oppress'd

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also to those of the Successors of Egbert in the Monarchy of England antecedent to the Norman Con-

queror, it may be of Use to some Readers to insert the following Table of them here.

WEST-SAXON KINGS } Begun during the } to HEPTARCHY. } reign A. D.	WEST-SAXON KINGS } Begun (now become Monarchs of ENGLAND,) } to from K. EGBERT to the Norman Conquest. } reign A. D.
1. CERDIC or Cherdic - - - - - 519	1. EGBERT, the first English Monarch,—Crown'd in - - - } 819 or 820
2. Cynric or Kenric, his Son - - - - - 534	2. Ethelwulf, his eldest Son - - - Feb. 836-7
3. Ceawlin or Cbeaulin, his Son - - - - - 560	3. Ethelbald, his eldest Son, after 2 or 3 Years } 857 Government in his Father's Life-time, } succeeded him in - - - - - } 858
4. Ceolric or Ceorlic, his Nephew - - - - - 591	4. Ethelbert or Ethelbryht, 2d Son of Ethelwulf } 860
5. Ceolwulph or Chelwulf, Grandson of Cynric) 597	5. Ethelred, 3d Son of Ethelwulf - - - - - } 866
6. Kynegilsus or Kynegilsus, his Nephew, } 611 and the first Christian King of the } West-Saxons - - - - - } 612	6. ALFRED, Ælfred or Alured, 4th Son of } Ethelwulf, styled Alfred the Great, & } by some reckon'd the First absolute } Monarch of England - - - - - } 872
Note, Quichelm, his Son, and Associate } in the Kingdom, died before him, } Anno 636.	7. Edward the Elder, Son of K. Alfred - - - } 901
7. Cenwallus, Kene-wallus or Ken-walchus, or } 643 as sometimes call'd Kenwald; Son of } Kynegilsus - - - - - }	8. Athelstane, the eldest Son of K. Edward } 925
8. Sexburgia, his Queen - - - - - 672 or 673	9. Edmund, the 5th Son of K. Edward - - - } 941
9. Æscwinus or Æskwin, associated with } 674 Kentwin - - - - - }	10. Edred or Eldred, the 6th Son of K. Edward } 946
10. Kentwin or Centwine (Son of Kynegilsus) } 676 alone - - - - - }	11. Edwin or Edwy, eldest Son of K. Edmund } 955
11. Ceadwalla (a Descendant from Cerdic) 685 or 686	12. Edgar surnamed the Peaceable, the 2d } Son of K. Edmund, reign'd 2 Years } over the Mercians and Northumbrians } in Edwin's Life-time; & at his Death } over all England in - - - - - } 959
12. Ina (descended from K. Ceawlin) - 688 or 689	13. Edward call'd the Martyr, eldest Son of } 975 K. Edgar - - - - - }
13. Æthelbeardus, Ethelberd or Ethelard (Ina's } 728 Kinsman) - - - - - }	14. Ethelred, nick-named the Unready, half } 979 Brother to Edward the Martyr - - - }
14. Cuthred (Brother of Ethelbeard) - - - 741	15. Edmund surnamed Ironside, the 3d but } 1016 eldest surviving Son of K. Ethelred— } (reign'd 7 Months) - - - - - }
15. Sigebert or Sigebryht (an Usurper) - - 754	16. Canute King of Denmark - - - - - } 1016
16. Cynwulph or Kenwulph (of the Blood- } 755 Royal) - - - - - }	17. Harold his Son, surnamed Harefoot, 1035 or 1036
17. Brihtric or Brihtric, a lineal Descendant } 784 from Cerdic - - - - - }	18. Hardicanute his Brother - - - - - } 1040
18. EGBERT or Egbryht, his Kinsman and } 800 also of the Race of Cerdic - - - }	19. St. Edward the Confessor, 7th Son of K. } 1042 Ethelred - - - - - }
He soon after became the first sole } Monarch of England.—See the next } Column.	20. Harold Son of Earl Godwin (slain at the } 1066 Battle of Hastings) - - - - - }
	Then came William the Norman Conqueror, a Table of whose Successors may be seen in every Almanack.

Note, As divers Authors disagree in their Accounts of the Commencement and Duration of the Reigns of some of these Kings; to render this Table the more exact, they have been carefully examin'd and compared, and the requisite Corrections made; in which Corrections, the Saxon Chronicle, Dates of Charters, & Bede's History (as far as it goes), have been here mostly follow'd, in Preference to other Authorities.—Note also, the Year is here reckon'd to begin on the 1st of January.

pres'd, and persecuted by their barbarous Enemies. At length *Kynegilsus*, King of the *West-Saxons*, being converted and baptized in A. D. 635, and his Son *Cwichelm* the Year following,⁴⁶ as well as a great Number of his Subjects, by *Birinus*, an *Italian* Divine sent hither by Pope *Honorius*⁴⁷ as a Missionary; (who being thus successful in his Mission, was honour'd as the Apostle of the *West-Saxons*, and canonized as a Saint;) he the said *Kynegilsus*, with the Concurrence of his Godfather *Oswald* the then King of the *Northumbbers* (who about that Time seems to have assumed some Jurisdiction over the *Mercians*, whose Kingdom was afterwards usurp'd about 3 Years by his Successor *Oswy*), establish'd the Episcopal See of this *St. Birinus* at *Dorchester*; not the noted Town so call'd in *Dorsetshire* (for which some have mistaken it), but *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, an ancient City of the *Britons*, situate within 10 Miles South East of *Oxford*, near the junction of the *Thame* & the *Ifis*. It is still a Market-Town, and (if my Author mistakes not) a Town Corporate; but falls far short of its ancient Dignity and Eminency, tho' it be not such a contemptible Village as *Cambden* and others have represented it.

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But

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- s *BRICE*'s *Hoker* p. 94. instead of *Kynegilsus*, calls this royal Convert *Ulfbus*; I suppose by the Mistake of some Copyist for *Ceolwulphus*, the Uncle and Predecessor of *Kynegilsus* in the West Saxon Kingdom: But if so, *Hoker* himself must have mistaken the Person, since K. *Ceolwulphus*, for any thing that appears to the contrary, died a Pagan; it being evident from *Venerable Bede*, the *Saxon Chronicle*, and the concurrent Testimony of Writers on this Subject, that his Nephew *Kynegilsus*, whom *Birinus* converted in 635, was the First Christian King of the *West Saxons*.
- t *BROWNE WILLIS*, Esq; in the 2d Vol. of his Survey of Cathedrals p. 41. fixes *S. Birinus*'s Erection of the Seat at *Dorchester* in A. D. 636, being the Year after K. *Kynegilds*'s Conversion; but most others suppose it in the same Year, 635. See *Bede*'s *Ecl. Hist.* Lib. 3. c. 7.
- u *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire* was call'd by the *Britons*, according to *Huntingdon* and *Nennius*, *Caer Dauri*, and by *Alfred* of *Beverley*, *Caer Dorin*, denoting the City at or near the *Water*; for *Caer*, in the *British* Language, signifies a City or walled Town, and *Dwr* (Cornish *Dowr*,) *Water*: Or *Dauri* may here be a Corruption of *Dawrdwy*; and then the Name being originally *Caer Dawrdwy* signified the City at, or between the *Waters* of *Two Rivers*; it

being situate between, and not far from the Confluence of, the *Tame* and the *Ifis*. The *Saxons*, who changed every *Caer* of the *Britons* into *Leahtre* or *Chester*, retained however, and in this Instance prefix'd to it, the British *Dwr*, or rather the Latin *Dorcic* form'd from thence; (for so it is call'd by *Bede*, according to Mr. *Smith*'s Edition, but in *Whelock*'s, *Civitas Dorcinia*;) and so gave this Place the Name of *Dorceceastre*, signifying the *Water-Town*, or *City*; which *Leland* turn'd into *Greek*, calling it *Hydropolis*, which signifies the same.—A Council was held in this old City by K. *Edward* the *Elder*, of which an old Record, quoted by Bp. *Kennet*, mentions it to be *In Civitate celeberrima DORNACESTRE appellatur*; which shews, it was a City of great Note in the Beginning of the Tenth Century: But it was strangely alter'd within 150 Years after, if we may believe *William* of *Malmshury* (who wrote towards the Middle of the 11th Century, and I think before the Removal of this See to *Lincoln*); for he represents it as being in his Time “a small and unrequented Village,” but says, “the Beauty and Stateliness of its Churches were very remarkable, as well for the ancient Workmanship, as the Care then taken of them.” To this, *Cambden* adds, that on the Removal of the Episcopal Chair to *Lincoln*, it began

46 *Chron. Sax.* in *Annis* 635 & 636. — *Tanner*'s *Notitia*, p. 413. — *Bede*'s *Historia Ecclesiastica*, Lib. 3. cap. 7.

47 *Bede*, *ibid.* — *Cedwin* in *Winchester*, p. 209. — *Willis*'s *Cathedrals*, vol. 2. p. 41.

But however mean and inconsiderable it may now be, it was then thought a fit Place for the Residence of this Apostolical Prelate; whose Episcopal Jurisdiction was so very extensive, that altho' he was commonly stiled Bishop of the *West Saxons*, his Diocese contain'd not only the whole Kingdom of *West Saxony*, which included the Counties before mentioned, but also the greatest Part of, if not *all* ^v, the large Kingdom of *Mercia*, containing 17 or 18 Counties more: Out of which extensive Diocese, the present Dioceses of *Winchester*, *Lichfield*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Wells*, *Exeter*, *Salisbury*, *Lincoln*, *Ely*,^w *Oxford*, *Gloucester*, *Peterborough*, and Part of *Chester*,⁴⁸ have been all since taken. To this Bishoprick the Counties of *DEVON* and *Cornwall* continued subject 25 Years; after which, in the Time of Bp. *Agilbert*, or *Ægelbert* (or as sometimes call'd, *Ætbelbryt*), who succeeded St. *Birinus* A. D. 650, when K. *Kenwallus* * had new-built the old Church of *Winchester*, the Diocese was divided into two Parts;

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gan sensibly to decay; and after the *London Road*, which was formerly through the Town, was turn'd another Way, it was so weaken'd and impoverish'd, that tho' formerly a *City*, it scarce deserv'd the Name of a *Town*. This Assertion of his, may have occasioned its being by some left out of the Catalogue of Market Towns: But its Loss by the Removal of the See might be partly compensated by the Abby there founded within 60 Years after; or if it were really so despicable in *Camden's* Time as he represents it (which may be doubted), it must have somewhat recover'd itself since; for *Ogilby* in his Description of Roads, tells us, it is "a fair and large Market and Shire-Town, and a Corporation;" however it sends no Members to Parliament. It gives Name to the Hundred to which it belongs; and had once an Abby as above-mentioned, which was founded by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, about A. D. 1140, for Regular Canons of St. *Augustine*, and which, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* shared the common Fate of other Religious Houses.--- See *Stevens's* Monasticon, Vol. 1st. p. 141 and 271. See also *Gibson's Cambd.* p. 263. 1st Edition; and *Mag. Br.* Vol. 4. p. 426, 446, and 475.--- This Notice of a Place in *Oxfordshire* may seem foreign to our present Purpose; but as it was the Episcopal See to which *DEVONSHIRE* was first subject, after the *Saxon* Conversion, and has been sometimes mistaken for another *Dorchester*, I presume this short Account of it will not be thought altogether needless, nor be unacceptable to the Reader.

^v Perhaps *Nottinghamshire*, tho' Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, might be excepted out of this large Dio-

cese of *Dorchester*, as it belong'd afterwards to the Province and Diocese of *York*: But at this Time there was no Archbishop at *York*; St. *Paulinus*, the Archbishop of that Province, having left that Country about the Year 631, on account of the Troubles there, and accepting the Bishoprick of *Rochester*, died there in 644; and after his Departure the See of *York* became vacant 'till A. D. 663. [*Willis's* Cathedr. vol. 1. p. 29. See also *Godwin* in *York*.] And as the Diocese of *Dorchester* was divided before that Time (*viz.* about A. D. 660), and that of *Winchester* establish'd, which was before a Part of it; possibly *Nottinghamshire*, if at first belonging to it, might be about that Time separated from it also.— But Q?

^w *ELY* is reckon'd, by the above-named *Br. Willis*, with the other Dioceses included in that of *Dorchester*; but is omitted as such by Bp. *Tanner* and others, and as it was never Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, it may be question'd whether it were within the Jurisdiction of S. *Birinus*: This learned Antiquarian however, on the Authority of Bp. *Kennet*, mentions *Cambridge* (now in the Diocese of *Ely*) as Part of the Diocese of *Higbert* Bishop of *Dorchester*, Anno 794; and if so, it was probably also under *Birinus*, and his Jurisdiction extended beyond the Bounds of *Mercia* into the Kingdom of the *East Angles*.

^x *Kenwallus*, or *Cenwallus*, is by some Authors call'd *Kenwalchius* or *Kenwalch*, and in *Brice's Hoker*, (p. 95,) *Kinwatchus*, by Mistake for *Kenwalchus*: By a like Mistake of some Printer or Transcriber, *K. Ina*, or *Ine*, is there, and in my MS Abridgment of *Hoker*, call'd *K. Iewe*.

Parts; the See being continued for one of them at *Dorchester*, but *Winchester* appointed for that of the other Bishop, whose Name was *Wina*. *Agilbert* displeas'd at this, because done without his Knowledge or Consent,⁴⁹ quitted *Dorchester* about the Year 660,^y and being a Frenchman, went away into *France*, where he became Bishop of *Paris*. On this Division, *DEVON* and *Cornwall* properly appertained to the then new Bishoprick of *Winchester*; but after *Agilbert's* Departure, both Parts appear to have been for some Time again govern'd by One Bishop, and the Bishop's Residence one while at *Dorchester*, and another at *Winchester*: For *Eleutherius* who succeeded *Wina* in 666, removed it to *Dorchester*; but *St. Hedda*, his Successor in 676, continued there but One Year, and then removed, with *St. Birinus's* Body, to *Winchester*.⁵⁰ After this, we hear of no more Bishops of *Dorchester* 'till A. D. 752^z, nor is it at present necessary to enquire farther after them; it being here sufficient to observe, that *DEVON* and *Cornwall* continued under the Bishops of *Winchester* after the Division above mentioned, 'till the 17th or 18th Year of the Reign of King *Ina* over the *West Saxons*, A. D. 705. In this Year, on the Death of *Hedda*⁵¹ and the Accession of Bp. *Daniel* to the See of *Winchester*, in which Diocese the Kingdom of the *West Saxons* was then included, it was, pursuant to a Decree of a Provincial Synod held under *Britbewaldus*, or *Britwald* (sometimes called *Beorhtwaldus*,⁵²) Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and at the Desire of King *Ina*, divided into Two Dioceses, viz. of *Winchester* and *Shireburn*,⁵³ of which this *Daniel* had that of *Winchester*, and *St. Aldhelm*^a (King *Ina's* Kinsman) was promoted to, and became the first Bishop of *Shireburn* (or as now spelt *Sherborne*) in *Dorsetshire*⁵⁴; to which latter Bishoprick *DEVONSHIRE* and *Cornwall* now became subject, as also *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*,

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^y In the Survey of *Lincoln Cathedral* by *Br. Willis*, Esq; in his 2d Volume p. 41, the Removal of *Agilbert* to *France* is said to be in 661 or 662; but according to the *Saxon Chronicle* it was in 660, which I here follow, altho' *Mr. Willis* (whose Judgment and Skill in Matters of Ecclesiastical Antiquity are well known) might possibly have good Authorities for placing it a Year or two later.

^z During this long Interval (viz. from 650 to 752), *Ofwy* King of *Mercia* erected another Episcopal See in 657 at *Lichfield*; and soon after this, Two other Bishopricks were appointed, one at *Sidnacester* *

in 678, and the other at *Leicester* in 679: — These two continued about 200 Years, but both sunk, in or before the Year 885; after which, there was again a Succession of about 17 Bishops of *Dorchester*, 'till Anno 1053, when that See was removed to *Lincoln*.—See *Willis* ut supra, v. 2. p. 41, &c. also *Stevens's* Monasticon Vol. 1. p. 299 and 322; referring to *Dugdale's* Monasticon V. 3. p. 216.—*Godwin* in *Lincoln*, p. 286.

^a See the Charters No. 2. A. and B. in p. 28 and 29 of *Stevens's* Appendix in the 3 Vol. of his Monasticon. See also *Bede's* Eccl. Hist. Lib. 5. c. 18.

* Where *Sidnacester* was, is now uncertain: *Cambden* takes it to be *Gainborough*; *Br. Willis*, Esq; at *Lindsy*; and Bp. *Gibson*, with the Author or Authors of the *Magna Britannia*, at *Stowe*.

49 *Godwin* in *Winchester*, p. 210. *Bede's* Eccl. Hist. Lib. 3. c. 7. — 50 *Bede* ibid. *Willis's* Cathedrals, v. 2. p. 41.
51 *Bede*, Lib. 5. c. 18. *Godwin*, p. 212. — 52 Vide *Chron. Sax.* in *Annis* 693 & 731. — 53 *Hoker*, p. 95 of *Brice's* Edm.
54 *Bede*, Lib. 5. c. 18. *Chron. Sax.* in *Anno* 709.

shire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire⁵⁵. This continued for about 200 Years; but after the Death of *Ethelwald*, the 13th Bishop of *Sherborne*, the Danes so molested this Country that no Bishop was settled there for 7 Years⁵⁶; the Confusions of the *Danish* Wars preventing all Attention to Ecclesiastical Affairs in these Western Counties. Upon this the Pope threatened King *Edward* the Son of *Alfred* (commonly call'd *Edward* the *Elder*) with his Curse, unless he appointed Bishops for the vacant Sees.^b The King consulting his Nobility hereupon, and having also (according to *Hoker*) made a Progress through these Western Parts, and finding on his Arrival at *Exeter*, that this City, and the Country round it, had been several Years destitute of a Bishop or Preacher; this occasioned a Provincial Synod to be held A. D. 905, wherein *Plegmundus* Archbishop of *Canterbury* presided, and by which it was decreed, that the Two Dioceses which were before in the *West Saxon* Kingdom,

viz.

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^b Dr. *Borlase*, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 377, (following *Godwin* and others on the Authority of *William* of *Malmesbury*) says, the Pope actually excommunicated King *Edward*, the Son and Successor of *Alfred*; who thereupon got the Synod convened, in which *Plegmundus* presided, and the Subdivision of the two Dioceses was decreed. But the Truth of this may be questioned; the Popes being at that Time more cautious how they excommunicated Princes, than some of their Successors were, towards the End of the following Century, viz. after the Usurpations of *Hildebrand*, alias *Gregory VII.* who was the first that pretended to an absolute Power over Kingdoms, as well in Temporals as Spirituals: And *Stevens* (in his Abridgment of *Dugdale*, or the 1st Volume of his *Monasticon*, p. 32,) with more Probability tells us, the Pope only threatened the King with his Curse, unless he appointed Bishops for the vacant Sees. The Author of the *Magna Britannia* however, (vol. 2. p. 1201.) quotes *Malmesbury* as saying, that "Pope *Formosus* excommunicated King *Edward* and all *England*; and that it was on this Account that the whole Country of the *Geowissa* (or *West-Saxons*) was for 7 Years without a Bishop: That *Plegmund* then called a Synod, and decreed the Erection of new Bishopricks; and went to *Rome* to get the Excommunication taken off, and the new Sees confirm'd; which having obtain'd, he proceeded to the Consecration of 7 Bishops, &c."— Whether *Plegmund* really took such a Journey to *Rome* or not, is immaterial to our Pur-

pose, unless it were on the Errand the Author mentions, and this seems not very probable: For it was rather the *Danish* Wars and Devastations, than any Papal Curse, that occasioned the 7 Years Vacancies in the Bishopricks; it being more likely, that the long Continuance of such Vacancies might be disapproved by the Pontiff, and occasion his Threats. But if any Excommunication was threaten'd, as is supposed, this Author, as well as *Godwin* and *Stevens*, must be mistaken in ascribing it to Pope *Formosus*; for he died in 896, which was 9 Years before the Consecration in question, and 5 Years before K. *Edward* the Elder began his Reign; consequently this King could not, as such, be excommunicated by *Formosus*: Nor could it be by either of his Three next pretended Successors, who in the then Distractions at *Rome*, found their ill-gotten Papal Chair too hot to hold either of them long enough for any public Acts of this kind; but it might be, and probably was, Pope *John* the 9th, who assumed the Papacy in 901 and died in 905. And the Truth seems to be as represented by *Br. Willis*, Esq; who (in his 2d Volume above-mentioned, p. 44.) says, the King and Archbishop were reproved by the Pope on this Occasion; and that, according to *Mr. Wharton*, it was decreed in a Synod *Anno* 905, to fill up the vacant Sees; which Authority, with the King's Approbation, 'tis presumed might be sufficient, without the additional Sanction of a Papal Confirmation.

viz. those of *Winchester* and *Sherborne*, should be divided into *Five*; and accordingly *Plegmundus* ordained 5, some say 7, Bishops in one Day, of whom *Three* were appointed for the Sees newly created: But the Accounts we have of this Transaction being somewhat confused, and not easily reconcilable with each other, I shall here set down what I at present take to be most consistent with Truth and Probability, referring for the rest to the Note (c). It seems to me, that *Plegmund* at this Time (*viz.* in 905) consecrated only *Five* Bishops; of which those for the new-made Dioceses were,---*Werstanus* or *Werstan* for *DEVONSHIRE*, who had his See at *TAWTON*, since call'd *Bishop's Tawton*; (being a different Person from *Werstan*, Bishop of *Sherborne*, consecrated 5 Years after;)---*Atelstan* or *Adelstan* for *Cornwall*, whose See was at

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c Bishop *Godwin* in divers Places of his Catalogue of Bishops, *viz.* in his Accounts of the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Salisbury* and *Wells*, in P. 61, 216, 335, and 359 of his *English* Edition in 1615, tells us, that in the Year 905, *Plegmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury* consecrated *Seven* Bishops in one Day; of whom he names *Six* in P. 61, *viz.* *Frithestan* for *Winchester*,—*Wolstan* (whom he elsewhere calls *Werstan*) for *Sherborne*,—*Cedulfe* for *Crediton*,—*Atelstan* for *St. Petrock's* in *Cornwall*,—*Bernegus* for the *South Saxons*, and *Kenulfus* for *Dorchester*. This Number of *Seven* he repeats, in the other Pages above refer'd to, without naming them, except singly in the several Places which he assigns them; and in P. 335, he rightly reckons one of them for *Somersetshire*, whom he names *Adelm* in P. 359, but had omitted him in P. 61, where he named but *Six* of his *Seven*.—*Stevens* also, speaking of this *Adelm* or *Atelstan* in his Account of *Wells* (Vol. 1. P. 27), as well as the Author or Authors of the *Magna Britannia*, seem to have copied from Bp. *Godwin*, mentioning *Seven* as the Number consecrated by *Plegmund* in 905, and in one Day. Dr. *Borlase* indeed (*Antiq. of Cornw.* P. 378.) reckons but *Five* then consecrated, whose Names (only changing that of *Cedulfe* for *Eidulph*) he also copies from *Godwin*; but omits his Bishops of *Suffex* and *Dorchester*, as if none had been then consecrated for either of these Two Sees.—That *Two* out of *Godwin's Seven* ought to be omitted, may be granted; but one of these is taken into Dr. *Borlase's Five*, as well as Two others which the Doctor seems to have taken upon Trust from *Godwin* or his Copyists: For, altho' *One* of those whom Dr. *Borlase* omits, may indeed be rejected, the other

(if I mistake not) should be retain'd, I mean *Kenulfus* or *Ceolulph* Bishop of *Dorchester*; (See *Willis's Cathedrals* Vol. 2. p. 44.) But *Godwin* appears to me to be mistaken in respect to *Three* of the other *Five*, (*viz.* Two, besides One of those whom Dr. *Borlase* rejects); at least in the *Time* he fixes for their Consecration, introducing those who were not consecrated 'till 5 Years after. To examine this more particularly:

1st. That *Frithestan* was not consecrated Bishop of *Winchester* 'till *Anno* 910, appears from the *Saxon Chronicle*; and that the Death of *Denulfus* (or *Denerulfus* as sometimes call'd) his Predecessor in that See, happen'd the Year before. Who this *Denulfus* or *Denerulf* was, whether the same with him whom *Heylin* and *Le Neve* call *Bertulf*, tho' the former makes him the same with *St. Atelstan*, or how long he had possess'd that See at his Death, it concerns us not here to enquire; for if he died not 'till 909, and *Frithestan* did not succeed him in the See of *Winchester* 'till 910, as the *Chronicle* fixes it, the latter could not be the Person consecrated Bishop of that See in 905 as Bp. *Godwin* supposes.

2. That *Werstan* was the Bishop then consecrated for *Sherborne*, is also a Mistake; this *Werstan* being then, as Bp. *Godwin* elsewhere tells us, from *Hoker's* Catalogue, placed first at *Tawton*; (See P. 390 of the Edition above quoted) and so far he is right: But to this he adds, "he was soon after removed to *Crediton*," which contradicts what he himself more truly says of him but two Pages forward in his Book, that he died at *Tawton* in 906, the Year after his Consecration; and that he had a Successor in that See named *Putta*, upon whose Death (and not before) the See was removed to *Crediton*. I deny not, that there was also a Bishop of *Sherborne*.

at *St. Petrock's* in *Bodmin*, but afterwards remov'd to *St. Germain's*; --- and *Athelhelm*, *Athelm* or *Adelmus* (Abbot of *Glastonbury*) for *Somersetshire*, whose See was to be at *Wells*. — And to fill up the Vacancy at *Sherborne* (which Diocese at that Time included *Dorsetshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Berkshire*), the Bishop now consecrated must have been *Afferus* or *Affer* the 2d; being a different Person from *Affer* or *Afferius Menevensis*, who was Bishop of *Sherborne* in the Time of *K. Alfred*, whose Life he wrote, and died in 883; there being Two Bishops of that Diocese between them, viz. *Sigelm* or *Sigbelm*, and *Ethelwald* Son of *K. Alfred*; and the Death of this *Second Affe* happening not 'till 27 Years after the former, viz. according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, in *Anno 910*. — And the 5th Bishop consecrated by *Plegmund* in 905,

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Borne call'd *Werstan*; but he could not be the same *Werstan* with the above, nor then consecrated to that See: For the *Saxon Chronicle* informs us, that *Afferus* or *Afferius*, Bishop of *Sherborne* died in 910, and therefore was probably the Bishop consecrated for that See in 905, 'till which Time, 'tis said, it had been 7 Years vacant; consequently he could not be the same with the noted *Afferius Menevensis*, who was contemporary with *K. Alfred*, but is said to have died before him in 883, and had two Successors in this See before the above-mentioned Vacancy. Indeed no second *Affer* is mention'd in the List of Bishops of *Sherborne* subjoin'd to *Whelock's Chronologia Saxonica* P. 570, but is taken Notice of as such in his Edition of the *Chronicon* itself, as well as in *Gibson's*, viz. in *Anno 910*; in which Year the See of *Sherborne* being thus vacant on *Affer's* Death, we cannot sooner fix 'the Commencement of that *Werstan's* Episcopate there, who in the Lists of the *Sherborne* Bishops immediately precedes *Ethelbald*, and is said to have been slain by the *Danes* in 918.

3. Bp. *Godwin* is no less mistaken in supposing *Cedulfe* (as he calls him) appointed Bishop of *Crediton* in 905; for, as above observ'd, he elsewhere acknowledges the See for *Devonshire* was at this Time fix'd at *Tawton*; it being not remov'd to *Crediton* 'till 5 Years after, when one *Eadulph* or *Eidulf* was consecrated and appointed the first Bishop thereof. This *Eadulph* was probably the same Person whom Bp. *Godwin* calls *Cedulfe*; he perhaps finding him mentioned as the first Bishop of *Crediton* in the Copy of some Record, of which the Transcriber might have mistaken *Eadulf* for *Cedulfe*; and being consecrated by *Plegmund*, the Time of such consecration might by *Godwin's* own Mistake be fix'd in *Anno 905* instead of 910: For

he takes Notice but of One public Consecration of *West-Saxon* Bishops by this Archbishop, tho' he must have had another in the Year last mentioned; which *Godwin*, or his Authors, seem to have confounded with the former.

4. Lastly, if *Plegmund* consecrated *Bornegus* Bishop of the *South Saxons*, at the same Time with *Frithstan* Bishop of *Winchester*, as *Godwin* tells us he did, then it must have been also in 910, the Time fix'd by the *Saxon Chronicle* for the Accession of the latter to the See of *Winchester*. But what he says concerning the Consecration of *Kenulfus* for *Dorchester* in 905, is probably right; being fix'd in that Year by *Br. Willis* Esq; and *Mr. Wharton*; at which Time *Athelstan* for *Cornwall*, and *Athelhelm* or *Athelm* for *Wells*, were also consecrated as above hinted, but the other *Four* of *Godwin's Seven*, not till 910: And this, with the then Establishment of a Bishop for *Wiltshire*, will account for the Consecration of 5 Bishops again, in the Year last mentioned; which with the Confusion and Inconsistency of the different Accounts transmitted to us concerning these Consecrations, seem to have led Bp. *Godwin* into the above Mistakes. — This appears to me, the most probable Solution of the Difficulties with which this Enquiry is entangled; but if any one having the Advantage of greater Helps from authentic Records or otherwise, can better clear up this intricate Affair, and reconcile the different and even contradictory Accounts of the Writers concerning it, it will doubtless be acceptable to all Enquirers into our Ecclesiastical Antiquities; and to none more so than myself, who would be thankful for the candid Correction of any Mistakes of my own, in relation to this, or any other Subject.

905, was *Kenulphus*, *Kedulph*, or *Ceolulf*, Bishop of *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*^d, whom Bp. *Godwin* in one Place (tho' he elsewhere contradicts it⁷¹) seems to have mistaken for *Eadulphus*, *Eidulph*, or as he calls him *Cedulfe*, the first Bishop of *Crediton*, who was not consecrated 'till 5 Years after. [See Note c, Parag. 3.]---- But to return to *TAWTON*; -- *Werstan* the Bishop there, dying in 906, was succeeded by *Putta*, who being slain by *Uffa* or his Soldiers in 910, the See for *DEVONSHIRE* was removed from thence to *CREDITON*. At which Time, the Bishoprick of *Winchester* being also vacant by the Death of *Denulphus* the Bishop there, in 909; --- and a like Vacancy happening in that of *Sherborne*, by the Death of *Affer* the 2d abovementioned, in this same Year 910; --- and besides these, a Bishop being then likewise to be consecrated for the *South Saxons* (whose See I suppose was then at *Selfey* in *Southsex* or *Suffex*, since removed to *Chichester*); --- and it being also about this Time determined to have a separate Bishop for *Wiltshire*: --- That these Vacancies might be supplied, the Archbishop (*Plegmund*) had again Five Bishops to consecrate; which Number being the same with the former in 605, this, I imagine, might occasion the confused Accounts we have of both Consecrations, which are by most Writers supposed to be One, and to be celebrated at the same Time; that for *Wiltshire* excepted, which some place in 606, and pass over in Silence that of *Affer* the 2d for *Sherborne*, finding another of that Name there, who (as before observ'd) died above Twenty Years before; so that different Bishops, of the same or similar Names, have been confounded with each other, as well as the Times of their Election, and the Sees to which they were appointed. And from a due Examination and Comparison of Facts and Circumstances, it seems apparent that the Five Bishops thus consecrated in 910, were, --- *St. Frithstane* for the See of *Winchester*; --- *Werstan* (the same that was slain by the *Danes* in 918) for *Sherborne*, which Diocese, as Bp. *Godwin* observes, was now, by the Appointment of a separate Bishop for *Wiltshire*, reduced to the two Counties of *Dorset* and *Berks*; --- *Eadulphus* abovementioned, for *DEVONSHIRE*, and his See now fix'd at *CREDITON*; --- *Bernegus* for *Suffex*; --- and *Ethelstane* for *Wiltshire*; who, according to some, had his See at *Ramsbury*, but others will have it at *Suning*, and others at *Wilton*, to which last Place it was soon removed if not there at first.--- In this last-mention'd See, there was a Succession of 8 Bishops, and of 11 or 12 at
Sherborne

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^d The See of *Dorchester* had been some Years vacant when this *Kenulf* was appointed to it; after which, it had a Succession of 12 or 13 other Bishops, of

whom the last was *St. Remigius*, who, about the Year 1088, removed that See to *Lincoln*. --- See *Willis's Cathedr.* Vol. 2. P. 44, 45.

Sherborne from *Werstan* inclusive, before *Hermanus* the last Bishop of *Wilton*; who being also made Bishop of *Sherborne*, these Two Sees were again united: But this their Union at *Sherborne* continued not long; for *William* the Conqueror (in whose Time *Herman* liv'd) ordering that the Bishops should be placed in the principal Cities of their respective Dioceses, and *Herman*, being of an unsettled Temper, he, in pursuance of such Order, removed to *Salisbury*, of which he became the first Bishop, and there the See still continues: He however thought fit to reserve his Palace and Property at *Sherborne*, as a Place to which he might occasionally retire; but from thenceforth it ceased to be a Bishoprick.⁵⁸ — The See of the Bishops of *CORNWALL* continued at *Bodmin* 'till A. D. 981^e, when the *Danes* having burnt that Town, with the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace there, the See was removed from thence to *St. Germaine's*, where it continued 'till the Death of *Britbewaldus* or *Burwold*, the 12th Bishop of *Cornwall*; after whose Death, which happened in or about A. D. 1044^f, his Nephew *Levingus* (or, as sometimes call'd, *Levigus*, and by *Leland*, *Lewinus*), the Tenth Bishop of *CREDITON* and Twelfth of *DEVONSHIRE*,--which See he had then held 12 or 13, if not 15 Years, and with it the Bishoprick of *Worcester* in *Commendam* during the last 6 Years of that Time^g;-- being in great Favour and Credit with *K. Canute*, procured also the Union of the Bishoprick of *CORNWALL* with that of *DEVONSHIRE*: So that these two Counties (including also the Isle of *Lundy* and the *Scilly* Isles, as appertaining to them^h) became again subject to one and the same Bishop, as they still are, and had anciently been 'till the Year 905; but from that Time to the Death of *Bp. Burwold*, being 139 Years, Twelve Bishops had successively sat, as Bishops of *CORNWALL* only, (*viz.* 7 or 8 at *Bodmin*, and the others

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^e In fixing the Year 981, for the Removal of the See of the *Cornish* Bishops from *Bodmin* to *St. Germaine's*, I follow *Dr. Borlase*; and the then Ravages of the *Danes* in these Western Parts seem to confirm it: If so, it happen'd not in the Time of *Sidemannus* Bishop of *Crediton*, as supposed by *Hoker*, but in that of *Alwolfus* the 1st; which Two Bishops of *Crediton* are transposed in his Catalogue, as may be hereafter, in its proper Place, made sufficiently evident.

^f *Dr. Borlase* fixes the Union of the Bishopricks of *Devon* and *Cornwall* in 1049; which supposes it within a Year of *Leofricus's* Removal to *Exeter*:

But it appears from *Hoker*, that he continued about 3 Years at *Crediton*; — and that both were under his Predecessor *Levingus* 2 or 3 Years before his Death, appears from *Leland*, who in his Itinerary (P. 66. 3d. Edition) has this Extract “ *ex Chronico quodam,*” *viz.*

“ *S. Edw. Conf. Anno regni suo sexto, Domini vero 1044^o. quidam Lewinus habuit istos tres Episcopatus, Wigorniensem, Cornubiensem, & Crudiensem. Illoque mortuo, successit ei Leofricus ultimus Episcopus Cornubiæ* & primus Exoniæ.*”

* *Cornubiæ* seems here to be put for *Crudiensis*; since *Leofric* could not, in any Sense, be truly said to be the last Bishop of *Cornwall*.

⁵⁸ *Coker's Dorsetsh.* p. 123. *Mag. Br.* vol. 1. p. 574. *Stev. Epit. of Dugd. Monast.* vol. 1. p. 340.

⁵⁹ *Willis's Cathedr.* vol. 1. p. 637 in *Worcester*. — 60 *Westcot* in *MS.*

others at *St. Germaine's*;) for whose Names see the Note *g*.----*Lewingus* continued in the See of *CREDITON*, with Jurisdiction over both Counties, 'till his Death, which happened on *Sunday* the 23d of *March* 1045-6; and was succeeded by *Leofricus*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, who continued Bishop of *CREDITON* about 4 Years; and then, (because of the Ravages of Pyrates, who frequently landed, and pillaged the open Towns on and near the Sea Coasts of *Devon* and *Cornwall*;) by the Interest of *K. Edward the Confessor*,
L
and

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g Of the *Cornish* Bishops we know little more than their Names; for tho' *Dr. Borlase* refers us to *Heylin's* Help to English History for the Year of the Installment of each, yet the Account of them there given appears to be, in this respect, as defective as the rest; no Dates of Installments being there mentioned, nor the Times of their Episcopacy, except One only, whom he calls *St. Patroc*, and with whom he begins his List; observing that he liv'd about the Year 850, which is near 200 Years before the first of the *Twelve* Bishops of *Cornwall*, usually reckon'd as such: But if *Dr. Heylin* here means the noted *St. Petrock*, to whom divers Churches in *Devon* and *Cornwall* were dedicated, (as I think he must), and if there be any Foundation for supposing that he exercised Episcopal Jurisdiction in *Cornwall* whilst resident there, yet the Doctor is certainly mistaken as to the Time, by upwards of 300 Years; for *St. Petrock* first came into *Cornwall* in the Beginning of the 6th Century, instead of the Middle of the *Tenth* wherein he places his *St. Patroc*. And that there was no *Saxon* Bishop of *Cornwall* 'till the Time of *K. Edward the Elder*, in 905, has been observ'd by *Dr. Borlase*, and appears from what has been already said on this Subject in the preceding Pages; tho' there doubtless were *British* Bishops in that County, as well as other Parts of this Island, antecedent to the *Saxon* Conversion; and as the *Cornish* for a long Time defended themselves against the *Saxons*, and kept Possession of their own Territory, they might have Bishops long after that Conversion, tho' not recorded.—With respect to *St. Petrock* (who ought not to be confounded with *St. Patrick* the Apostle of *Ireland*, tho' he also was in *Cornwall* in *Anno* 432, and once afterwards, to convert the *Druid* Priests as he had done in *Ireland*;) the Account given of him by *Dr. Borlase* in his *Antiquities* of

Cornwall, p. 338, may not be unacceptable to the Reader; nor will this Notice of him here be quite foreign to our Subject, since what was in his Time call'd *Cornwall* included great Part of *Devon*, and we have some Churches in the latter dedicated to his Memory. 'St. Petrock was a Native of *Cumberland*, and of the Royal Blood, but forsaking his Country, and the Right of Succession, went into *Ireland*, then the great Western Academy;' for as the same Author observes (P. 336), *Ireland* from the Time of *Saint Patrick*, their Apostle, began to be (or as others insist, had before been) the Seat of every kind of Learning which the *Christian* World was then acquainted with; and Persons of the highest Rank not only deserted Gentilism but their Crowns too, and became Preachers, &c.—'St. Petrock having there spent 20 Years in the Study of Theology, under the most eminent Masters, came into *Cornwall* in 518. He settled in a Monastery call'd before his Time *Loderic* and *Lafsenek*, but from his Name (as some think) *Petrockstow*, now *Padstow*,—where he had several Disciples, illustrious for their Learning and Piety: And after paying a Visit to *Rome*, he return'd into *Cornwall*, when *Tenaurus* (a Man of a savage and cruel Disposition, and probably a Heathen,) was King; and having resided and taught there near 30 Years, died about A. D. 564, and was first buried at *Padstow*, and afterwards translated to *Bodmin* Priory, dedicated to him.'—To this we may add, that *Padstow* in *DEVON* is also thought to have its Name from *St. Petrock* (not *St. Patrick*), its true Name being *Petrockstow*, as well as the above-mentioned Parish of that Name in *Cornwall*.—But leaving *St. Petrock*, I shall begin the following List with *Abelstan*, the first *Saxon* Bishop of *Cornwall*, whose See was fix'd at *Bodmin*.

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and with the Consent of Pope *Leo* the 9th,⁶² procured the See to be removed from *CREDITON* to *EXETER*, as a Place of greater Safety; where it still remains, and may it long continue! ---- In Succession from this *LEOFRICUS*, the last Bishop of *CREDITON* and first of *EXETER*, --- (numbering Bp. *Voysey* but once,

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1. *Atbelstan* I. consecrated in 905.— In his Time, or not long after, *Alpfus*, Duke of *DEVON* and *CORNWALL*, gave the Manor of *Corgol* in *Cornwall* to the Bishops of this Diocese.—*Bort. Ant. CORNW.* p. 410.
 2. *Conan* } We have no Account of the Times of
3. *Ruydocus* } Consecration or Installment of these, or
4. *Aldred* I. } any of the succeeding Bishops of this
5. *Britbwin* } See.
 6. *Ælstan* or *Atkelstan* II. He was one of the subscribing Witnesses to a Confirmation of the Charters of *K. Edred* and *Edgar* to the Abby of *Croyland*, Anno 966; and again, by the Name of *Ælstan*, to two Charters of the same *K. Edgar* to the Abby of *Ely* in 970.—See *Ingulphus*, fol. 502, and Appendix to *Stevens's* Monasticon, p. 71, 96, and 97.
 7. *Wolfus* or *Wolfius*.—Whether it was in this Bishop's Time, or in that of his Successor, that the *Danes* burnt and destroyed *Bodmin*, and obliged the *Cornish* Bishops to remove their See to *St. Germaine's*, I cannot determine.—*Dr. Borlase* places it in 981.
 8. *Wonorus* } I have met with no Accounts of these
9. *Wolocus* } 3 Bishops: Perhaps they sat not long
10. *Stidio* } enough to do any memorable Act; for if the See was removed to *St. Germaine's*
- in *Wolfius's* Time, we can allow only 14 Years for all Three, viz. between 981 and 995.
11. *Ealdred* } He is named *Ealdred*, and distinguish-
Adelred } ed as *Cornubiensis Episcopus*, in a Char-
or } ter of *K. Eitelred* to which he was a
Alared II. } Witness, in *Stev. Append.* p. 118; there mis-dated 985, which I suppose is a Press-fault, (unless we might suppose this Charter to be a forged one, as some such are said to have been;*) for the Bishops therein named shew its true Date to be rather 995: However this be, we find him in 996 a subscribing Witness to a Charter of the same King *Eitelred*, granted to the Monastery of *St. Alban* (*ibid* p. 37); and again (p. 118) to another Charter of the same King Anno 988.
 12. *Britbwald* } He (or a Bishop of the same Name)
call'd also } appears to be Witness to a Char-
Byrtrwald } ter of *K. Eitelred* dated 1012.—
& contract- } See *Stev. App.* p. 118; and again,
edly *Burwald* } p. 98, to a Charter of *K. Canute*, granting the Village of *Dittune* to the Monks of *Ely*, Anno 1022; which Date shews the Person meant here could not be *Britbwald* Bishop of *Winchester* (as the former might possibly be) who died in 1015; nor *Burwald* Bishop of *Wells*, who died about 1002; but our *Britbwald* or *Burwald* died in 1043 or 1044, and was the last Bishop of *CORNWALL* as a separate Diocese.**

* The Charter of 995 above refer'd to, has at first Sight some Appearance of Forgery; but on a more strict Examination it appears otherwise, allowing the Date of 985 to be an Error of the Printer in putting 8 for 9. It has been indeed asserted, that some such Charters have been forged; but none before *K. Edgar's* Time, and very few during his or the subsequent Reigns 'till the Conquest: For such Forgeries could hardly answer their End, unless the supposed Grantees had Possession of, or some Shadow of Claim to, the Lands or Privileges pretended to be thereby granted or conveyed; in which Case there may possibly be some few Instances of artful Contrivances to enlarge them: As when the Monks had either lost their old Charters by Fire or otherwise, or when they were by Age or Accident become partly illegible; which might tempt them to supply their Defects from their Memory in counterfeiting new ones, and perhaps to add such Clauses as might be most for their Advantage. To this, it must be own'd, they had stronger Inducements about the Time of the Conquest; when they had everything to fear from the Tyranny of the Conqueror, and the Avidity of his rapacious Followers; and dreaded to be dispossess'd of every Inch of Ground to which they could not shew a clear Title, nor support their Claims by such Grants as the *Normans* (who understood not the Saxon Language, in which the spurious ones of that Age are mostly written) might take to be genuine. But as *Truth* only is consistent with itself, and they were no more dextrous or successful in this kind of Forgery, than in the superabundant Embellishments of their Legendary Stories, few, if any such spurious Charters, will bear a critical Examination without a Detection of the Fraud.

** A marginal manuscript Note by *Mr. Anstis* on p. 451 of a Copy of *Godw. de Præsulibus* (now in my Possession) mentions this Bishop's being a subscribing Witness, by the Name and Addition of *Eyrtrwaldus Corviniensis*, to a Grant by the same *K. Canute* of the Port of *Sandwich* to *Canterbury*.

once, but not omitting his Cotemporary *Coverdale*,^h) --- the Right Rev. Dr. JOHN ROSS, the present Bishop of this Diocese, is the 53d; --- the 65th from *Werstanus* the first Bishop of TAWTON; --- and (from St. *Birinus* inclusive) the 83d Bishop^k that has had Episcopal Jurisdiction over DEVONSHIRE since the Conversion of the *English Saxons* to Christianity.----A Catalogue of all these, with some Memoirs of their Transactions, will be hereafter inserted; to which this General Account of them might serve as a proper Intro-

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duction,

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^h *Hoker*, or *Brice* in his Edition of *Hoker's* Catalogue, has given *Voysey* a new Number on his Restoration by *Q. Mary*; as if his having been twice Bishop of *Exeter* could, without the Aid of a *Bull* (I mean not a *papal* one, for such were not then pleadable here, at least could not in this Case) be sufficient to split and divide one and the same Man into Two Bishops: For his Suspension during the 2 Years in which *Coverdale* possess'd his See, or even supposing it a free and voluntary Resignation of his, (as was pretended, to justify the Admission of another,) tho' it deprived, and excluded him from the Exercise of Episcopal Authority in this Diocese, yet could not efface his Episcopal Character. *Coverdale* however, tho' some have esteem'd him an Intruder into a See not regularly vacated, yet being consecrated by *Apb. Cranmer*, and in consequence of his Mandate (wherein he supposes the See vacant "*per liberam resignationem Johannis Voysey*;" See *Courayer's* Defence of *English* Ordinations, vol. 2. p. 484. where the Record is quoted, and its Examination attested by *N. Webber* Chapter-Clerk, &c. of *Exeter*, A^o. 1725.) admitted, and install'd or inthron'd as Bishop of this See; and moreover acting as such, in the Ordination of Priests, &c. at divers Times; has therefore an undoubted Claim to a Number and Place in the Catalogue with the other Bishops, whatever Objection might then or since be started against the Legality of his Appointment, with which we are here unconcern'd.

ⁱ The late Hon^{ble} and Right Rev^d. FREDERICK KEPPEL (a Subscriber to, and an Encourager of this Work,) was, in the Draught of this Sheet for the Press, of which a Proof Copy had been also taken, here mentioned as the 82d Bishop to which *Devonshire* had been subject, and as being the 52d in this See, of which he was the then present Possessor; but he dying before the Sheet was printed

off (*viz.* on the 27th of *December* 1777), the printing it was deferr'd 'till I was enabled to compleat these ordinal Numbers respectively, by inserting in his stead the present Right Rev^d. Prelate who succeeds him.

^k This General Number is not so easily ascertain'd as one might, *prima facie*, imagine; the Succession of Bishops antecedent to the Conquest, being embarrass'd with many Difficulties. For Instance, if there were Two Bishops of *Sherborne* of the Name of *Affer* or *Afferius*, as some have with great Probability suppos'd, this will add One to the General Number as commonly reckon'd: But then, if *Æthelgarus* and *Algarus*, in some Catalogues reckon'd as the 2d and 3d Bishops of *Crediton*, were only different Spellings of the same Name, and meant one and the same Person, as seems to me more than probable (the latter being only an Abbreviature of Spelling, accommodated to the Sound of the former as rapidly pronounced; Instances of which frequently occur in the *Saxon* Writers), this, of itself, will diminish the same general Number by One; but here becomes a Balance to the former Addition, and so gives the same Number of Bishops on the whole as is here estimat'd.— Again, it will hereafter appear evident, that *Sidemannus* immediately succeeded that Bishop of *Crediton* who in *Hoker's* List is distinguish'd by the Name of *Alfwoldus* the 1st; tho' he introduces another, call'd *Alwulfus*, between them, making *Sidemannus* the Successor to this *Alwulfus*; consequently either *Hoker* has mistakenly transpos'd these two, (as has been already mentioned in the Note *e* to pa. 80, on the then Supposition that this would best reconcile the manifest Inconsistencies in the Chronology of *Hoker's* Bishops;) or else, which on further Examination seems most probably the Case (but this is no Place for its Discussion), *Alwulfus* is only another Spelling of the former Name *Alfwoldus*, and

duction, could it conveniently have Place here : But as the Bishops of *CORNWALL* will not regularly come into, but rather interrupt, that Catalogue, and yet are not wholly unconnected therewith, it was thought requisite to conclude our Account of them here ; by adding the List of their Names before referr'd to, and other Particulars concerning them, in the Note g, subjoin'd to Pages 81 and 82.

Having taken this general View of the Church History and Regulations of the Episcopate in the Kingdom of the *West Saxons*, distinguishing the different Sees to which *this* County (then a principal Part of that Kingdom) was from Time to Time subject, let us now return once more to our Author Mr. *Risdon*, whose General Description of this County we have here undertaken to review, and whose Steps we have hitherto follow'd in the Order and Arrangement of the several Subjects of his Observation in this introductory Part of his Work ; in *this* respect still keeping *his* Track in View, as our ordinary Guide, but in *others* reserving the Liberty of frequent Deviations, and sometimes wide Excursions from it ; to examine more minutely such Objects occurring in our Way, as seem'd to invite Curiosity or claim Inquisition, but of which *he* contented himself with a very slight and superficial View : more distinctly inspecting some, which he but transiently glanced at ; and paying a requisite Attention to such other Particulars, as either escaped his Notice, or were by him pass'd by unregarded. The Additions and Intertextures which

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and belongs to one and the same Person, tho' in *Hoker's* Catalogue supposed two distinct Bishops. Now the Union of these, will of course diminish the general Number before mentioned, if not balanced by an Error of a contrary kind, *viz.* some Omission to be supplied ; & as a Knot in a Bulrush requires no diligent Search, the same List affords us a striking Defect, to compensate the Redundancy we have been retrenching : For, if *Eadnothus*, whom *Hoker* omits, be not the same with *Arnoldus*, whom he retains, (as some, from a Similitude in the Sound of their Names, have supposed them to be, which without Proofs of the contrary, might have some Weight,) but appears to be a different Person, and Successor to the latter ; then he the said *Eadnothus* ought to be restored to the Place from whence *Hoker* has ejected him. *Malsbury* observes, that this *Eadnothus* had another Name, being also call'd *Wine* ; a Name that will not so much as rhyme to *Arnoldus* or to *Eadnothus*, yet as it might be super-added to either, this affords no

Argument against the Identity of the Persons : But to remove all Doubts, this *Arnoldus* appears from the same Author, as well as *Florilegus* and *Florentius*, not only to be a distinct Person from *Eadnoth*, but his Name, as given by *Hoker*, no more than a corrupt Spelling of that of his Predecessor *Alfwaldus* (or *Elfwold* as *Malsbury* calls him) ; there being no fewer than Three of that Name in the *Crediton* List. *Malsbury* indeed, or his Editor, omits one of these Three (as *Godwin* has also done to a supplemental Transcript from him, p. 454 of his Latin Edition, tho' without quoting him) ; but gives that Name, as the others do, to *Eadnoth's* Predecessor, and 'tis likely his supposed Omission of the former is only chargeable on his Transcriber : So we may still reckon 9 Bishops of *Crediton* exclusive of *Leofricus*. — From *Leofricus* downward, there is no Difficulty, nor Irregularity in the Succession, except that of *Coverdale* interrupting the Episcopate of *Voysey*, for which see the Note h.

which these required, with the occasional Notes and Observations they suggested, have now gradually swell'd this General Description of his, to full Ten Sheets, which, if only copied from it in his own Words, would, in a Quarto Volume require scarce as many Pages; even supplying all that his Editor, *Curll*, lopt off from it, after he had detach'd it from its original Place, to fit it for an Introduction to his Second Part, which he sometimes made a separate Volume: A Volume consisting wholly of the Scraps he had rejected in his first, and these jumbled together without any regard to the Sense or Connection, or regular References to the Places where he found them in his MSS¹; thus rend'ring the whole a mere bungling Piece of Patch-work. The Errors and Nonsense resulting from this Conduct of that mercenary Editor, having long been attributed to, and wrongfully charg'd on his injured Author, to do him Justice in this respect by restoring him to himself, and giving the Publick the Advantage of a more correct Edition of his Survey, were the principal Motives to the present Undertaking: But it would have been a Task less troublesome to the Writer, and possibly more agreeable to the

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¹ That this Confusion was not owing to the Variations of his MSS (as he would persuade his Readers in the Advertisement which follows his Index), but to his own arbitrary Distribution of the Shreds and Scraps which he took from them, has been already hinted in p. 5 & 6, of the present Work; and is sufficiently evident, not only from the general Agreement of 12 or 14 MS Copies which I have had the Inspection of, (from whence we may judge of the rest if any) in respect to their most material Contents, but also from their more exact Concurrency in the Order and Disposition of the Parts described; excepting perhaps a very few Transpositions, and those of very little Moment. But what undeniably fixes this Charge upon *Curll* himself, and leaves no Room to ascribe it to defective or discordant MSS, is the ocular Evidence of it which we still have, in that "more perfect" MS which he owns he had of Mr. *Prince*, and which by the Favour of its Proprietor is now in my Custody, and is wholly of *Prince's* own Hand-writing. In this MS are still to be seen the Hooks and Lines drawn, which separate and distinguish all *Curll's* Gleanings for his *First* Part; which Lines and Marks must have been so made and drawn by himself (and not by Mr. *Prince* afterwards), as being necessary Directions to his Printer; who could have no other Guide in print-

ing as he did in the *Second* Part, the Lines occurring *between* those Gleanings which had been thus omitted in the *First*: For, in many of these he appears to have begun, in the 2d Part, at the very Word where the Line mark'd in the former had directed him to break off; tho' in the Middle of a Sentence, and the Sense incomplete; so that the two Parts into which the Sentence was thus divided, were (however unconnected with what immediately preceded or succeeded) separately inserted *verbatim* in different Volumes or Divisions of his Book; or if both of these were bound together in One Volume as they often were, those dislocated Parts of the now unintelligible Sentence, were sometimes placed 300 or even 350 Pages asunder, and without any Reference. Of this we have one or two remarkable Instances in p. 61 of his 1st Part, and p. 217 of his 2d; and these are mention'd here, and the Causes of their Nonsense as by *him* printed so particularly explain'd, to save the Trouble of, and preclude the frequent Interruptions that would be occasion'd by, the Notice of some Hundreds of other such, when they occur in our Extracts from *Risdon* in the subsequent Parts of this Work; which being now propos'd to be constructed on a different Plan from the present, will not admit of so many Remarks of this Sort.

the Reader, to have struck out a more direct Road ; still keeping *Risdon's* in Sight, but not so fervently steering the same Course unless happening to coincide with our own ; and without being obliged every now-and-then to tack about, like a Mariner in unfavourable Winds, in Conformity to *his* defective, and in some respects inaccurate Chart. For some Inaccuracies and Defects it must be acknowledg'd to have, after the most careful Replacement of the widely-scatter'd Fragments into which *Curl* had torn it. To collect and restore these, was of itself a Task sufficiently tedious ; it being as easy to restore the various Patches of a Harlequin's Coat, to their original Connection in the primitive Pieces from whence they were cut : But to graft in others, to supply original Defects, and moreover to attempt Improvements upon the whole by Appendages to it, consistent with that Order and Regularity which we would wish to preserve, must necessarily increase the Labour and Difficulty ; and cannot, after all, be expected to produce anything like a finished Piece, but will at best betray Marks of its antiquated Dress, however furnish'd up, and with whatever Dexterity contrived and accommodated to the Standard of fashionable Taste ; especially when the original Materials are exceeded in Quantity by the supplementary ones ; and these latter of so different a Texture, as not to be easily interwoven in, or connected with the former, so as to avoid any apparent Incoherence of the new Cloth with the old Garment.---The Experience of such Inconveniencies as these, in regulating the Contents of the foregoing Pages, is a sufficient Inducement to avoid them in the subsequent Parts of this Work ; and to shake off those Fetters with which an Editor must inevitably be embarrass'd by a too strict Attachment to the Method of any old Author, in attempting to supply his Defects.---At present, however, we must continue our Review of what little remains of *Risdon's General Description*, in the Method we have hitherto adopted. We left him 15 Pages back, giving some short Hints concerning the Ecclesiastical Government of this County ; the Defects whereof required those Corrections, Additions, and Enlargements, which, with the Notes and Observations upon them, have so long detain'd, and hitherto confin'd us to that Subject ; from whence, as *Cornwall* is united with *Devonshire* in the same Diocese, so the *Duchy of Cornwall* being also connected with, and extending itself into some Parts of *Devon*, he proceeds to give some brief Account of that Duchy. But as all he says of it is little more than might be comprized in an Octavo Page, whereas it is here intended to give a more particular Account of it, with its Lands and Revenues, so far as they arise from, or relate to, the County of *Devon* ; as also of the Laws and Customs of the *Devonshire* Stannaries, which were once no inconsiderable Part of its Produce ; and it appearing inconvenient to interpolate

interpolate & distinguish (as in some of the foregoing Sheets) that little which he has afforded us on this Subject, it may be sufficient to recite the Substance of it in a Note^m, as we have done in p. 70 of this Book in respect to the *Ecclesiastical* Government of this County, and for the like Reason; so that uninterrupted by further References to it, we may now proceed to such Particulars, as might *otherwise* claim Notice relative to the said Duchy.

THE *Duchy* of *CORNWALL*, in the Sense now taken, is somewhat different from its antient Meaning: For *Cornwall* was indeed *anciently* reputed a Dukedom or Duchy; but then, *viz.* in the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, and even till the Reign of King *Athelstan*, it included all that Part of *DEVONSHIRE* which was possess'd by the unconquer'd *Britons* to the Westward of *Exeter*. The ancient Dukes, or as sometimes call'd Kings, of *Cornwall*, succeeded, as Governors and Commanders in these Western Parts, to those Kings, to whom the *Britons*, after they had been driven by the *Saxons* into *Wales* and *Cornwall*, including so much of *Devonshire* as they still retain'd, continued subject; and who, as Dr. *Borlase* tells us⁶³, were sometimes chosen out of *Wales* and sometimes out of *Cornwall*; ruling in common over both, and the *Welsh* and *Cornish* continuing thus connected, 'till about A. D. 689; when, on the Death of *Cadwallader*, the last sole Monarch of the *Britons*, *Cornwall* (which still included some Part of *Devon*) having no longer a King, became a distinct Principality from those into which *Wales* was then divided. But as each of those petty Governors in *Wales* still assumed the Title of King in his own District, the *Cornish* and *Devonian Britons* seem also

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^m The whole of what he says on this Subject is to the following Purport, *viz.* That "whatever belongs to the Duchy of *Cornwall*, as well within this County as in *Cornwall* itself, is (by Prescription and Charters which he forbears to recite) under the Government of an Officer call'd The High Seneschal or Lord Warden of the Stannaries of *Devon & Cornwall*; who, if there be no Prince, is appointed by the King, and has all the Tinnars dwelling in both Counties at his Command." That "his Authority is great; and that the Tinnars [by their Representatives the Jurates or Stannators], with his Consent, may and do make all Laws and Statutes among themselves, in all Matters relative to the Tin-works: And in all such Matters

"depending before him, his Decision is final, and without Appeal. However, in case of Injury [by unjust Judgment in the Stannary Courts], it must first be communicated to the Lords of the Council, and then to the Prince or King himself." He adds, that "no Tinner is to be muster'd, save only before the Lord Warden or his Deputies; and that they could [in his Time] muster Two or Three Thousand Soldiers."—This is the Substance of *Risdon's* brief Account of the Lord Warden's Jurisdiction; of which we shall have occasion to speak somewhat more particularly, in the fuller Account of this Duchy which we here propose to substitute instead of his, in our Text.

⁶³ *Berl. Antiq. of Cornw. p. 40, 41.*

also to have given theirs the like Title; and so they are call'd in Dr. *Borlase's* Catalogue, p. 272 and 273, but perhaps might be more properly styled Princes or Dukes of *Danmonia*. "In *Alfred's* Time," the same Author tells us, "the *Saxons* appointing an Earl of *Devon*, seem to have given him also the Title of Earl of *Cornwall*, tho' *Cornwall* was not as yet subdued." After which, he mentions *Alphys* as Duke of *Devon & Cornwall* in *Anno* 901, and elsewhere⁶⁴ as continuing such, after 905; and *Athelstan* having, in 936, entirely conquer'd the *Cornish*, and driven them beyond the *Tamar*, the Author gives the same Title (*viz.* of Duke of *Devon* and *Cornwall*) to *Ordgar* Earl of *Devon*, and to *Eadulph* his Son, who were *Saxons*. After this we meet with no more Dukes, but *Earls* of *Cornwall*; of whom *Condorus*, alias *Cadocus* (who according to *Cambden* was the last Earl of *Cornwall* of the Royal *British* Blood), was displaced by *William* the *Norman*, to make Room for his half Brother *Robert* Earl of *Moreton*.⁶⁵

CORNWALL thus continued an Earldom, and its Earls, for the most part, of the Blood royal, for about 270 Years after the *Norman* Conquest. Among those Earls, *Richard* King of the *Romans* and Brother to K. *Henry* III. was the most famous. He was created Earl of *Cornwall* in 1223; and in 1257 elected & crown'd King of the *Romans*. He died in 1271, and (his eldest Son *Henry* being slain in his Return from *Palestine* the Year before) was succeeded in the Earldom by his younger Son *Edmund*; who dying in 1300 (*Oct.* 1.) without Issue, this Earldom reverted to the Crown: On which K. *Edward* I. confer'd it on Prince *Edward* his Son, and he, when he became King, on his Mignon, *Piers de Gaveston*; after whose Attainder, it again reverting to the Crown, was by K. *Edward* III. in 1328 bestow'd on his Brother *John de Eltham*. He dying at *Berwick*⁶⁶ in October 1336, the same King *Edward* III. in the 11th Year of his Reign, on the 9th of *March* following (being that Year the first Sunday in Lent), in the Parliament which begun on the 3d of that Month, *viz.* the Monday next after the Feast of St. *Matthias* (not that of St. *Matthew* in *September*, for which many have mistaken it⁶⁷), was pleased to erect this Earldom into a *Duchy*; giving it to his eldest Son *Edward*, commonly called *The Black Prince*, and to his first-begotten Son, and Heir apparent of the Crown of *England*. He had also, on the same 9th of *March* 1336-7, first created

⁶⁴ See our Note under p. 82.

⁶⁵ *Borl.* *Antiq.* of *Cornw.* p. 373. This Earl died *Anno* 1090. *Hutch.* on *Domesday-Book*, pa. 13.

⁶⁶ See *Stow's Annals* in 10 Ed. 3.

⁶⁷ Among others who have been led into this Error by their Inadvertence to the Distinction between *Fest. S. Matthie* and *S. Matthai* in the Records (wherein *e* is generally put for *a*, and *Matthie* very easily mistaken for *Matthai* by a cursory Reader), even Mr. *Ruffhead* has, probably from the same Cause, wrongly dated the Stat. 11 *Edw.* 3. on *Sept.* 27, 1337, instead of *March* 3, 1336-7, in his Edition of the Statutes at large, printed in 1763, p. 221; although the Words — "post festum sancti *Matthie*" in his next Page (222), *viz.* in the Mandate for Publication of an Article in this Statute, and referring to its Date, — had they been attended to, might have prevented the Mistake.

created him Earl of *Chester*⁶⁸; and afterwards, in the 15th Year of his Reign, he invested him in the Principality of *Wales*⁶⁹; both which, together with the Duchy of *Cornwall*, have ever since been enjoyed by his Successors, the eldest surviving Sons and Heirs apparent to our Kings. And it is here to be noted; that the eldest Son and Heir apparent of the King of *England* is Duke of *Cornwall* as soon as he is born; but he is not Prince of *Wales* but by special Creation and Investiture. And in case of Failure of Sons and Heirs apparent to the Crown, this Dignity remains in Suspense, till there be a Son and Heir apparent to enjoy it, to whom it devolves without any new Creation or Investiture.

'Tis remarkable, that this of *Cornwall* was the first erected *Duchy* in *England*: And thus the Title of Duke (*Dux*), which in its primary Use among the *Romans* was expressive of the Ducal Office, denoting a military Commander, or the Leader of an Army, and afterwards given to the Governor's of Provinces; having now acquired a more vague and indeterminate Signification,—instead of being an Appellative of the Office inseparable from its Duties, and no longer claimable than during the actual Exercise of the Authority and Jurisdiction annexed to it,—was *here* (as it had been in *France* about 60 Years before) constituted an hereditary Dignity; and since, most commonly conferred and regarded as a mere Family Title of Honour. It has now indeed, besides its other honorary Rights and Privileges, the Addition of the Name of some Place or Territory, over which the Duke at his Creation is titularly advanc'd, whether possess'd of it or not: whereas, according to *Cambden*⁷⁰, our ancient Dukes (whom the *English Saxons* called *Eolbenmen*), as well as the *Counts*, whose Title was sometimes substituted for that of *Duke*, being only Names of Office, had seldom any Addition; unless accidentally from the Places where they had in other respects a *real* Jurisdiction, as that of *William* the Conqueror over *Normandy*, and other the like. But the Ducal Jurisdictions, with the Profits and Emoluments formerly appertaining to them, are now for the most Part merely nominal; tho' not so in respect to the Duchy of *Cornwall*, the Subject of our present Enquiry; *this* having hitherto in a great measure preserv'd its ancient Rights, Privileges, and Revenues; of which it is here propos'd to give some short Account, and more particularly of such as it derives from the County of *Devon*. In most *others* the ancient Government, Power and Authority of Dukes, with the Advantages incident to them as such, are wholly discontinued, and no longer annex'd to their Title. With us, however, this Dignity is generally conferr'd on Persons of

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honourable

⁶⁸ Sir J. Dodderidge's Antient and Modern Estate of the Pr. of *Wales*, &c. p. 79.
Parlamento Anno 15, Ed. 3.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* p. 6. *ex charta creationis in*

⁷⁰ *Gibson's Cambd. clxxii, &c. Ed. 1695.*

honourable Descent, transcendant Loyalty, or distinguished Merit; and having moreover a competent patrimonial Estate to support it. They are, by Heralds and Conveyancers, still styled Princes; have the highest Rank among the Nobility, next to the Prince himself; and retain their Ducal Coronets and Robes, as permanent Marks of their departed Sovereignty.

The Revenues of this Duchy of *Cornwall*, as distinguish'd by Sir *John Dodderidge*ⁿ, are either Annual or Casual. The former are, either the ancient Revenues of the Lands given by the Charter of 11 *Edw.* 3d. --- or of Knights Fees and other Hereditaments in *Cornwall*, granted by other Letters Patents of the same King; --- or lastly of Lands given to the said Duchy, by Authority of Parliament, in lieu of others taken from it; but none of this last Class appear to belong to the County of *Devon*.

Of the Revenues granted by Charter 11 *Edw.* 3d. arising either from Lands, &c. in the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, or in other Counties, it is here only requisite to take Notice of those in the County of *DEVON*; which are,-----

1. The Fee-Farm of the City of *EXETER*, and of the Castle there.
2. The Manor of *Lydford* with its Appurtenances, together with the Chase of *Dartmoor*.
3. The Manor and Borough of *Bradninch*.
4. The Water and River of *Dartmouth*.ⁿ

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ⁿ To these are added, among the Revenues of this Duchy accounted for to *Q. Elizabeth* in the 44th Year of her Reign, of which the above-quoted Author has given us the Particulars, — “The Manor of the Borough of *South Teign* (or as there spelt, *South Teyng*), yearly 10 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.* ½.” — But this appears not among the *Devonshire* Articles in the Duchy-Receiver's Account of it for the 15th Year of *Hen.* 8. for which we are obliged to the same Author; nor is it to be found among the Manors and Lands annex'd to the Duchy as above, in lieu of such others as had been by the same Authority taken from it: Wherefore we may presume this Manor or Tything of *South Teign* (which lies partly in the Parish of *Chagford*, and partly in *North-Bovvy*) did not belong to the said Duchy; at least not originally, however its being accounted for with it in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time may probably have given Room for its being (as I am inform'd it now is) so reputed. For we are assured, both by *Risdon* and *Westcot*, that it is ancient De-

mesne-Land, and not unaptly term'd *Terra Regis*, as being held immediately of the King, and wholly consisting of Freeholds charg'd with Chief-Rents to the Crown (one Mill only excepted): Consequently those Rents were claimable by *Q. Elizabeth*, as well as the Revenues of the Duchy of *Cornwall*, there being then no Prince; and both being in her Time perhaps usually collected by the same Receiver, and accounted for at the same Time, might (however irregularly, and productive of future Mistakes) be charg'd together in One, to avoid the Trouble of a separate Account. — I at present take this Manor to be the same with that *HAMISTON* in Domesday Book (for it mentions one or more Places besides of the same Name) which is found there under the Title of *Terra regis*, (101 *a.* Col. 1.) of which more in its proper Place: For tho' it be now vulgarly call'd the Manor of *South Teign*, yet in Deeds, and in the Style of its Courts, it is (if I mistake not) denominated the Manor of *Hampston-Week* juxta *South Teign*;

The *Casual* Hereditaments belonging to this Duchy, are ----- 1st, The Nomination and Choice of the Sheriff of *Cornwall*, in like manner as the King nominates and appoints the Sheriffs of most other Counties.--- 2. The Prifage and Custom of all Wines brought into *Cornish* Ports, (by Charter dated 10 July, 16 Ed. 3.) and other Profits, Prerogatives, and Customs, in the County of *Cornwall*, needless to be enumerated here; those only requiring our Notice which arise from that Part of the Duchy which belongs to the County of *DEVON*, among which are, --- The Prifage and Custom of Wines in the Port of *Sutton*, now call'd *Plymouth* (which Port is partly in the County of *Devon*;) *Carta dat.* 17. *Martii*, 11 E. 3.----- Free-Warren in all Lands belonging to the Duchy, whether in *Devon* or elsewhere; ----- Goods and Chattles of Felons and Fugitives, being Tenants of the said Duchy; --- Fines, Forfeitures, Amerciaments, &c. &c.----- Besides all which, the *Stannaries*, and Profits of the Coinage of *Tin*, within the said Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwall*, belong to, and indeed produce at least 9 Tenths of the whole Revenue of this Duchy.

'Tis needless here, to be very particular in our Enquiries into the obvious Advantages the ancient *Britons* must have derived from this primary Branch of their foreign Trade. That the *Tin*-Mines of *DEVON* and *CORNWALL* have been from the highest Antiquity regarded as the chief Fountains of Riches, as well to their Proprietors, as to those mercantile People with whom *Tin* was held in little less Esteem than Silver itself, and who could then meet with it no-where else, (at least, in such Quantities as could answer the great Demand for it,) --- will admit of no Dispute. It were therefore superfluous to enlarge on the Advantages and Importance of a Trade, by which the whole World has been, from the earliest Ages, almost wholly supplied with this useful Metal from hence: But it may not be unacceptable to some Readers, nor altogether digressive from our present Subject, to take some Notice when and by whom this Trade with our ancient *Danmonii* for their *Tin* was first introduced; and how it successively continued to be, and still is, the staple Commodity of the Western Parts of the Country they possess'd.----- This valuable Article of Commerce was a principal Object of the first bold Adventurers on long Sea-Voyages, the *Phœnicians*; who being originally *Canaanites* expell'd from their Country by *Jeshua*, and escaping his Sword, first settled at *Sidon*, *Tyre*, and *Ptolemais*, on the *Syrian* Coast, and lastly at *Carthage*, on the *African*; where early addicting themselves to Traffick, and having on the *Asiatic* Coast little *Terra firma* left them to improve, but availing themselves of the Conveniency of its Ports for foreign Commerce, they diligently and successfully applied themselves to it; and by their Assiduity in it, soon

rais'd and augmented their national Importance by a numerous Fleet; acquired an unrival'd Dominion at Sea; sent out considerable Colonies, and much enlarg'd and extended their territorial Possessions and Jurisdiction in *Africa* and elsewhere: And having moreover acquired that superior Skill, which would naturally result from their Experience in Naval Affairs, and being ever solicitous to extend and improve their Trade, were embolden'd to adventure, in Search of unknown *Emporia*, beyond the Pillars of *Hercules*^o; and accordingly found their Way hither. Navigation however, was then (and indeed for near 2000 Years after) no more than Coasting; when, notwithstanding those Improvements in it which, 'tis said, their Proficiency in Astronomy enabled the *Phœnicians* to make, and tho' this gave them the Advantage of having now-and-then a Load-star as an auxiliary Guide, the best-conducted Ship could not long lose Sight of Land without imminent Danger: And consequently such a distant Voyage from either of the Ports abovementioned, (guided chiefly by Observations of Land-Objects on *known* Coasts, and the irregular Curves and Indentings of *unknown* ones; and render'd tedious by the zig-zag Path occasioned by the Doublings and Turnings of numerous Creeks and Capes) must have required much longer Time, and besides frequent Risks of Shipwreck, have been attended with infinitely more Difficulties and Impediments, than could now be expected in circumnavigating the whole Globe. But no Dangers could deter the *Phœnicians* from taking the requisite Steps to the Discovery of some new Acquisition in Commerce; nor were they less careful to secure it when obtain'd. So lucrative a Trade as that in *Tin* prov'd to be, they accordingly took proper Measures to monopolize, and for many Ages entirely engross'd it to themselves; as indeed they did most others, insomuch that, in the Sacred Writings, the Word כנעני a *Canaanite*, is frequently used to signify a *Merchant*, and is so render'd by our Translators.—Their Ancestors, at their Expulsion from *Canaan*, speaking the same *Hebrew* or *Canaanitish* Language with their Invaders, this, with no greater Corruptions or Variations from its Original than are common to all living Languages, and found in the *Syriac* and other Dialects of the *Hebrew*, appears also to have been preserv'd in the *Punic*; not only till after the second

Punic

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o These Pillars or Columns, according to *Strabo*, *Pliny*, and others, were set up on two high Hills (unless the Hills themselves were the Pillars ascribed to *Hercules*, as *Pliny* supposes), situate opposite to each other, on either Side of the *Fretum Herculeum*, or what we now call the Straits of *Gibraltar*. Of these Hills or Mountains, that on the *African* Coast was denominat'd *Abyla*; its op-

posite one *Calpe*; a Name which 'tis said it still retains; but the Town, or *Spanish* Port there, so call'd, and as such taken Notice of by *Strabo*, is thought to be no other than our *Gibraltar*. These Pillars, some say, had the Inscription *Ne plus ultra*, as being the Limits of *Europe*, and of the then known World itself.

Punic War (about 200 Years before the Christian *Æra*), as is evident from the Oration of *Hanno the Carthaginian* in *Plautus's Pœnulus*, but for above

600

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p This Oration or Prayer has much puzzled the Criticks, and various have been the Attempts to explain it. Some have fancied *the Whole* to be *Punic*, and not only call'd in the Assistance of its maternal *Hebrew* to interpret the first Ten Lines, but press'd it into the like Service (not without some Violence) to vouch for a conjectural Sense of the latter Part also. But those seem to be most in the right, who suppose the *Punic* to end with the Words, *moncor* (or, as some MSS read, *monobat* or *moncotb*) *lusim*; and the Remainder, tho' usually connected with, and as making a Part of it, to be in the ancient *Lybic* Tongue; which seems indeed to have some Affinity with it, and tho' a dead Language whose Construction and Idiom has been long since lost, and its true Meaning now perhaps utterly uninvestigable, this Fragment of it, however corrupted by ignorant Copyists, shews evident Marks of its being much to the same Purport with the former. In short, *Hanno* is introduc'd as invoking the Gods and Goddesses of the City at which he was newly arrived, imploring Success in his Search for his long-lost Relatives, first in his own Language the *Carthaginian* or *Punic*; next in the *African* Language of the *Lybians* his Neighbours; and lastly in *Latin*, as being the Language of the Country he was now in: As if he imagined some of their Godships might better understand, or more favourably attend to his Addresses in one Language rather than another. Several *Punic* Words are also introduc'd into the Dialogue between him and *Milphio* in the subsequent Scene, which the Annotators on *Plautus* have generally pass'd over unexplain'd, however necessary to render the whole more intelligible. *Petit* indeed hath attempted it, but with what Success may be disputed; and perhaps it might be no difficult Task to correct his Mistakes, if they are such. By this, a Reader might the better judge of the Dramatic Taste of those Times, and of the Humour then perceptible in the real or affected Blunders and Puns of *Milphio*; who from an imperfect Remembrance of a Tongue he had only learnt from a Mother or a Nurse in his Childhood, pretends to interpret to his Master *Agorastocles* the Answers of *Hanno* in the same Language, tho' question'd in one which, for anything that had yet appear'd, might be to him unknown: perverting his Meaning by Latin Words of similar Sounds, and perplexing his Master by their fanciful Con-

structions; 'till at length *Hanno*, provoked at his Mockeries, interprets his own Rebukes, and discovers to them both, that he understood Latin as well as themselves: All which, with what follows thereon, in its Representation on the Stage, to those who understood both *Latin* and *Punic*, must have exhibited a pleasing and laughable Scene.— What has help'd to perplex the Commentators on this Part of the Comedy, was the arbitrary Division of some Transcriber or Editor, who finding this, like other Writings of the Ancients, undivided into Words, took upon him to coin as many *Latin* Words out of it as he could; and dividing the rest at random, metamorphos'd it into mere Gibberish: In this respect imitating *Milphio* himself, who selecting some Syllables that had a *Latin* Sound, made this his blind Guide to an inconsistent and nonsensical Interpretation.— But all this is wandering too far from our proper Subject, into another by which some may think it too much interrupted, even here in a Note: Yet as it may afford some Hints to critical Enquirers, for a better Illustration of such a Relique of Antiquity as the comic Poet has thus preserv'd, his Admirers, 'tis presum'd, will forgive this unintended Ramble from *Devon* and *Cornwall* to *Carthage*, and thence accompanying *Hanno* into *Italy* and *Rome*, in quest of his kidnapp'd Nephew and Daughters.— Such digressive Excursions sometimes conduce to give us an unexpected View of some inviting Object, to diversify the Prospect, and dispel that Gloominess and Languor of Spirits, which result from a constant Attention to a single Subject, and the Tedioufness of invariably plodding on in the same dull Track: And such a vagatory Deviation from their intended Course, the *Carthaginians* themselves may be supposed to have submitted to, in their first perilous Voyage to these Western Islands; involuntarily and insensibly diverted, perhaps, by some collateral Current from their projected Path, or forced by a Side-Wind on an unknown Shoar; where, tho' perhaps not without hazarding Shipwreck, they fortunately discover'd the Sources of their future Riches, within those formidable Rocks, which guarded their new-found *Cassiterides* from the Fury of insulting Waves, but which, on the first Approach of those naval Adventurers, had threaten'd them with inevitable Destruction.

600 Years after; when, tho' Old *Carthage* itself had been long before destroyed by the *Romans*, and when rebuilt (soon after that Destruction) by *Gracchus*, possess'd by a Colony of no less than 6000 *Roman* Citizens sent thither, yet the Language of the old Inhabitants there, and in its Neighbourhood, still continued *Hebræan*. For this we have the Testimony of St. *Augustine* Bishop of *Hippo* (a Town on the same *African* Coast), who could not be mistaken in this Matter, as many of the Christians there under his Care still spoke *Punic*. Wherefore we may well acquiesce in the Opinion of Dr. *Bortase* and others, that the Greek Word $\kappaασσίτερος$ signifying *Stannum* or Tin, is of Oriental Derivation. Accordingly we find קסטרוך, קסטרוך, קסטרוך, Words of the same Sound (the *Greeks* only adding as usual their own Termination), have in *Chaldee* the same Signification. [See *Castel's* Heptaglot in קסט.] And it seems evident beyond a Doubt, that the *Greeks* borrow'd this Appellation of Tin, as well as its Use, from the *Phœnicians*: For we have unquestionable Evidence that the Islands from whence they procured it, as Dr. *Bortase* has observ'd,⁷² were call'd *Cassiterides* (from the Tin they yielded) long before the *Greeks* either traded thither, or knew where those Tin-Islands lay. Hence the Doctor infers, in Opposition to *Bochart*, the great Improbability that the *Greeks* should give Names to Islands they knew not where to find: But I imagine we may compound this Matter between him and *Bochart*, by admitting that the *Greeks* having receiv'd and adopted the *Phœnician* Name of the Metal itself (for surely the dubious and meretricious^q Origin from whence some have fancied $\kappaασσίτερος$ deducible, must give Place to a more obviously legitimate one, with which the oriental Languages may supply us); and having moreover some-how learnt from the *Phœnicians* that they had it from a Plurality of Islands in some very far distant Part of the World, tho' the Place where, was as yet a Secret which its Discoverers prudently reserv'd to themselves; would of course call these unknown Islands $\kappaασσίτιδες$ or the Tin-Islands.

That

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q $\kappaασσίτερος$ — Att. $\kappaασσίτερος$ — “à *κασσα*, *meretrix*, argentum enim videtur, & non est.” *Robert's* Thesaur. Gr. Lingua, in verbis: — But to the former he prefixes a *Qu.* — This Quality of Tin, to appear like Silver without being really so, seems not so much the Characteristick of a Prostitute, as of a *Birmingham* Shilling. Tin, say the Chemists, could it be perfectly purified from its Sulphur, would be Silver indeed: But tho' we may allow those Ladies of Pleasure a competent

Quantity of Sulphur, they have in Reality so little of the Silver in their Composition (Quick-silver perhaps excepted), that they cannot so easily assume the Appearance of it, as to deceive even a common Spectator. Their *French* Plate is generally discernible thro' the thin-spread Calx; and if we may trust those who have made the Experiment, an Abrasion of that *Pigmentum albidum* from whence they borrow a cosmetic Beauty, would not fail to exhibit an ocular Demonstration of their natural Bronze.

72 *Antiq. of Cornwall*. p. 29.

That these *Cassiterides* (where the *Phœnicians* barter'd their Salt, with their Brass and Earthen Wares⁷³ for this precious Metal, whose Uses soon render'd it a much more valuable Commodity than the Lead and the Skins which they also obtain'd from the *Britons*) included not only the *Sylleb* or *Scilly* Islands, but also those Parts of *Devon* and *Cornwall* which were productive of Tin, and then taken to be Islands also, --- needs not any other or more satisfactory Evidence than has been produced by Dr. *Borlase*, and other Writers on the Subject.

These Islands the *Phœnicians* were very careful to conceal from the *Greeks* and all others; but whether they might give Tin the Denomination before mentioned, from Words which in their own (originally *Hebrew*) Language were expressive of, and this with a particular View to, *that* Concealment, may admit of some Doubt: We may however observe, that whatever induced them to distinguish it by such a Name, its Sound seems to refer us to something *secreted*. For (if I may hazard a Conjecture of my own) we may suppose it form'd from כסה (Participle כסוי *Tectus*, See *Pf.* 32. 1.) which signifies *hidden, cover'd, or concealed*; and יתור which not only signifies *Excellence*, but also *Abundance, Redundance, Riches, Emolument, Gain or Profit*: Or if יתור be form'd from the Root תור, it may signify the *commercial* Negotiations and Researches of the תור or *principal Merchants*, as the Word sometimes denotes.⁷⁴ And indeed whilst those universal Traders engross'd the Merchandise of Tin to themselves, supposing no other Circumstance were therein alluded to, they might well call it כסוי תור or כסוי תור *conceal'd Riches, or Profit by conceal'd Commerce*: And hence might be deduced the *Greek* *Κασσίτερος*, as well as the *Chaldee* Words for Tin before mentioned, only in the latter changing the כ for ק, and ה for ט, which in such Derivations are frequently commutable; the two former differing in Pronunciation no otherwise than our K and Q, and the two latter than the τ and θ of the *Greeks*.

That the *Greeks* had the Use of Tin, and adopted this Word to express it, before the Time of *Homer*, is evident from his mentioning it, more than once, among the Metals used in the Fabrication of *Achilles's* Shield, and also in the Greaves for his Legs: But that they were wholly unacquainted with the Situation of the Islands that produced it, for 500 Years after *Homer's* Time, is

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† ———— περί δ' Ἰερικῶν Ἰλασσῶν
Κασσίτερος. ———— *Iliad.* Σ. 565, 566.
Αἰ δὲ βόεις χροσσίο τελέχαστο κασσίτερος τι. *Ibid.* 575.

And again,
Ταύξαι δὲ οἱ κρημίδας ἰανῦ κασσίτεροιο. *Ib.* 613.

73 *Strabo*, Lib. 3. prope finem.

74 v. *Casfel.* Heptagl. in יתור.

as evident from *Herodotus*; who wrote about 440 Years before the Birth of our Saviour, and who confesses his Ignorance of the Islands call'd *Cassiterides* from whence their Tin came, but supposes it brought to them (as he says Amber also was) from the Extremities or remotest Parts of *Europe*. From this Conjecture of *Herodotus* concerning them, we may however infer that these *Cassiterides* had been discover'd and traded to, *some Time*, tho' not *how long*, before he wrote; but it doth not justify Mr. *Carte's* Supposition that this Trade of the *Phœnicians* with the *Britons* for Tin, was not till *that Age*; he fixing it so low as 450 Years before Christ: For nothing in *Herodotus* precludes any other Evidence that may be adduced, in Support of the Opinion of those who would have it to be much earlier. On the other Hand, we must not too hastily conclude from the Antiquity of the Greek Word *Κασσιτεῖς* and its *Phœnician* or Oriental Derivation, that the *Phœnicians* had it from our *Cassiterides* so early as the Days of *Homer*. This would carry it so far back as the Age in which, if the Rev. Mr. *Whitaker* mistakes not,⁷⁵ this Island was first peopled; when its Surface affording sufficient for the Subsistence of its new Inhabitants, we cannot suppose they were immediately inquisitive after subterraneous Treasures. But whenever it was peopled or its Tin-Mines first discover'd, the suppos'd Etymology of a Word, however probable it may be, is not of itself a sufficient Foundation for fixing the Commencement of that Trade. That the *Greeks* had this Word from the Hebrew Language of the *Phœnicians* (as they certainly borrow'd many others from the *Hebrew* and its Dialects) may still be allow'd; but this might be long before the *Phœnicians* traded with the *Britons*. It cannot be said that the Metal so denominatèd had not been before discover'd elsewhere; tho' perhaps in smaller Quantities, and mix'd with the Ores of other Metals. *Tin* (or, as some explain it, a white Sort of *Lead* so call'd) is mention'd by *Moses* in *Num.* 31. 22. among the Spoils taken from the *Midianites* by those whom he sent to invade and extirpate them, 500 Years before *Homer's* Time. The original Word for it, is here *כֶּסֶף*, from *כָּרַץ* to *divide* or *separate*; and 'tis suppos'd to be so call'd, from its easy *Separation* from other Ores by Fusion; it being sooner melted than the *Silver*, &c. with which it was found mix'd⁷⁶: And *Isaiab* (who

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75 Οὐτε γινώσκουσιν οὐδὲ κασσιτεῖδας ἔσσης ἐκ τῶν ἢ κασσίτερος ἢ ἡμῶν φοντᾶ. *Herodot. Tbalia*, i. e. Lib. III. — Εξ εσχάτης δ' ἔν ἢ κασσίτερος ἡμῶν φοντᾶ, καὶ τὸ ἡλεκτρον. *Ib.*
From whence, and from the Abundance of Gold

he mentions as found in the Northern Regions, he concludes there must have been, in these extreme Parts, some Country abounding with whatever they (the *Greeks*) esteem'd rare and excellent.

75 Hist. of Manchester, Book I. p. 6 and 466, 4to Edit. — See also his Genuine History of the Britons asserted, p. 31.

76 Parkhurst's Lexic. in *כָּרַץ*.

(who prophesied near 700 Years after *Moses*, and about 100 Years after the Foundation of *Carthage*) expresses it by the same Word, and alludes to the same Operation (See *Isai.* 1. 25.). From whence this was in those early Times procured, appears not; but where-ever to be had, we may presume the *Phœnicians* (whose mercantile Spirit and unwearied Attention to Traffick, suffer'd no valuable and accessible Object of it to escape them, and whose naval Advantages conduced to give them the Command of, and enabled them to preserve and secure it when acquired;) would not fail to make it an Article of their Commerce, and, if possible, to engross it by concealing the Places whence they obtained it; tho' these might not be so easily secreted from other Nations as the *Cassiterides*, from their detach'd Situation, afterwards were.— Or perhaps the *Phœnicians* might give Tin the Name of כסיתור (as it seems most probable they did) not from the then Concealment of the Country that produced it, but from its being long *bidden* and *concealed* in the *Earth*; “untill by Man's audacious Labour won”, and after many an Experiment to acquire the proper Methods of pulverizing the Ore, washing, cleansing, and refining it, it at length became a merchantable Commodity, and for many Purposes an useful Substitute for Silver.†

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† This mimic Silver was much esteem'd by the Ancients, who properly judg'd of its Value from its Uses and its Beauty: Whence we may infer, they were Strangers to the capricious Taste of some Moderns, who fancy their Tables and Beauteats more elegantly adorn'd by the far-fetch'd and dear-bought Manufactures of the *Chinese*, than by the more useful and convenient but much less expensive Utensils that might be had for the same Purposes nearer home. These, however conducive their Purchase to the Support of their poor Neighbours, can expect no Quarter with those, who prefer a Collection of *China* even to the most superb Services of well-wrought Plate: Despising the curious Workmanship of the latter, which superadds new Beauties to its native Lustre; but admiring the moist and soapy Glois of the former, and charm'd with its Deformities and Blemishes; especially if it be (as it commonly is) stain'd and disfigur'd by the clumsy Drawings of unnatural Monsters and Pagods, whose Uglinesses the more forcibly strike the offended Eye by the Vividity of their Colours, and the Reflection of a sort of horrible Glare from the Eyes and Scales of Serpents and Dragons depicted on the vitrified Surface.

But Fashion gives a Sanction to the greatest Absurdities, and progressively communicates its Infection from the Great Vulgar to the little. Hence our Yeomanry awkwardly aping the Gentry, no longer, like their frugal Ancestors, confine their Solicitude to satisfy the Demands of Necessity and Conveniency; but lavish the advanc'd Income of their Farms (acquired by the greater Dearth of their Produce, and too often from the unrewarded Toil of their half-paid and half-starv'd Labourers) to obtain a Share in the Vanities and Follies of their Superiors: Sacrificing solid Advantages to empty Trifles and useles Baubles; and common Prudence to the ridiculous Affectation of a false tho' fashionable Taste. The capacious Tankard of double-rack'd Cyder, or wholesome tho' home-brew'd October Beer, improved by the Addition of a nut-brown Toast,—with which, and perhaps a broil'd Rasher or a Steak of hung Beef, the hospitable Franklin of the last Century could regale himself, his Neighbours and Friends,—are now rejected for a compleat Set of Tea-tackle and a Sugar-loaf; the Bounties of *Ceres* and *Pomona* undervalued; and the dispiriting Infusion of the Leaves of an *Asiatic* Shrub, prefer'd to the exhilarating

Whether the Tin which had been found before *Strabo's* Time⁷⁷ in that Western Part of the present *Persia* then possessed by the *Drangi*, had been discover'd so early as the Days of *Moses*, may be question'd: If it were, we may presume, that neither their Neighbours the *Chaldeans*, from among whom *Abraham* emigrated, nor the *Canaanites*, with whom he long sojourn'd and might communicate it to them, could long remain ignorant of it. From *Abraham* also, the *Canaanites* might acquire (as *Josephus* says⁷⁸ the *Ægyptians* did, during his Abode with them) the Rudiments of Arithmetick, and that Skill in Astronomy, by which the *Chaldeans* were primarily distinguish'd, and in which the *Sidonians*, *Tyrians*, and the other Descendants from those *Canaanites*, afterwards became so famous, that *Strabo* supposes the *Phœnicians* the original Inventors of it.⁷⁹ To this, however, their Claim will not be allow'd: But a trading People, thus early instructed in Sciences so subservient to their Purposes in regulating their Commerce, and conducive to the Security of their Navigation to the remotest Parts, would not be negligent to cultivate and improve them, as necessary Steps to the Extension of that Commerce, and the Augmentation of the Advantages thence derived. But however this were, or by what Means soever they acquired the Knowledge of them, we may be assured the Produce of Mines, whether of *Tin* or other Metals, where-ever discover'd, would not be disregarded by them; nor the Process of refining and rendering them marketable, long remain a Secret to them. In short, we cannot doubt but that the Methods of digging for, refining and manufacturing of *Tin*, must have been known and practis'd by the *Phœnicians*, or those with whom they traded, before they knew of the *Devonshire* or *Cornish* Mines. And the ancient *Britons* must also have previously discover'd and wrought those last-mentioned Mines (as we learn from *Diodorus* they did⁸⁰), and been acquainted with the Uses of *Tin*, before they supplied any foreign Merchants therewith; otherwise how should any, who had been hitherto utter Strangers to them, on their first Arrival on their Coasts, know that they had any, or think of establishing a Trade with them for it?

But

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lating Beverage derived from the red-streak Apple-tree or the Barley Mow. The glittering Rows of Plates and Platters which of yore adorn'd the Dresser and Shelves of the neat and oeconomic House-wife, give Place to frangible Earthen Dishes and Saucers, less fit for their Purposes than even the Wooden Trenchers in Use before the Neglect to cultivate and preserve our Timber made more Work for the Miners, Pewterers, and

Cutlers. But glazed Earthen Plates must now dull the Edges of our Knives; and the Country Squire to keep a Step higher than his neighbouring Farmers, to please his modish Madam, and escape being censur'd as a tasteless Churl, must prefer the Brittleness and Frailty of *Dresden* Porcelain to the Solidity and Permanence of *Danmonian* Pewter.

77 Vide *Strabo*, Lib. 15.

78 *Antiq. Judaic.* Lib. 1. cap. 9.

79 *Strab.* Lib. 16.

80 *Diod. Sicul.* Lib. 6, cap. 8 & 9. See *Cambd.* in *Cornw.*

But the Mines of *Bætica*^u and *Lusitania*^w, which, as we learn from *Strabo*, among other the most valuable Metals, produced some *Tin*^x, after the *Tyrians* had ventur'd beyond the Straits of *Hercules* (*i. e.* of *Gibraltar*) and settled a Colony at *Gades* or *Gadir*, a small Island on the Coast of *Old Spain*, and built a City there, now call'd *Cadiz*^x, were doubtless the Objects of *Phœnician* Commerce prior to any Importations of *Tin* from more distant Parts. This *Tyrian* or *Phœnician* Settlement at *Gades*, seems agreed to have been very early. For, if we may rely upon *Velleius Paterculus*, they had built *Utica* on the *African* Coast, and *Gades* on that of *Spain*, not much above 80 Years after the *Trojan* War³²; which (unless we might suppose, with Sir *Isaac Newton*, to save the Credit of *Virgil* and free him from the Charge of an Anachronism in bringing *Dido* and *Æneas* together, that the ancient Chronologers anticipated the Capture of *Troy* by near 3 Centuries; of which, however, the Evidence adduced seems far from satisfactory), was about 1100 Years before the Christian *Æra*. *Strabo* also asserts, that the *Phœnicians* were possess'd of the best Parts of *Spain* and *Africa*³³, meaning perhaps the Parts most beneficial for Commerce in both; and among those of *Spain*, that of *Bætica* must be understood as the principal, as being in *Strabo's* Time the most fertile and best constituted of all the *Roman* Colonies there. The Authority of *Velleius* for the Antiquity of those Colonies at *Gades* and *Utica*, might be further corroborated by the collateral Evidence of other consistent Circumstances needless to mention here. But tho' *Gades* (with which we are here more particularly concern'd) were thus early planted by the *Phœnicians* from *Tyre*, we must suppose it some Time after their first Arrival there before the Infant Colony could gain any considerable Settlement on the Continent; yet that they very soon got some footing on it, may be fairly inferr'd from their Vicinity to it; it being continually open to their View, and no otherwise separated from them than by a very narrow Strait scarce exceeding the Breadth of a River. So situated, they must have early commenc'd a Commerce with the

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u *Bætica* was a small Province in the South of *Spain*, near the Straits of *Gibraltar*, & opposite to *Gades*. — According to *Brier's* Division, it "contain'd what we now call *Andalusia*, Part of the Kingdom of *Granada*, and the outward Boundaries of the *Estremadura*." [Univ. Hist. v. 18. p. 469.]

w The ancient *Lusitania* included almost all that Part of *Old Spain* which is now call'd the Kingdom of

Portugal, with the greatest Part of *Algarve*, as also Part of *Castille*.

x Some suppose a Temple had been built at *Gades*, by *Erithrus* King of the *Tyrians*, so early as 1250 before *Christ*, *i. e.* 67 Years before the Capture of *Troy*. — See *Isaacson* in his Chronological Tables, who quotes for this, *Fr. Tarapba*, Canon of *Barcinò*.

31 *Strabo*. Lib. 3.

32 See Univ. Hist. vol. 17. p. 259, &c.

33 *Strab.* Lib. 3.

Native *Spaniards*, and in consequence of it probably obtain'd the Privilege of trading with their Mother Country from some convenient Ports on the *Spanish* Coasts, long before their Brethren the *Carthaginians* had any Settlements there; of which we have no Account 'till above 200 Years later. Indeed we have not sufficient Evidence transmitted to us, to fix the exact Time of the first *Carthaginian* Settlement in *Spain* (the Mines whereof, according to *Diodorus Siculus* were afterwards the great Nerve of their extensive Power), but we have enough to conclude, that altho' it be allow'd to be long before the Age of *Cyrus*, and consequently above 600 Years before *Christ*, yet it was not only subsequent to the Plantation of the *Tyrian* Colony at *Gades*, but also to the Regulation and Settlement of the Republic of *Carthage*. Accordingly *Talents* in his Chronological Tables introduces the *Phœnicians* into *Spain* 856 Years before *Christ*, above 100 Years before *Rome* was built. Whether these came from *Carthage* or directly from *Phœnice*²⁴, we cannot well suppose any *Carthaginian* Settlement in *Spain* to have been earlier. For altho' *Carthage*, as we learn from *Eusebius* on the Testimony of *Philibstus* of *Syracuse*, *Appian* and others, was first planted by *Zorus* and *Charcedon*, two *Phœnicians* of *Tyre*, in the Century preceding the Destruction of *Troy*, yet the Colony they settled there seems to have been in no Condition to extend their Influence or their Commerce 'till about 890 Years before *Christ*², when *Dido*, the Sister of *Pygmalion* arrived there with her *Tyrians* (then famous for their Ingenuity and Politeness) and enlarged their City, if a few Huts and Cottages

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y *Philibstus* (a Writer of good Authority who lived above 350 Years before *Christ's* Nativity) makes it 30 Years, *Appian* 50 Years before *Troy* was taken; but the exact Time of this first Settlement there, is no way material to our Purpose here.— See Univ. Hist. vol. 17. p. 220, 221.

z Historians and Chronologers differ in respect to the exact Time of *Dido's* Flight from *Tyre* and Settlement at *Carthage*: For tho' most agree to fix it in the 7th Year of the Reign of her Brother *Pygmalion's* Reign over the *Tyrians*, and the 144th from the Erection of *Solomon's* Temple, as ascertain'd from the *Phœnician* Records by *Josephus*, *contra Apionem*, Lib. 1. (on which see also the 3d Book of the Apologeticks of *St. Theophilus* Bp. of *Antioch*:)—Yet, as they not only disagree in fixing the Epocha of the Temple, but some reckon the Interval of 143 Years and 8 Months from the

Foundation, and others from the *Encœnia* or Dedication of that Temple, and some have still shorten'd the Interval itself; this has consequently led them to assign different Years for *Dido's* Arrival in *Africa*, and her Settlement at *Carthage*, as above-mentioned. Thus, *Talents*, following *Justin*, places it in the Year before *Christ* 824; *Echard*, in 852; *Petavius*, 868; *Marshall*, 869; *Helvicus*, 890; and others so early as 896. I have here follow'd *Helvicus*, not as preferring his Chronology to others in general, but as in this Case thought nearest the Truth; and best agreeing, not only with the Duration of *Carthage* as computed by *Solinus* to be 737 Years, but also with Extracts from *Menander*, in divers Places cited by *Josephus*, from whence 'tis inferr'd that it was 140 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*: For which see also Univ. Hist. vol. 17. p. 324.

²⁴ *Isaacson*, from *Tarapba*, says they came from the *Red Sea*, and planting themselves in *Spain* (about *An. ante Christum* 842) built *Malaga* and other Cities there.

Cottages (of which 'tis said it consisted) might be so called; building a Citadel call'd *Byrsa*^a, and otherwise fortifying, and making such Additions to it, that many have esteem'd her the Founder rather than Finisher of it; establishing also a Body of Laws for her Subjects, and fixing the Basis of a most flourishing and extensive Commerce.— Mean while, *Tyre*, tho' it could not boast so high an Antiquity as *Sidon*, from whence it was originally a Colony, and as such call'd by *Isaiab*, the Daughter of *Sidon*^b (which last-mention'd City is supposed to have been founded by *Sidon* the eldest Son of *Canaan* and Great-grandson of *Noab*), yet having soon out-grown its Parent City in Magnitude, Riches and Power^c, was not more particularly famous for its Purple Die, than for its general and extensive Traffick in all other mercantile Commodities; having been, in the Times we are speaking of, for Ages reputed (as its Offspring *Carthage* afterwards was) the grand Mart for the Merchandize of all Nations; extending its Trade and Navigation far beyond all others, sending out Colonies, and projecting new Schemes for commercial Intercourse with the remotest Parts, both of the Eastern and Western World; and was a long Time the Centre of that maritime Commerce by which they had mutual Returns of the Riches of both: insomuch that the above-quoted Prophet^d represents the *Tyrian* Merchants as Princes, & their Traders as the honourable of the Earth. In this powerful and flourishing State *Tyre* continued near 700 Years, unsubdued by any other Power; and at last stoutly withstood its *Babylonian* Conqueror, by whom it was, not till after a long and obstinate Resistance, demolish'd, after all the East had submitted to his Yoke. During this Time of their Prosperity, the *Tyrians*, for their own sakes and that of their Commerce, would not fail to protect their Colonies, such as *Gades* was, against any Attempts of their Neighbours to obstruct that Commerce; and it was as natural for the *Gadirenes* to rely upon the Friendship and Power of their Mother Country to defend them against any Disturbances of this Sort, which might be detrimental to the Interests of both, 'till the Declension of that Power,

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^a *Philistus*, *Appian*, *Eusebius*, *St. Jerome*, &c. "are clearly of Opinion, that *Carthage* was built a considerable Time before *Dido* came into *Africa*. If their Authority therefore be of any Weight, it is highly probable that from the Citadel *Byrsa* only, the Addition she made to the *Old City*, the Place was call'd *Carthada* or the *New City*." [Univ. Hist. v. 17. p. 225.] And tho' a Place of little Note 'till her Arrival there, she was probably induced to make this her Place of Refuge rather

than any other, as being already possessed by Colony of her Countrymen the *Tyrians*; to whom the Wealth of her murder'd Husband *Sichæus* (which she had found Means to take off with her from *Tyre*, to the Disappointment of her Brother his Murderer) would insure her Welcome, and enable her, by the Assistance of those able Men who accompanied her, to augment and improve their City, and establish her Government in it.

^b *Isai*. 23. 12.

^c *Prid*. Connest. Part I. Book 2.

^d *Isai*. 23. 8.

Power, and the final Subjugation of *Old Tyre* to the Will of its Conqueror, put a Period to that Freedom and Independency of the *Tyrians*, which their *New City* (built on an Island at some little Distance from the *Old*, but with which we have here no Concern) never after wholly recover'd.

Whilst thus protected, the Colonists at *Gades*, we may presume, were not so wholly confined to the little Isle on which their City stood, but for the Conveniency of Trade would (as before observ'd) gain Permission to have some Settlements, in such petty Cantons, and at such commodious Ports along the *Spanish Coast*, as their Trade with the native *Spaniards*, as well as with their Parent Country, might require; 'till the former, observing their gradual Incroachments, and jealous of their growing Power, and moreover perceiving their failure of the wonted Succours from their old Protectors, thought this a proper Time to oppose their farther Progress. This at length obliged them to call in the Assistance of the *Carthaginians*; who being now grown considerable enough to lend a helping Hand to their kindred Colonists on such an Emergency, and perhaps having also in view the Enlargement of their own Power, readily furnish'd them with powerful Succours, to defend their former Acquisitions, and extend their inland Territories; and not only repuls'd the *Spaniards*, but likewise made themselves Masters of almost the whole Province to which the City of *Gades* appertain'd^b. This happen'd within

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^b It has been inferr'd, from what *Justin* has intimated concerning this Transaction, that the City of *Gades*, when its Possessors thus needed the Assistance of the *Carthaginians* to repel their Opponents, must have been of late standing; but that the latter must have had Time to encrease to that Height of Power which enabled them effectually to defend the *Gadirenes* against the Forces of the *Spaniards*: And hence 'tis concluded, their Establishment by *Dido* must have been prior to the Settlement of the *Tyrian* Colony at *Gades*. But the then Want of such powerful Auxiliaries to protect the Possessions of the *Gadirenes*, is not so much a Proof of the Infancy of their Colony, or the Paucity of their Numbers, as of the Failure of that Aid which on such Occasions they had formerly derived from another Quarter. With respect to their Numbers, 'tis acknowledg'd that the Straitness of the Room to which they were confin'd, must have been some Restraint on the Population of a Place where the Inhabitants, tho' as amphibious as so many *Dutch* Skippers, were all, when on Shore, coop'd up within the narrow Limits of their little Island;

except such as might have migrated from thence, and settled at some other convenient Ports on the *Spanish Coast* for the Benefit of Commerce. It must likewise be granted, that such new Settlements, altho' by affording them Room to multiply and spread themselves, they increased their Strength collectively taken, yet requiring the Separation of those Emigrants at such Distances from each other and from the primary Colony, as left them separately obnoxious to the Attacks of a superior Force, might sometimes prevent their reasonable Union against a common Enemy on a sudden Surprise. Under these Circumstances, without any Claim of Assistance from others, we may also suppose them too weak to make Head against such Numbers as might pour down upon them from *Spain* and might quickly have crush'd them, whenever they pleased, had not their own Divisions into several petty States prevented the unanimous Exertion of their united Forces against such Intruders. However, 'tis unlikely that the *Spaniards*, disunited as they were, would have suffer'd the *Gadirenes* quietly to make many Settlements on

within Ten Years after the City of *Tyre*, having sustain'd a 13 Years Siege, had at length surrender'd to *Nebuchadnezzar*; which Surrender and Conclusion of the Siege of *Tyre*, Dr. *Prideaux*, from the *Pœnician Annals* quoted by *Josephus* (which he has shewn to be exactly agreeable to the Chronology of the sacred Writings), "fixes in the Year before *Christ* 573: And this differs but one Year from *Talents's* Tables, which place it in 574, and the Commencement of the *Carthaginian* Government in *Spain* in 565; with whom *Isaacson* from *Tarapba* agrees, placing the latter in *Anno Per. Jul.* 4149. So that it is not improbable that many of the *Tyrians* in such a Calamity (whilst others carried off and endeavoured to secure their Effects in the new City they had built during the Siege for that Purpose), might escape in their Ships from a City they found no longer tenable, and inlist themselves with the *Carthaginians* in their *Spanish* Expedition: And if so, *Nebuchadnezzar*, who had totally razed and demolished that City to revenge his Soldiers Disappointment of their expected Plunder, might afterwards, from the same Spirit

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on their Coasts, uncheck'd and uninterrupted, for any considerable Length of Time before the *Carthaginian* Expedition thither, had not those *Gadirenes* been occasionally supported and protected by some other Power: And that they had such occasional Assistance from the *Tyrians*, we have no room to doubt. For as their original Motive to the Settlement at *Gades* must have been (principally at least) the Extension of their Commerce, and the Advantages thence arising to themselves and their Mother Country; this Design could not be effectually carried into Execution but by the Commencement and Continuance of a mutual Inter-course and a close Connection between them. A Connection, strengthen'd by the Tyes both of Affinity and Interest, could not but give the Colony a Claim to all that Assistance, from such an opulent and powerful People as the *Tyrians* then were, that their Command of the Seas, and the extensive Dominion and Influence they had acquired, enabled them to afford, in Opposition to whatever might preclude from the Sources or obstruct the Current of their mutual Commerce.—Wherefore, no conclusive Argument for the Infancy of their State, can be deduced from the supposed Inability of the *Gadirenes* to resist the *Spaniards* without the Aid of the *Carthaginians*. Nor is the superior Force of the *Carthaginians* when call'd in to their Assistance, any undeniable Proof of their ha-

ving had a longer Time, after *Dido's* Settlement at *Carthage*, to acquire that Superiority over their kindred Colonists at *Gades*. For *Dido* and her *Tyrians* on their Arrival at *Carthage*, if we may rely on the Testimony of *Philiſtus* and *Appian* abovementioned, must have found many of her Countrymen already settled there. The *Carthaginians* also were less straiten'd in Room, and had early acquired a more extensive Country on the *African* Coast than the *Gadirenes* could be allow'd on that of *Spain*, and could spread themselves farther unopposed; besides which, they soon acquir'd more Ports for their Trade, to which they also sent out Colonies as their Numbers multiplied. This put them in a Condition to rescue their elder Brethren, the Colonists at *Gades*, from the Difficulty they must have been in on the Conquest of Old *Tyre* by the *Babylonian* Monarch, when their old Allies there were subjected to him, and render'd incapable of giving any of their Colonies that Protection on which alone that at *Gades* could have had any Dependance for several Ages before.—On the whole, the Inference from the Suggestion of *Justin* above mentioned is far from being conclusive, against the Testimony of *Velleius & Strabo* for the Settlement of the *Pœnicians* at *Gades* above 200 Years before *Dido's* Enlargement of *Carthage*, and above 300 before the *Carthaginians* came to their Aid and Protection against the *Spaniards*.

88 See his Connection, Part 1. Book 2, [Vol. 1. p. 128 to 131. Edit. 1729.]

Spirit of Revenge, be induced to turn his Arms, as we learn from *Megasthenes* in *Josephus* he did, against *Spain & Libya*; meaning perhaps the *Phœnician Libya*, or that Part of *Africa* in which *Carthage* stood: Nay, that Author, after preferring the Bravery & Heroism of this Prince to that of *Hercules* himself, adds, that he subjugated the greater Part of *both* those Countries^e; but this, which, literally understood, is far from being credible, seems rather an hyperbolical Amplification of his Exploits. *Talents* however supposes his Conquests in *Spain* to be 9 Years before he begun the Siege of *Tyre*: And *Isaacson*, without taking any Notice of that Siege, mentions *Nebuchadnezzar* in *Anno Per. Jul.* 4139 (i. e. *An. ante Christum* 575) as ruling 9 Years over *Spain*. For this he quotes *Tarapha* (as usual in Affairs relative to *Spain*), and I suppose means, that this Year was the first of that 9 Years Government: If so, it begun 2 Years before the Surrender of *Tyre*: But this Author and the Chronologers whom he follows, place the Years of the Reign and all the Transactions of *Nebuchadnezzar* 3 Years sooner than Dr. *Prideaux*, whom we here follow as most to be depended on; by which, correcting the above Commencement of the *Babylonian* Monarch's Power in *Spain*, it brings it down to the Year 572 before *Christ*; that is, the Year after the Capture and Demolition of *Tyre*. And indeed (as he liv'd 9 or 10 Years after this) it seems more likely that he engaged not in any Attempts to extend his Dominion farther Westwards, if at all, 'till after he had taken that City, and had Leisure for employing his Forces elsewhere; when he might possibly be prompted thereto by a Desire to be aveng'd on the *Tyrians* for his Loss of that Part of their Navy which they had taken with them, and which at this Juncture must have been a very seasonable Addition to the naval Force of the *Carthaginians*, and conduce to insure their Success against the *Spaniards*.— From this Time the *Gadirenes* seem to have subjected themselves to the Republic of *Carthage*, *Gades* being from henceforth represented as the Capital of the *Carthaginian* Acquisitions in *Spain*.

The Time of this Siege and Destruction of Old *Tyre*, the Determination whereof may *primâ facie* seem immaterial to our present Enquiry (*viz.* about what Time the *Phœnicians* first traded with the *Britons* for Tin), is however a principal Link in the Chain of Facts and Circumstances connected therewith,

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^e ——— Καὶ Μεγαθένης ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν Ἰνδικῶν. δι' ἧς ἀποφαίνειν περὶ τὰς τὸν προειρημένον βασιλεῖα τῶν Βαβυλωνίων, Ἡρακλέους ἀνδρεία καὶ μετρίως πράξεων διασηροχέαι. καλαστρέφιαδαι γὰρ αὐτὸν φησὶ καὶ Λιβύης τὴν πολλὴν καὶ Ἰβηρίας. *Joseph.* contra *Apionem*, lib. 1. Thus render'd by the Latin Translator (*Rufinus*):

“ *Et Megasthenes in quarto Indicorum: ubi declarare contendit, prædictum regem Babyloniorum Herculem fortitudine & rerum gestarum magnitudine præcessisse. Dicit enim eum & maximam Africae partem, & Hispaniam subjugasse.*”

with, and on which our chronological Reasoning concerning it, from the few Fragments of *Phœnician* History yet remaining, must in a great Measure depend; more particularly as it limits the Time, antecedent to which, the Colony at *Gades* had no Connection with or Dependence on its younger Sister of *Carthage*; for such she is here presumed to be, tho' some reputable Writers have thought otherwise.^d— And this must plead Excuse with the Reader for the retrospective View here taken of some historical Incidents seemingly foreign to this Subject, tho' ultimately tending to elucidate it; and that tedious Induction of Particulars, from whence alone any certain Conclusion can be deduced, relative to this and the like Transactions, in Ages so remote, and of which we, at this Distance of Time, can have but very obscure and imperfect Accounts. Let us now, without farther Apology, proceed to collect from the foregoing Particulars what Evidence we can, concerning the Commencement of that Commerce between the *Danmonians* and the *Phœnicians*, which was the proposed Subject of our Enquiry.

The *Gadirenes* being equally addicted to Commerce with the *Tyrians* their Ancestors, and having doubtless continued their Connection with them as beforementioned, not only in promoting that Traffick which would be mutually beneficial to both, but probably also for the Sake of that Protection which the Mother Country might occasionally afford them against any Opposition from the inland Parts of *Spain*, during the Continuance of that Wealth and Power for which the *Tyrians* had for Ages been famous; — we cannot but suppose, that, during the long Interval between the Foundation of their City and their above-mention'd Junction with the *Carthaginians*, — they, by coasting along *Spain* and *Gaul*, must have at length found a Way to the *British* Islands: And after the Failure or Exhaustion of the Tin-Mines in *Bætica* and *Lusitania*, which Provinces seem to have been in those Days more famous for producing Silver and Gold than for any large Quantities of *Tin* at any-time to be had from thence; finding a more plentiful Supply of this Commodity from the Mines here, would of course take all proper Steps to introduce and establish that Trade with the *Britons* which they so long after monopolized. Accordingly *Strabo*, speaking of the *Cassiterides* and their Produce, tells us, the *Phœnicians* from *Gades* were the first and only Voyagers thither on that Merchandize, concealing this Navigation from all others.^e Whence we may infer,

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d See the Note a.

e Πρότερον μὲν οὖν Φοίνικες μόνοι τὴν ἔμποριαν ἔστειλλον ταύτην ἐκ τῶν Γαδιέων, κρύπτοντες ἅπασιν τὸν πλοῦν. Strab. lib. 3. prope finem. — Thus render'd by

Xylander Augustinus: “ *Primis temporibus soli Phœnices à Gadibus ἐὸν negociatum iwerunt, celantes aliis istam navigationem.*”

infer, that as the *Gadirenes* would not take distant Voyages for Supplies of Tin, whilst any could be had nearer home, *viz.* from their neighbouring *Spanish* Provinces; so on failure of this, we may be assured they would use their best Endeavours to procure it elsewhere: And having at length discover'd and commenced a Trade to our *Cassiterides*, and at first keeping it wholly to themselves (as *Strabo* here assures us they did); this must have been during their Connections with the *Tyrians*, and before their Engagement with the *Carthaginians* in the Acquisition and Establishment of their extended Dominions in *Spain*, from whence naturally follow'd their Acquiescence under the same Government, and Participation with them in this as well as other Branches of Commerce. This Revolution in their Affairs, we have seen, was in the 6th Century before the Christian *Æra*; and could we as well ascertain at what particular Time the Failure of *Lusitanian* Tin obliged them to seek for Supplies of it elsewhere, this would nearly fix the Time of their first Voyage to *Britain*: But in this it were vain to expect Information from any ancient Writer; and being thus left to Conjecture, we can only thence conclude, that it was probably during the flourishing State of *Tyre*; possibly so early as the Days of *David* or *Solomon*; but certainly before the Siege of *Tyre*, and the great Increase of the *Carthaginian* Power in *Spain*: Consequently it must have been at least 600 Years before the Nativity of our Saviour, and very probably some Centuries sooner.

It may be proper to remark here, that although, in the Course of our Enquiries on this Subject, in Page 95, we have supposed with *Dr. Borlase*, that the *Phœnicians* took those Parts of *Devon* and *Cornwall* which produced Tin to be *Islands*, and included them as such, with those now denominated the *Scilly* Islands; yet this was only meant of the Notions they might have of them at the Time when they first discover'd them; when they could know no more of *Britain* or its Isles than the Situation of those Parts of the Coasts on which they landed, or had observ'd from their Ships; and could no more guess at their Extent or Connection, than the modern *Europeans* could, 'till very lately, whether *New Holland* or *New Zeeland* were Islands or Continents. But we cannot suppose, that such expert Navigators, as the *Phœnicians* undoubtedly were, could long remain ignorant that the Eastern Parts of the Tin-Countries, with which they must soon have establish'd a constant Trade for that Metal, were connected with, and Parts of, a much larger Tract of Land than any of those little Islands with which they had at first confounded them. And yet the *Greeks*, who were by them supplied with it, but were wholly unacquainted with the Situation or Extent of the Countries whence they had it, might still continue the Name they had originally adopted to distinguish them, and which became the common Appellation of all Places
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productive of Tin; which Metal was by the Ancients taken to be a Species of *Lead*, and frequently so call'd. Thus *Mela*, speaking of the Isles of the Northern Ocean, mentions some *Celtic* ones which, because abounding in *Lead*, were all call'd by one common Name, *Cassiterides*^f: And *Pliny* says,^g the *Cassiterides* were so call'd by the *Greeks* from being fruitful in *Lead*; meaning that white Sort of *Lead* (as they supposed it to be, tho' in reality a different Metal) which *Cæsar* in his Commentaries^h (speaking of the Tin of the midland or interior Parts of *Britain*) calls *Plumbum album*.

That the *Phœnicians* themselves did not immediately know or distinguish the Tin-Country of the *Danmonii* from the *Scilly* Isles, as they were afterwards call'd, cannot be wonder'd at; tho' for the Reason above suggested, we can't doubt of their being soon apprized of their being distinct and separate from them, and that they could furnish them with Tin in much greater Abundance than those detach'd little Islands could produce. Other Nations however, for above 500 Years after this, knew very little of the *British* Isles, or whether *Britain* itself were really such or not: And tho' *Julius Cæsar*, at his Invasion of *Britain*, appears to have been well inform'd of the Extent of its *Southern* Coasts (for the Account he gives of it^o differs but a very few Miles from the Truth, according to our modern Maps, however incorrect in his other Dimensions deduced from the random Guesses of the Inhabitants), and had been apprized of its having Tin in its interior Parts as above mention'd; yet he takes no particular Notice of those Islands which had long supplied the World therewith.—And tho' *Strabo*, who wrote 70 Years after *Cæsar*'s Invasion, in his Account of the Bearing and Situation of the *Cassiterides* from *Gades*, plainly directs us, towards the Land's End in *Cornwall*, and the Islands situate near it; and the Number of the principal ones (of which, he tells us, all but one were inhabited) were not unknown to him^a: Yet he appears ig-

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f *In Celticis aliquot sunt, quas, quia plumbo abundant, uno omnes Cassiteridas appellant.* Pomp. Mel. Lib. 3. Cap. 11.

g *Cassiterides dicta à Græcis à fertilitate plumbi.* Plin. lib. 4. cap. 22. “*stanni scil. quod plumbi species habebatur.*” Hill. Comment. Dionys. p. 222. Ed. 1679.

h He reckons Ten of them lying close together:
Αἱ δὲ Καττιτερίδες δέκα μὲν εἰσι, κίενται δ' ἐγγυὲς ἀλλήλων,

πρὸς ἄρκτον ἀπὸ τε τῶν Ἀρτάβρων λιμῆν^o πελαγίαι. μία δ' αὐτῶν ἔρημος ἐστὶ, τὰς δ' ἄλλας οἰκῶσιν ἄνθρωποι, &c. Strab. lib. 3. prope finem. — *Cassiterides insulæ decem sunt numero, vicinæ invicem, ab Artabrorum portu versus septentrionem in alto sitæ mari. Una earum deserta est, reliquæ ab hominibus incoluntur, &c.* Interp. Xylandr. And Camden, who doubts not but that these *Cassiterides* were those now call'd the *Scilly* Islands, observes, that there are really but *Ten* of them of any Note, viz. St. Mary's, Anneth, Agnes, Sampson, Silly, Brefer, Ruffo

89 De Bello Gallico, Lib. 5.

90 Ibid.

norant of their real Distance; of which he, in his third Book, only says, they were to the Northward of *Gades*, but out in the high Seas, and here seems to have suppos'd them somewhere off that Coast of Old *Spain* which was then possess'd by the *Artabri* and *Celtici Nerii* in the Northern Part of the ancient *Lusitania*, near the Promontory of *Nerium*, now call'd *Cape-Finisterre*: But elsewhere (*viz.* in Lib. 2.) he had directed us to a much more Northerly Situation of them.^l *Mela* also,--who wrote about 20 Years after *Strabo*, when the Emperor *Claudius* had just made his Expedition into *Britain*, and was about to triumph for his Success there,-- declines giving any Description of a Country so little known to the *Romans* as *Britain* then was; but only expresses his Expectation of its being soon more certainly known, since the Emperor had, by his Conquest of People before untamed, and of some 'till then unknown, open'd a Way to further Discoveries of what it was, and what it might produce.^k—Yet it was not 'till 40 Years after this, when *Agricola's* Fleet sail'd round it, that the *Romans* certainly knew it to be an Island.

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Rujco or *Trefcarw*, *St. Helen's*, *St. Martin's*, and *Arthur*. Indeed he reckons 145 Islands that go by the Name of *Scilly* Islands, "all clothed with Grass, and covered with greenish Moss; besides many hideous Rocks & great Stones above Water." But, as he had before intimated, this Number (tho' it exceeds that of *Ten*, as reckon'd by *Euflathius* and *Strabo*, by above ten times as many) affords no good Argument against their being the same with the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients; since the same would hold equally good against the Numbers of the *Hæbudes* & *Orcades* as reckon'd by *Ptolemy*. "The Truth on't is (says he), the Ancient Writers knew nothing certain of these remote Parts and Islands; no more than we of the Islands in the Straights of *Magellan*, and the whole Tract of *New Guiney*." See *Gibb's Cambd.* 1112. Ed. 1695. where he gives other Reasons for supposing the *Scilly* Islands to be the *Cassiterides*; but none inconsistent with our Supposition, that the Stanary Tracts of *Cornwall* and *Devon* were included with them under the same Denomination.

i *Strabo*, in his 2d Book here referr'd to, after describing the Course of the Navigation along the Western Coast of *Spain* to that of the *Artabri*, and then turning with an obtuse Angle Eastward 'till off the *Pyrenees*; adds as follows: ——— Τούτοις δὲ τὰ ἰσθμια τῆς Βρετανικῆς ἀντικεινται πρὸς ἄρκτον. ἑμοίως δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀγιάβροις ἀντικεινται πρὸς ἄρκλον, ὡς

Κατ'ἰντερίδες καλεόμεναι νῆσοι, πειλάγλαι κατὰ τὸ Βρετανικὸν πρὸς κλίμα ἰδρυμέναι. *His occidentæ Britannicæ partes oppositæ sunt versus septentrionem. Itemque Artabris versus septentrionem opponuntur insulæ Cattiterides, [quasi si stannarias dicas.] in pelago, & Britannico propemodum sitæ climata.* (Interp. *Xylandr.*) i. e. Opposite to these towards the North, are the Western Parts of *Britain*. Also over against the *Artabri* to the North lie those Islands which they call *Cassiterides* (Atticé *Cattiterides*), situate out in the main Sea very nearly in the same Climate with *Britain*.—This evidently points out to us the *Scilly* Islands, as no other will so well answer this Description: And tho' *Strabo* might not suppose them so near that Western Part of *Britain* which he mentions, nor their being so exactly in the same Climate and Latitude, as they really are; this is less to be wonder'd at, than that, from the Intelligence he could then have concerning those *British* Isles, he should be enabled to give so true an Account of them.

k "Britannia qualis sit, qualesque progeneret, mox certiora & inagis explorata dicentur. Quippe tamdiu clausam aperit ecce principum maximus; nec indomitarum modò ante se, verùm ignotarum quoque gentium victor, propriarum rerum fidem ut bello affectavit, ita triumpho declaraturus portat." *Pomp. Mel.* Lib. 3. cap. 8.

After the Coalition of the *Phœnicians* of *Gades* with their Brethren the *Cartbaginians*, that powerful Nation in Conjunction with them, must have continued to carry on the Tin-Trade with the *Danmonii*; still carefully concealing it from all Competitors. These they had taken every Precaution to exclude; and having long preserv'd to themselves the uninterrupted and unrivall'd Enjoyment of this beneficial Branch of their Commerce under the Protection of the *Tyrians*, would be (as we are assured they were) equally attentive to it in concert with their new Colleagues and no less powerful Protectors; who could not but esteem the Continuance of this Monopoly a most important Object of their national Concern. And so solicitous were they to secure it, that when the *Romans*, after they became acquainted with Navigation (of which they were wholly ignorant 'till engaged in the first *Punic* War, about 260 Years before *Christ*⁹¹), sent out their Doggers to watch and follow a *Phœnician* Ship, with a View to a Discovery of the Place where they traded for this valuable Commodity; the *Phœnician* Mariner perceiving their Design, which it behoved him by all Means to disappoint, would voluntarily run his Ship on some Shoal, to decoy the *Romans* into the like perilous Situation; which from their as yet imperfect Skill in Navigation might prove fatal to *them*, but from which he himself well knew how to disengage himself and his Ship, with some present Loss indeed, but little or no Danger. For, that he did not sink his Ship, and himself and Crew in it,¹ as some have ground-

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1 If it could be so understood, it had been a more extraordinary Instance of patriotic Madness than that of *Curtius* himself; who for the supposed Good of his Country leapt alone into the Pit of Destruction, without involving his Slaves or Dependents in the same Perdition. This might be deem'd heroic in a *Roman* Knight, who might promise himself immortal Fame as the fancied Reward of so much Merit; but it would have been condemnable as the Height of Folly and most ridiculous Knight-Errantry in a *Phœnician* Ship-master, to devote himself and his Crew to the devouring Waves to prevent the Discovery of a State Secret; when, as none could escape to testify his Patriotism, it would for ever remain doubtful whether his Fate were owing to Accident or Design, and consequently could not insure him even the empty Applause of his Countrymen as a Tribute to his *Manes*.— Could a *Dutch* Trader to *Amboyna* be prevail'd on by the Warmth of his Patriotism to hazard, his own Life at least, by a voluntary Shipwreck, to secure the Monopoly of

the Spice-Trade? If not, we have as little Reason to suppose the Monopolizers of Tin would take any such desperate Methods to guard against and preclude Interlopers from having any Share in it. For the Dispositions of the modern *Dutch* and the ancient *Phœnicians* seem extremely similar, in respect to Trade and Commerce and the Means of securing it; and tho' neither might much scruple, on urgent Occasions, to offer human Sacrifices to *Plutus*; yet to make *themselves* the Victims, merely to promote the Advantage of others, and in total Exclusion of their own, would be quite out of Character. Avarice and Selfishness are inconsistent with public Spirit; and tho' they may accidentally contribute to promote the public Welfare, this seldom or never happens but when they are stimulated to it by interested Views. We have heard indeed of a Miser who died to save Charges; but this was to preserve his own Hoard undiminish'd, not to increase the Riches of the Community.

91 *Ecb. Rom, Hist. B. 2. Ch. 9.*

groundlessly supposed, is sufficiently evident; since *Strabo*, from whom we have this Account, immediately adds, that “preserving himself from Shipwreck, he was afterwards compensated out of the public Treasury for the Loss of his Cargo.” Hence we learn that the Custom of the *Phœnicians* in such Cases was, to run their Ship aground in some shallow Place, with which and its Soundings they were previously acquainted, and could guard against its Danger; and from which, after having drawn their Competitors into the Snare, such expert Navigators knew how to get free, by throwing overboard a sufficient Quantity of the Lading to lighten the Ship; and getting her afloat, to return with Safety home; where they were sure to receive an adequate Compensation, for the Loss they had sustain’d by sacrificing the Profits of such an interrupted Voyage to the Security of the Trade.

But notwithstanding these Precautions, the same Author assures us, the *Romans*, by frequent Attempts of the like kind, at length discovered the Situation of the *Cassiterides*; and having found their Way to them, *Publius Crassus* afterwards came with the Discoverers, and made Observations on the Tin-Mines here (then of no great Depth) and the Disposition of the People to Peace; their Attention to Navigation as their Leisure permitted, and their readiness to give Directions to all who were inclinable to make this Voyage^m. Who this *P. Crassus* was, whether some Mariner of *Gallia Narbonensis*, or of what other Part of the Empire, and at what Time he made this Expedition hither in Quest of our Tin, we are not inform’d. All we can with Certainty affirm is, that it must have been after the first *Punic War*; ’till which Time the *Romans* traded in foreign Bottoms, having no Ships of their own, and being ’till then (as has been already observ’d) wholly unskill’d in Navigation: And if *Crassus* was of *Gaul*, as it seems most probable he was, this Discovery & Examination of our Mines by him & his Co-adventurers, can’t be supposed to have been till after the Third *Punic War* & the Destruction of *Old Carthage* (in *Anno ante Chr.* 144); perhaps not till the Conclusion of the *Allobrogic War* near 30 Years after, *viz.* in the Year before Christ 116, when *Narbonne Gaul* was reduced to a *Roman Province*ⁿ. And even this, was rather before than after any *Greeks* had sailed to *Britain*, if *Bochart* mistakes not, in supposing their first Voyage to this Island to have been in the Time of *Ptolemy Lathyrus* King of *Ægypt*; who begun his Reign (of 36 Years) but the Year after the Commencement of the last-mentioned War, *viz. An. ante Chr.* 117,^o in

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^m *Strabo's* Words are, — αὐτὸς, ἐσώθη διὰ ναυαγίου, καὶ ἀπέλαβε δημοσίαν τῆς τιμῆς ὡς ἀπέλαβε φορτίων. which *Xylander* thus renders: — *Ipsē ē naufragio*

servatus ex aerario publico pretium amissarum mercium recepit. Lib. 3. prope finem.

⁹² *Strabo* ubi supra.

⁹³ *Eck. Rom. Hist.* B. 2. Ch. 13.

⁹⁴ *Prid. Connect.* Part 2. B. 5.

in which, or the following Year, the *Allobroges*ⁿ (who had invaded their *Massilian* Neighbours then in Alliance with the *Romans*) were totally subdued by *Fabius Maximus*. *Cambden*, however,⁹⁵ supposes the *Greeks* had visited *Britain* near 100 Years before this, *viz.* in the 160th Year before *Cæsar's* Invasion, that is, in the Year before Christ 215; and others have brought them hither still earlier. But perhaps the Time referr'd to by *Bochart* was when they made the first trading Voyage to this Island for *Tin*: And *this*, indeed, we can hardly suppose to have been much earlier. For, had any *Greeks* been acquainted with our *Cassiterides*, and commenced any Trade to them, at any time during the preceding Century, it could not have been long conceal'd from the *Romans*, when they had once perfected themselves in Navigation; to which they diligently applied themselves after the first *Punic* War, and quickly improved on what they had learnt of Naval Architecture from the Construction of some lost *Phœnician* Vessels accidentally driven ashore: After which, to what Purpose would be the above-mention'd Precautions of the *Phœnicians*, to conceal from the *Romans* what (on the above Supposition) was no longer a Secret to the *Greeks*, nor could long be so to any maritime People.

That the *Greeks* really traded with the *Britons* some Time before *Julius Cæsar*, no-one doubts: But *how long* before his Invasion, and at what Time their Knowledge of, and Trade to this Island commenced, and for what Commodities they first traded here, whether for *Tin* or what else,—the Disagreement of Authors concerning them has left very uncertain; and among a Variety of Opinions on these Subjects, we can only judge, from selecting and comparing such authentic Testimonies as seem corroborated by collateral Circumstances, which to prefer. — *Dr. Borlase*⁹⁶, from *Herodotus* and *Aristotle*, supposes that the first Passage the *Greeks* made into the Western or Atlantic Ocean, was 550 Years before Christ, when “the People of *Samos* sending a Colony into *Egypt*, were driven by the Winds down the Mediterranean, and quite through the Straits of *Gibraltar*”; about which Straits, he thinks, “they stuck and settled for some Ages, without making further Progress”: And that they ventur'd not into the Northern Seas, 'till *Pytheas*, an Astronomer of *Marseilles* about the Time of *Alexander* the Great, undertaking a Northern Voyage, is said to have sail'd as far as the Artic Circle, where there is no Night at the Summer Solstice: A Circumstance which, to the unastronomic

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ⁿ The *Allobroges* were a People who dwelt at the Foot of the *Alps*, to the Southward of the Lake of *Geneva*, and in and about the Countries now call'd *Dauphinè*, *Savoy*, and *Piedmont*.

⁹⁵ On the Name of *Britain*, p. xxxi. *Gibbs* Edit. 1695.

⁹⁶ *Antiq. of Cornwall*. p. 32 and 33.

onomic *Greeks*, must have seem'd not less wonderful (tho' indeed more true) than many other strange Things he pretended to have seen in those Parts in his History of *Thulé*; for I take him to be the same *Pytheas*, whom *Strabo*, more than once, stigmatizes as a Propagator of notorious Falshoods.° Incited by his Success, and conducted by his Observations, the Doctor tells us, the *Greeks* were afterwards bold enough to attempt frequent Voyages of this kind: On which he remarks, "It is very strange therefore, if true, that the *Greeks*, who made a Voyage thro' the Straits as anciently as *Alexander's* Time, should not sail to *Britain* before the Time" above-mention'd to be fix'd for it by *Bochart*; in which "if he is right" it "will shew how secret the *Phœnicians*

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° *Strabo* (Lib. 2.) informs us, that this *Pytheas*, tho' he had travers'd but a Part of *Britain*, pretended accurately to compare its Dimensions and Extent with those of *Thulé*;—represented these Northern Parts as having neither Land, nor Sea, nor Air; but some spongy Matter like *Pulmo marinus*, in which the Earth and Sea, and all hang suspended: That this Matter is at it were the Bond of the Universe; inaccessible to Travellers or Sailors;—with other Particulars equally strange and incredible.—But perhaps much of the seeming Absurdity of these wonderful Tales, may be charged on the then Ignorance or Misapprehension of his Readers; who would be not a little startled at his representing the Night as being, in the most Northernly Climate he visited, turn'd into Day by an unsetting Sun: The Snow-topt Mountains hiding their Heads in the Clouds; from whence the Defluxions down their Sides, alternately flowing, and again congeal'd into the like glassy Substance of which the Ancients imagin'd the Heavens themselves were composed; and which, with the multangular Rocks and Islands of Ice surmounting the swelling Waves of the surrounding Seas, variously reflecting and refracting the Solar Rays, would from some distant Points of View, exhibit the Appearance of gilded Clouds here and there interspers'd with the cœrulean Brightness of the Firmament itself: And this seeming Conjunction of Heaven and Earth and Sea, with the intermediate Air frequently fill'd with floating Feathers of falling Snows, if somewhat poetically described, or in that ænigmatical Style, by which the ancient *Greeks* were fond of disguising the most important Truths in the Garb of Fiction and Romance,— would induce the Generality of his Readers, who knew nothing of the Effects of a Northern perennial Winter, to imagine he had

confounded Heaven and Earth, Air and Water, and in short turn'd the World topsy-turvy: And then, no Wonder if some Men of good Sense and sound Judgment, but unskill'd in Cosmography, should censure his Accounts of those inhospitable Regions, as replete with incredible Stories and palpable Falshoods. For the best Writers, in those early Times, knew so little of Natural Philosophy, Geography, or Astronomy, as to have but very imperfect Notions of the apparent Course of the Sun, as seen from different Parts of the Globe; or how and from what Causes the different Degrees of his Heat, or the contrary Effects of Cold, in different Climates, were variously modified. Hence *Herodotus* seems to have understood literally, and of course disbeliev'd, what some had affirm'd of a People cover'd with Feathers that everywhere surrounded them, and fill'd the Air about them. And the same *Herodotus* ridicules the Report of the *Phœnician* Navigators (which however was certainly true), that when (about *Ann. ante Chr. 603*) they first doubled the most Southerly Cape of *Africa* (*viz. of Good Hope*), they had Sun-rising at their Right-Hand when facing the Sun's Place at Noon; which being contrary to constant Observation in Northern Latitudes, those Sailors, who had never before been South of the *Æquator*, could not but imagine that he rose in the West and set in the East. Nay *Strabo* himself, whose Judgment and Skill in Geography is in general unquestionable, and who must be allow'd to have excell'd all that preceded him in that Branch of Science, absolutely denies the Truth of their Testimony concerning so strange a Phenomenon, as he mistakenly took it to be: And to the like hasty and erroneous Judgment in such Matters, his Censures of *Pytheas* may very probably be, at least partly, ascribed.

nicians kept this Trade"—meaning, I presume, the *Tin-Trade*: For the Doctor seems to take for granted, that the *Greeks* could have made no Voyage to *Britain*, nor had any Intercourse with its Inhabitants, for any other Purpose. But surely they might very early have had some Knowledge of the Situation of this detach'd Part of *Europe*, from *Pytheas's* Accounts of it or otherwise, and might discover, and even trade to, some of the *British* Ports (perhaps for Skins, which was one Article of the Phœnician Traffick here), without knowing where the *Cassiterides* were situated, or at what Distance from *Britain*, or even suspecting them to be Parts of, or Appendages to it: These Particulars being so carefully conceal'd by the *Phœnicians*, that the Stannary Regions to which they traded, were antiently supposed, by all others, to be in some unknown and very distant Part of that wide Ocean which bounded the western Extremities of *Europe*." Wherefore, altho' we should admit the Northern Voyage of *Pytheas* to be in *Alexander's* Time, and that some *Greeks* of *Maffilia* (now *Marseilles*), for such it seems they were, encouraged by his Example might soon after make the like Attempts, and find their Way to some Port or Ports on the *British* Coasts; yet we cannot from thence conclude, that they so early discover'd from whence the *Phœnicians* had their *Tin*. Mr. *Carte*, indeed," takes for granted, that their Hopes of a Share with the *Phœnicians* in this Trade, was the Motive that induced them to send their Citizen, *Pytheas*, to explore these Northern Coasts: as if any *Greeks* (whether *Phœnician* Colonists at *Maffilia*, or any other *Grecian* Traders) had at that Time certainly known that their *Tin* came from *Britain*: Which, tho' he supposes this Voyage to the North, and the Discovery of *Tbulè*, to have been not above 250 Years before *Christ*, above 70 Years after the Death of *Alexander*, there seems no good Reason to believe they were assured of, or in what Parts the *Tin-Mines* were, 'till about the Time the *Romans* discover'd the Navigation to them; which was probably above 100 Years after the Time he fixes for this *Maffilian* Enterprize. For would the *Phœnicians* have madly expos'd themselves "to the extremest Dangers, and all the Horrors of Shipwreck," as Mr. *Carte* acknowledges they did, to secrete from the *Romans* what they could not but know the *Greeks* had, on his Supposition, discover'd before? Besides, it is improbable that the *Maffilians*, who constantly cultivated a firm Friendship and Alliance with the *Romans*," had they discovered the Situation of these Mines from whence the *Carthaginians* derived so valuable a Branch of their Commerce, would or could have conceal'd it from those whom they justly esteem'd their best Friends and most powerful Protectors; and to whom they on all Occasions readily gave

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97 *Herodotus* in *Thalia*, and the Note 8 subjoin'd to p. 96 of this Book. 98 *Hist. of England*, Vol. 1, p. 38.

99 *Vide Polyb. Lib. 3, and Strabo, Lib. 4.*

all the Assistance in their Power in their Wars with the *Carthaginians* and others.—Now the *Romans*, as we have seen, had never plough'd the Ocean 'till after the first *Punic War*; and consequently could not excite the Jealousy of the *Phœnician Tin-Merchants* by attempting a Discovery of this kind, or induce them to hazard the Safety of their Ships and the Lives of their Sailors; the more effectually to guard against it, 'till *An. ante Cbr.* 240 at soonest: When, being more solicitous to cope with the *Carthaginian Power* at Sea by a numerous Fleet, than attentive to the Construction of Trading Vessels, it is not at all likely they would attempt any-thing of this nature, till the Conclusion of the Second *Punic War* had put them in Possession of *Spain* and the Islands in the *Mediterranean*. And even then, the Revolt of the *Gauls*, and the Continuance of the first *Macedonian War* 'till *An. ante Cbr.* 194; with the very short Interval between that and the Second; and the like between this and the Third *Punic War*; and those Intervals moreover employ'd in other Wars of less Note, *viz.* with the *Ligurians, Spaniards, Corsicans*, and others; must have too much engross'd the Attention of the Senate and the Consuls, to admit of their Advertence to Commercial Concerns. During these Transactions, the *Roman State*, now growing up to the Height of its Glory and Greatness, chiefly solicitous to have brave and well-regulated Armies, and paying little or no Regard to Mercantile Concerns, very little Encouragement of even their domestic Traffick could in such Times be expected; much less the Commencement of a foreign Trade to a distant and undiscover'd Country. That great Body was as yet unanimated by the Spirit of Commerce. To check and restrain troublesome Neighbours, and at length command and protect them; to humble the Pride, and weaken the Strength of dangerous Rivals; to dethrone Kings, and dispose of Kingdoms, as best suited their own political or interested Views; to subdue, and to polish, the most savage and barbarous Nations; to enlarge the Boundaries and advance the Grandeur of the Empire; and to fill the public Treasury, and enrich Individuals, with the Plunder of captur'd Cities and conquer'd Provinces;—were the principal Objects of their Care and Concern. Not that they were stimulated to great Actions by a Greediness of Gain, but by a Thirst after Glory and Honour: And though not ignorant that Riches and Power are mutually productive of each other, their Aim was not so much an Accumulation of Wealth, as an Extension of their Power and Dominion. Such immense Riches as their rival State had derived from its extensive Trade and Commerce, and which rendered it so powerful as to dispute with the *Romans* themselves for the Empire of the World, was to *Them* merely adventitious; as being not the Object they had in View, but accidentally resulting from that
that

that Power and Authority which they had previously obtain'd. In short, the *Carthaginians* derived their Power from their Wealth, which they had acquired by their constant Attention to Commerce; the *Romans*, on the contrary, acquired both their Power and Wealth from their Lust of Empire and by the Valour of their Arms.

BUT now to return from this large Addition, respecting the Duchy of *Cornwall*, to our Author.] The County of *Devon* hath one only DEANRY [meaning *that* of the Cathedral of *Exeter*, and not *rural* Deanries, of which there are several in each Archdeaconry,] and three *Archdeaconries*; [viz. of *Exeter*, *Totnes*, and *Barnstaple*,] and was, in the Time of *Cuthred*, King of the *West Saxons*, divided into Parishes by *Honorius*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, containing 394† Churches for God's Glory and divine Worship.

In the Infancy of the *Normans*' Rule, the Vicecountile Jurisdiction was Hereditary, for *William* the Conqueror constituted *Baldwin de Bridonij's* Hereditary Sheriff or Viscount of *Devon*, (*quasi vicem Comitum supplens*) whom *Richard* his Son succeeded in that Honour, who dying without Issue, King *Henry II.* took the Custody of the County into his own Hands; after which Time none held that Office for more than one Year, except it were by special Order under the Great Seal of *England*; which, that it may the more manifestly appear, I will, in the End of this Book, set down a Catalogue of the Names of all the Sheriffs, from the Time in which the Office was by Annual Election conferred upon some one eminent Gentleman of the County, unto this present Time, and (as near as I may) put them in their proper Places.

The *Britains* did divide this Island into Cantreds, and the *Saxons* by Households or Families, before King *Alfred* ordained Shires, whose Divisions are at this Day divers, according to the Custom of the Countries; for some Provinces call that a *Burrow* [Borough] or *Borsholder*, which in these Parts is called a *Tytbing*, and the chief Surety, a *Tytbingman*, who hath several Offices at this Day. To omit his ancient Offices before the Conquest, his latter is all one with the Constable of a Parish, commonly called a *Petty Constable*, in respect of the Constable of his Hundred, within whose Limits he lives. Some Shires have Rapes, Lathes, and Wapentakes; and the Laws of *Edward the Confessor* make mention of other Jurisdictions above Wapentakes, which they call *Drihinzaz*, comprizing the third Part of a Province, whereof this our Shire may seem to take her Pattern, being three-fold, and anciently
known

† Tho' this be the reputed Number of Parishes in *Devonshire*, it is certainly defective, their real Number being about 400.

The General Description

known by the Names of *East, South, and North Hams*, memorized to us by the divers Places so called in this County. In more late Times parted into the *East, South, and North* Divisions, after the three Quarters of the World, so divided, for the better establishing of the Inhabitants under a due Form of Civil Government, and disposing of the Buiness of the State of the County, which also are subdivided into less Portions, as *Hundreds and Tythings*, [which follow, and at every *Quindecem* were thus rated.]

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Memorand^m.

Memorand^m. xv^m. DEVON in Decimis subsequent ut Patet.

I. *Hundreds de ARMINGTON.*

	£.	s.	d.
D Ecem. de Maner. de } Armington	3	10	0
Langford de Iesse	3	10	0
Cornwood	0	19	1
Fardell	1	11	0
Harford	1	0	0
Ubburrow [Ugborough]	2	6	5
Butterford	0	15	1
Lupridge	0	14	0
Morley	2	1	0
Batokfborowe [Battisborough]	1	6	8
Ledbrocke	1	6	8
Esse Abbes	1	11	0
Burg. de Modbury	1	3	10
Decem. de Modbury	4	18	2
Kingston	2	0	0
Authon Gifford	1	13	4
Heathfield	2	13	4
Stodbury	0	8	0
Bigbury	1	11	0
Killburey	1	10	0
Rinmore	1	14	0
Painfton	1	4	0
Newton Ferrers	3	5	8
Dunfton	0	13	4
Halberton [Holbeton]	0	10	0
Lambfide	1	13	0
Flete Damerell	0	13	4

II. *Hundreds de AXMINSTER.*

D Ecem. de Yearcombe	1	12	0
Combe Rawley	0	16	0
Killmington	3	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Thorncombe	1	10	0
Uplime	1	7	0
Ottery Mohun	2	3	4
Membery	0	13	4
Churleton	0	3	4
Trill	0	4	0
Burg. de Hunnington	2	16	0
Maner. de Hunnington	0	13	4
Musbery	0	18	10
Cumpine cum Downe	0	13	4
Axmouthe	2	5	4

III. *Hundreds de BEANNTON,*
[NOW BAMPTON.]

B Eannton [Bampton]	3	16	8
Clayhanger	1	12	6
Hockworthy	1	6	8
Holcombe-[Rogus]	4	10	0
Burlescombe	0	6	0
Morbath	1	3	5

IV. *Hundreds of BLACK TOR-*
RINGTON.

B lack Tor. cum Kimber	2	3	0
High Heanton	0	18	0
Hatherley	3	3	4
Jacobstow	0	15	0
Exborne	0	12	1
Bradwood - [Kelly] cum } Honychurch	1	18	0
Samford-[Courtenay] cum } Belsford and Cofcombe	1	5	6
Monke Okehampton	0	13	4

Inwardleigh

	£.	s.	d.
Clift Lawrence	—	0	16 0
Clift Heidon	—	0	13 0
Anuke	—	0	10 0
Cobbeton	—	0	6 8

VII. *Hundreds de COLDRIDGE.*

S Tokenham	—	5	3 4
Harberton	—	5	14 1
Ashprington	—	1	5 0
Cornworthy	—	1	16 0
Ditsham	—	1	10 0
Burg. de Totnes	—	8	7 0
Blackauton	—	4	0 0
Stocke Flemminge	—	2	7 0
Slapton	—	2	16 0
Sherford	—	1	0 0
Malfton cum Kenedon	—	0	15 4
South-Poole cum Chinerfton	—	2	16 8
North-Poole	—	1	18 4
Chanheton [Charleton]	—	3	3 4
Dodbrooke	—	1	5 0
Praulle	—	1	5 6
Burg. de Clifton cum Dart- mouth	—	11	2 0
Woodmanfton	—	0	5 0
Norton Dawney	—	0	18 4
Grimftonleigh	—	0	8 6

VIII. *Hundreds de CREDITON.*

B urg. de Crediton	—	1	13 0
Decem. de Crediton	—	0	17 0
Ten. de Camfee [Canon Fee] in East Town	—	0	11 0
Yeuton	—	0	10 8
Woodland	—	0	13 4

	£.	s.	d.
Knolle	—	0	2 8
Youford	—	0	17 10
Rigbifhopps	—	0	7 0
Hingeft-hill	—	1	5 0
Dodridge	—	1	6 8
Pidfley	—	0	10 0
Northbrooke	—	1	14 8
Smalebrooke	—	0	15 2
Colbrooke	—	1	15 8
Wolmerfton	—	0	17 10
Southcott	—	1	17 6
Rige Arundle	—	0	15 0
Lolwefton	—	0	16 8
Kingwardleigh	—	0	6 8

IX. *Hundreds de COLLITON.*

C olliton	—	4	2 0
Whiteford	—	2	2 6
Culliford	—	1	5 0
Wombriford	—	0	6 6
Widworthy	—	1	3 4
Northleigh	—	0	19 6
Gidefham	—	1	4 0
Farway	—	1	4 0
Farwood	—	0	14 0
Southleigh	—	0	13 0
Seaton	—	2	3 4
Beare	—	1	3 4
Branfcombe	—	4	10 6
Salcombe	—	0	5 3

X. *Hundreds de EAST BUDLEIGH.*

D oldich	—	0	13 0
Rapliffheigh	—	0	8 0
Rockbeare	—	0	16 0
Streate	—		

	£.	s.	D.		£.	s.	D.
Streate [Streatwayhead]	0	6	8	Chudleigh	1	6	8
Marsh	0	16	8	Villa de Teignmouth	5	10	0
Woodberry	2	10	0	Teigne St. George	1	0	0
Notwell	0	14	0	Shapleigh cum Fen. et } Jurfdon	0	13	4
Sidberry	5	3	4				
Littleham [and Exmouth]	2	12	0				
Harford	1	6	8				
Holbrooke	1	6	8				
Lymstone	1	0	0				
Ashbeare [Aylesbeare]	1	3	0				
Widecombe [Raleigh]	0	16	6				
Clift St. George	0	9	0				
Clift Episcopi [Bishops Clift]	0	16	0				
Clift Honyton	0	6	6				
Collaton [Rawleigh]	1	3	0				
Ottertton cum Sidmouth	4	13	4				
Radway	0	3	0				
St. Mary Clift	0	9	0				
XI. Hundreds de EXMINSTER.				XII. Hundreds de FREMINGTON.			
E Xminster	1	12	0	F Remington	2	14	0
Matterford	0	7	6	Inflowe	1	0	0
Edde [now Ide]	0	11	2	Westleigh	1	9	0
Tawfon cum Shillingford	1	0	0	Tapleigh	0	10	0
Dunchediocke	0	4	0	Horwood	0	12	2
Dodescombeigh	0	7	6	Tawstocke	3	3	4
Kenn	1	8	0	Fele cum Templand	2	3	4
Pouderham	0	16	0	Alfcott	0	15	0
Kenton	9	3	4	Hunshaw	0	13	4
Ashton	0	13	0	Burg. de Torington	7	17	2
Trusham	0	10	0	Decem. de Torington cum } St. Giles. et Littlewere }	2	17	0
Mamhead	0	13	4	Roborough	0	12	0
Dawlish cum East Ting- } mouth }	2	18	0				
Holcombe	0	13	0				
Taignton Episcop.	1	0	0				
Ashcombe	1	6	8				
Moulifh	0	2	0				
XIII. Hundreds de HARTLAND.				XIV. Hundreds de HALBERTON.			
				H artland	3	5	3
				Stoke St. Nectan	1	1	0
				Hole cum Hardfworthy } [Woolfardifworthy] }	0	10	7
				Ashmanfworthy	2	18	4
				Clovelley	3	5	0
				Welcombe	0	6	0
				Yernscombe	0	11	2
				H alberton	2	6	2
				Monkefbeare	0	3	0
				Willand			

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Willand	—	0	9	0	Oulscombe [Awlifcombe]	0	13	4
Morston	—	0	3	0	Cleyheidon	2	0	0
Samford-[Peverell]	—	1	5	0	Buckerell cum Werrington	0	10	4
Boterleigh	—	0	3	2	Columbe David	0	16	8
Ashford	—	0	18	0	Church Stanton	0	10	0
Lynor Abbott	—	0	2	10	Ould Dunkefwell	2	0	0
Witneigh	—	0	6	0				
Selake Manley	—	0	5	0				
Ash Thomas	—	0	3	0				
South Appledore	—	1	1	0				

XV. Hundreds de HAIRIDGE.

T Horverton	—	1	16	8
Cadbury	—	0	18	0
Cadeley	—	0	9	0
Bickley	—	0	10	0
Upex, cum Rew, & Netherex	1	0	0	0
Munke Columbe	1	0	0	0
Silverton	—	1	2	8
Columbton	—	1	13	0
Aler Peverell	—	1	8	2
Upton and Weaver	—	0	6	8
Pontford	—	0	12	0
Plimtree	—	0	6	8
Woodbeare	—	0	12	0
Brode Henbery	—	2	1	4
Carfwell	—	0	7	0
Pehembery	—	1	3	0
Kentebear	—	1	0	0
Tallaton	—	1	15	0
Sildon	—	1	6	8
Fenniton	—	1	1	0
Bradnich	—	2	6	0

XVI. Hundreds de HEMIOCKE.

H Emiocke	—	2	0	0
Culmstoke	—	3	0	0

XVII. Hundreds de HEYTOR.

W ithecombe	—	0	6	6
Speechweeke	—	0	13	6
Hemfton cum Kantlo	}	2	2	0
[Broadhempfton]				
Hemfton Arundle [Little	}	0	13	8
Hempfton]				
Coffenwell cum Darcombe	0	8	8	
Torbrian cum Denberry	1	17	0	
Buckland Baron	0	8	0	
Buckland in the Moore	0	4	4	
Blagdon	0	4	0	
Comfishacre	0	6	0	
Tor Mohun	0	8	8	
Abbots Kerfwell	0	13	4	
Kings Kerfwell	1	15	0	
Notfworthy	0	2	6	
Iplepine [Ipplepen]	0	19	0	
Bakelford	0	4	0	
Woodhinsh	0	14	0	
Kingsweare	1	6	8	
Birxham [Brixham]	1	12	4	
Galmeton	0	19	0	
Chrufton [Churfton] Ferris	1	10	0	
Paynton	6	0	0	
Mary-Church	0	16	0	
Egenfwel	0	10	0	
Ulber [Woolborough] cum	}	0	15	0
Nuton Abbot				
Staverton	0	13	3	
Sparkefwell	0	6	0	

R

Manner.

	£.	s.	D.		£.	s.	D.
Manner. de Berry [Pomeroy]	2	3	0	Burg. de South-moulton	6	5	6
Loventor	0	5	6	Bremridge	0	6	0
Gotherington	0	8	2	Blackpole	0	15	4
Hacombe	0	6	4	Eastbray	0	14	8
Cockington	0	6	8	Westbray	0	8	0
Ten. de Dartmore	0	7	0	Ferncheston	0	12	0
<hr/>				George Nymet	0	12	0
XVIII. Hundreds de LIFTON.				Saterleigh	0	9	0
A Ntiqua D ^{no} . de Lifton	2	0	0	Warkley cum Southbray	0	16	8
Virgenstow	0	6	0	Sheftridge	0	2	0
Bradwood [Widger]	1	0	0	Childehampton [Chittle- hampton]	0	18	4
Stoford	0	5	6	Whitston	0	3	0
Thrusfelton	0	18	0	Latched	0	5	0
Marstow	0	10	0	Tawton Episc.	4	18	0
Kelley	0	5	6	Rumpsham	0	13	4
Braditon [Bradstone]	0	12	6	Newland cum Mersh	1	6	8
Dunterton	0	10	0	Tenent. Decem. Exon	2	2	0
Sidenham	0	13	0	Accothome	2	12	0
Lamberton	2	0	0	Ernesborow	0	2	8
Coriton	0	6	0	Stowford	0	3	0
Low Trenchard	0	12	0	East antye	0	13	4
Germanfweeke	0	12	0	West antye	0	14	9
Bratton [Clovelly]	2	0	0	Volcombe Hamlet	0	3	0
Bridestow	1	13	4	Knowston	0	9	0
Okehampton	1	6	4	<hr/>			
Burg. de Okehampton	1	12	8	XX. Hundreds de NORTH TAWTON.			
Sourton	1	13	4	N Orth Tawton	0	18	0
Burg. de Lidford	1	13	4	Crockennwell	0	9	0
Mary Tavy	0	15	0	Nymet Tracye	2	0	0
<hr/>				Clannaborough	0	9	0
XIX. Hundreds de MOULTON.				Downe St. Mary cum Zeale	1	12	0
[SOUTH-MOLTON.]				Benileigh	1	1	0
M olland quondam hundred	4	0	0	Colridge	2	13	4
Champeston	2	0	0	Nymet Rowland	1	13	8
North-moulton	4	10	0	Affeaton	0	12	0
				Chalvelley [Chawley]	2	0	0
				Egsford			

	£.	s.	d.
Egsford	0	12	0
Wenworthy	0	16	0
Bashley	0	18	0
Brushford	1	0	0
Dowland	0	13	0
Doulton	0	18	0
Cheribear	0	10	0
Ashreigny	1	0	0
Hoke cum Hantisford	0	5	0
Reddlecombe cum Lusdon	2	0	0
Burrington	2	13	0
Asherington cum Umberly	4	4	0

XXI. Hundreds de OTTERY ST. MARY.

OTtery St. Mary	20	0	0
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XXII. Hundreds de PLYMPTON.

PLympton	2	11	0
Burg. de Plympton	4	6	8
Tenant. Priorat. de Plympton	1	10	0
Woodford	0	11	4
Longtor	0	10	6
Plympstocke	1	5	0
Downe Thomas	0	9	0
Hey Martin	0	7	6
Brixton	0	17	0
Frenhill	0	14	0
Blackmore	0	13	0
Hareston	0	9	0
Sprideston	0	13	0
Alfenston [Yealmpton]	0	6	6
Beanton cum Villa de Neffe	0	5	4
Langdon	0	13	0
Bittherne	0	2	0
Stotescombe	0	7	0

	£.	s.	d.
Goswell	0	3	0
West Hoo	0	2	0
Shave [Shangh]	0	9	6

XXIII. Hundreds de ROWBURROW [ROBOROUGH].

North Buckland [Bucklandmonachorum]	1	1	10
Bereferris	1	13	4
Tamerton [Foliot]	1	6	8
St. Buddox	0	10	0
Ecbuckland	1	11	0
Colridge cum Leigham	0	3	0
Stoke Damerell	2	0	0
Compton	1	17	4
Burg. de Plymouth	34	12	7
Mevy	0	13	4
Sampford Spiney	0	3	9
White Church	1	2	4
Peters Tavy	0	16	0
Weston Peverell	0	11	0

XXIV. Hundreds de SHEBBERE.

Antiqua Dom. de Shebbere	5	16	0
Shepwash	0	9	0
Buckland Filleigh	0	13	4
Padstow [Petrockstow]	1	0	0
Heanton Sachfield	0	18	0
Meeth	0	12	0
Idfley	1	4	0
Hewish	0	6	0
Merton	0	18	0
Beauford	0	11	0
Torington parva	1	2	0
Mereland [Peters Marland]	0	18	0
Langtree	3	10	0
Newton Patricke	0	13	0

R 2

Buckland

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Luslileigh	1	0	0	Langleigh	0	10	0
Ideford	1	11	8	Worth	0	5	0
Ilfington	2	1	4	Washfield	0	2	0
Mameton [Mannaton]	1	1	6	Upton Helion	0	6	0
Moreton-[Hampstead]	1	18	6	Shut Hamlet	0	10	0
Wray	0	12	6	Credy Pentnan	0	5	0
Hennocke	0	8	0	Fen Canons	2	0	0
Hawton	0	13	0	Trew St. Jacob	0	1	6
Teigne Canon	1	13	0	Duncombe	0	4	0
Ashburton	1	6	8	Cnult	0	3	4

XXIX. *Hundreds de TIVERTON.*

T iverton	3	19	0
Burg. de Tiverton	2	0	0
Lowmans Clavel	0	3	4
Uplowman	0	14	0
Chilowman	0	6	0
Botham	0	13	4
West Ex	0	15	0
Huntsham	0	10	0
West Cheten	0	13	4
Chetcombe	0	4	6
Juden	0	7	8
Battleworthy	0	3	0
Nelhecott Hamlet	0	9	8

XXX. *Hundreds de WEST BUDLEY.*

R addon	1	8	0
Stockley Pomery	0	15	0
Stockley English	1	2	4
Sutton Sachfield	0	10	0
Yeadburey	0	4	0
Cheriton [Fitzpayne]	0	14	4
Poghill	0	9	2

XXXI. *Hundreds de WINKLEIGHE.*

D ecem. de Winkleighe	4	4	11
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XXXII. *Hundreds de WITHERIDGE.*

W itheridge	1	16	4
Thelbridge	0	15	0
East Worlington	0	8	4
West Worlington	1	0	0
Cheldon	0	8	6
Chimleigh	1	1	0
Romanleigh	0	14	0
Meshat	0	10	0
Kings Nymet	1	14	0
Nymet Episcop.	2	5	0
Crecombe	0	8	8
Washford	0	10	0
Stodeleigh	1	6	8
Okeford	1	7	4
Roseash	1	6	0
Marleigh [Marianleigh]	0	18	0
Wolfarworthy	1	13	4
Puddington	0	14	0
Crues Morchard	0	16	0

XXXIII.

XXXIII. Hundreds de WONFORD.			£.	s.	D.
			0	3	0
			8	18	0
D Ecem. de Wonford	1	0	0		
Hevytree	0	7	0		
Kingwell	0	5	0		
Topisham	1	7	0		
Clift Fompson [Formison]	0	6	0		
Pinhoe	1	8	0		
Poltimore	0	19	0		
Hucksham	0	4	0		
Stoke Cannon	0	17	0		
Rew	0	16	6		
Bramford-[Speke]	0	6	8		
Cowlege	0	5	8		
Bramford Pyne	0	7	0		
Stephenstone	0	14	0		
Whitestone	0	7	0		
Heath	0	5	8		
Tetborne[Tedborn St. Mary]	0	5	0		
Huifh	0	5	6		
Hayworthy	0	2	0		
Melhuifh	0	5	0		
Dunsford	0	16	8		
Fulford	0	4	4		
East Clifford	0	4	8		
Cheriton Episcop.	0	3	0		
Egbeare	0	6	0		
Middleton	0	7	0		
Farwood	0	13	0		
Hitfley	0	5	0		
Spreton			0	3	0
South Tawton			8	18	0
Throwley			0	3	2
Chagford			0	2	0
Antiqua Dom. de Southinge	2	0	0		
Rushford	0	3	10		
Drues Taigton	0	7	8		
Furfham	0	2	0		
West Clifford	0	7	4		
Cheston	0	0	6		
Holcombe [Burnell]	0	14	0		
Bridford	0	14	0		
Staplehill	0	3	0		
St. Thomas Hayes	0	3	0		
Cowicke cum Birstowes	0	3	0		
Affington	1	18	0		
Stoken Tenghead	1	6	8		
Rocumhue	0	2	4		
Rengmore	1	6	0		
Teigne Harvey	0	8	0		
Cobingnet [Combintinhead]	1	11	0		
East Ogwel	0	16	0		
Holbeane	0	3	0		
West Ogwel	0	3	0		
Sigford	0	3	0		
Hairedge	0	1	0		
Bagtor	0	7	0		
Comborrowe	0	4	0		
Brofcombe	0	3	6		
Lampforde	0	8	0		

FINIS QUINDEC.

We have kept literally to the old Spelling of the Names of Places in this Table, as we found them in the Manuscript.

To which the Editor of 1783 hath added some of the supposed Modern Names between Brackets, thus [].

To this *antient* Mode of Rating the Editor hath thought proper to subjoin the *modern* Method of Assessment by a General *County Rate*, levied by an Order of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the County, under the Authority of the Act of 12th Geo. II. Cap. 29, whereby the several more antient Rates for raising Gaol, Bridewell, and Hospital Money, and for the King's Bench and Marshalsea Prisons, and for the Relief of poor Prisoners, and other Purposes, were all consolidated and thrown into one GENERAL COUNTY RATE, a Copy of which follows.

DEVON, to wit. A RATE, made at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the said County, held at the CASTLE of EXON the 30th Day of April, 1783.

AXMINSTER <i>Hundred.</i>				BAMPTON <i>Hundred.</i>			
	£.	s.	D.		£.	s.	D.
1. A Xminster Parish	3	18	0	4. B Ampton Parish	3	2	1½
Uplime	1	19	0	Morebath	2	1	5½
Mufbury	1	19	0	Hockworthy	1	11	0
Axmouthe	2	3	10½	Clechanger	1	5	10½
Coomb Pyne	0	14	7½	Uffculme	2	6	2½
Kilmington	0	14	7½	Burlescombe Tything	0	14	2
	<hr/>			Holcombe Rogus	2	11	9½
	11	9	1½		<hr/>		
	<hr/>				13	12	7½
2. Honiton	2	13	7½	<hr/>			
Coomb Rawleigh	0	19	6	<i>BRAUNTON Hundred.</i>			
Luppitt	2	18	6	5. B Raunton Parish	3	18	0
Up-Ottery	2	18	6	Marwood	2	13	7½
	<hr/>			Georgeham	2	13	7½
	9	10	1½	Morethoe	1	19	0
	<hr/>			Heanton Punchardon	1	19	0
3. Membury	2	13	7½	Ashford	0	14	7½
Thorncombe	2	3	10½	Bittadon	0	14	7½
Yarcombe	2	13	7½		<hr/>		
	<hr/>				14	12	6
	7	11	1½		<hr/>		
	<hr/>			6. Ilfardcombe			

The General Description

	£.	s.	d.
6. Ilfardcombe	2	13	7½
Berryenarber	2	3	10½
West Down	1	19	0
Coombe Martin	1	19	0
Kentisbury	1	14	1½
Trenshaw	0	14	7½
East Down	1	19	0
	13	3	3
7. Bratton	2	3	10½
Pilton	2	3	10½
Goodleigh	1	9	3
West Buckland	1	9	3
East Buckland	0	19	6
Filleigh	0	14	7½
	9	0	4½

BLACK TORRINGTON *Hundred.*

8. Black Torrington } Parish	3	3	4½
Exburn	2	3	10½
Jacobstow	1	4	4½
Inwardleigh	2	3	10½
Ashbury	0	14	7½
Northlew	3	3	4½
High-Hampton	1	9	3
Broadwoodkelly	1	9	3
Monk Oakhampton	1	4	4½
Hony Church	0	9	9
Sampford Courtenay	3	1	6
Belston	0	14	7½
Hatherleigh	4	0	10½
	25	3	1½

	£.	s.	d.
9. Bradford	1	14	1½
Cookbury	1	9	3
Hollacombe	0	14	7½
Holfworthy	4	2	10½
Bridgerule	1	9	3
Pancrafweek	2	3	10½
Bradworthy	3	8	3
West Putford	1	19	0
Sutcombe	2	3	10½
Abbots Bickington	0	14	7½
Milton Damerel	1	19	0
Thornbury	1	19	0
	23	17	9

10. North Petherwin	4	2	10½
Werrington	2	8	9
St. Giles	1	4	4½
Ashwater	2	13	7½
Halwell	1	9	3
Beaworthy	1	9	3
Northcott Hamlet	1	9	3
Luffincott	0	9	9
Tetcott	1	4	4½
Clawton	2	3	10½
Pyeworthy	2	8	9
	21	4	1½

CLISTON *Hundred.*

11. Whimple	2	8	9
Clifthydon	1	14	1½
Clift St. Lawrence	1	4	4½
	5	7	3

12. Broad-

	£.	s.	d.
12. Broad-Clift	4	12	7½
Butterly	0	9	9
	5	2	4½

COLERIDGE Hundred.

13. STokeingham	4	7	9
Slapton	2	8	9
Sherford	2	8	9
Charleton	1	19	0
South Pool	1	4	4½
East Portlemouth	1	4	4½
Chivelstone	1	19	0
Dodbrooke	0	19	6
Buckland tout Saints	0	9	9
	17	1	3

14. Totnes	2	5	6
Ashprington	1	14	7½
Harberton	2	8	9
Halwell	1	14	1½
Blackawton	2	3	10½
Stoke-Fleming	1	14	1½
Townstall	1	4	4½
Dittisham	1	4	4½
Cornworthy	1	4	4½
	15	14	1½

CREDITON Hundred.

15. CRediton Parish	3	13	1½
Sandford	1	14	1½
Newton St. Cyres	1	19	0
Morchard Bishop	1	14	1½
Colebrooke & Kennerly	1	19	0
	10	19	4½

COLYTON Hundred.

	£.	s.	d.
16. FArway	2	3	10½
Branscombe	2	8	9
Beer and Seaton	2	3	10½
Offwell	1	4	4½
Cottleigh	0	19	6
Widworthy	1	4	4½
Northleigh	0	19	6
	11	4	3
17. Colyton	5	2	4½
Monkton	0	14	7½
Shute	2	3	10½
Southleigh	1	4	4½
	9	5	3

EAST-BUDLEIGH Hundred.

18. OTrerton	3	3	4½
Colyton Rawleigh	1	14	1½
Bickton	0	19	6
East-Budleigh	1	19	0
Littleham	2	3	10½
Withycombe-Rawleigh	1	9	3
Lymptone	1	4	4½
	12	13	6

19. Sidbury	4	2	10½
Gittisham	1	19	0
Sidmouth	1	14	1½
Salcombe	1	19	0
Harpford	1	9	3
Venn Ottery	0	9	9
	11	14	0

20. Clift

S.

The General Description

	£.	s.	d.
20. Clift St. Mary	0	9	9
Farringdon	1	6	0
Rockbear	1	19	0
Clift St. George	1	6	0
Clift Honiton	1	6	0
Aylefbear	1	19	0
Woodbury	2	18	6
	11	4	3

ERMINGTON Hundred.

21. U Gborough	3	13	1½
Modbury	3	8	3
Ermington	2	18	6
Cornwood	2	8	9
Harpford	1	9	3
Aveton Giffard	2	18	6
Bigbury	2	3	10½
Ringmore	1	4	4½
Kingstone	1	14	1½
Holberton	2	18	6
Newton-Ferrers	2	13	7½
	27	10	10½

EXMINSTER Hundred.

22. C Hudleigh	4	7	9
Bishopsteignton	3	18	0
Dawlish	3	13	1½
Ashcombe	1	4	4½
Doddiscombeleigh	1	4	4½
Ashton	0	19	6
West Teignmouth	0	14	7½
East Teignmouth	0	9	9
Trusham	0	9	9
	17	1	3

	£.	s.	d.
23. Exminster	2	13	7½
Kenn	2	8	9
Kenton	2	13	7½
Ide	1	9	3
Shillingford	1	4	4½
Mamhead	0	13	0
Powderham	1	4	4½
Dunchideock	1	14	1½
	14	1	1½

FREMINGTON Hundred.

24. H Untshaw	1	4	4½
St. Giles	1	14	1½
Alverdiscott	1	4	4½
Roborough	1	9	3
Tavistock	4	2	10½
Fremington	3	18	0
Instow	1	9	3
Westleigh	1	4	4½
Horwood	0	19	6
Newton Tracey	0	9	9
	17	15	10½

HAYRIDGE Hundred.

25. S ilverton	4	2	10½
Thorverton	2	18	6
Bickley	1	9	3
Cadeleigh	1	9	3
Cadbury	1	9	3
Netherex	0	14	7½
	12	3	9

26. Broadhembury

	£.	s.	d.
26. Broadhembury	2	18	6
Sheldon	0	14	7½
Plymptree	1	14	1½
Tallaton	1	19	0
Pehembury	2	8	9
Fenniton	1	4	4½
	10	19	4½

27. Kentisbear	1	9	3
Cullompton	4	7	9
	5	17	0

HEMIOCK Hundred.

28. Aulifcombe	2	13	7½
Buckerel	1	19	0
Dunkefwell	0	9	9
	5	2	4½

29. Hemiock	2	3	10½
Culmstock	2	3	10½
Cleyhyden	2	3	10½
Churchtaunton	2	3	10½
	8	15	6

HARTLAND Hundred.

30. Hartland	4	2	10½
Woolfordifworthy	1	9	3
Yarnfcombe	1	4	4½
Willcombe	0	9	9
Clovelly	0	14	7½
	8	0	10½

HAYTOR Hundred.		£.	s.	d.
31. Woolborough		1	19	0
Kingskerfwell		2	3	10½
Marychurch		1	19	0
Abbotskerfwell		1	9	3
Coffinwell		1	9	3
Tormoham		1	9	3
Cockington		1	9	3
		11	18	10½

32. Marldon	1	9	3
Paington	3	3	4½
Berry-Pomeroy	3	3	4½
Brixham	2	13	7½
Stoke-Gabriel	1	9	3
Churfton-Ferrers	1	9	3
	13	8	1½

33. Staverton	3	3	4½
Ipplepen	2	13	7½
Withycombe in the Moor	2	13	7½
Broadhempston	1	19	0
Littlehempston	1	9	3
Torbryan	1	14	1½
Woodland	0	14	7½
Denbury	0	19	6
Buckland in the Moor	0	9	9
	15	16	10½

HALBERTON Hundred.

34. Burlescombe, for Ashford & South	1	1	1
Appledore Tything			

Sampford-

	£.	s.	D.		£.	s.	D.
Sampford-Peveral	1	6	5	Wemworthy	1	9	3
Willand	0	10	7	Brushford	0	19	6
Halberton	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eggsford	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uplowman for Whit- ney Tything	0	5	4	Nymet-Rowland	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		11	4	3
LIFTON Hundred.				38. North-Tawton	3	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
35. B Ratton Clovelly	2	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bundley	1	9	3
Bridistow	1	9	3	Zeal-Monachorum	2	8	9
Sourton	1	9	3	Bow, alias Nemetracey	2	8	9
Marytavey	1	9	3	Down St. Mary	1	19	0
Germans-Week	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Clanborough	0	19	6
Thurfelton	0	19	6		12	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lew-Trenchard	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39. Ashreigney	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Curriton	0	9	9	Burrington	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lidford	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Atherington	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	11	4	3	Highbickington	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
36. Lamerton	2	8	9	Dolton	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lifton	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dowland	0	19	6
Broadwoodwidger	2	8	9		14	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kelly	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	OTTERY ST. MARY Hundred.			
Stowford	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40. O ttery St. Mary Parish	4	7	9
Dunterton	0	19	6	PLYMPTON Hundred.			
Broadstone	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	41. P lympton St. Mary	4	7	9
Virginstow	0	19	6	Plymstock	2	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
South-Sydenham	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yealmpton	2	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maryftow	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brixham	2	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	14	12	6	Wembury	2	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
NORTH-TAWTON Hundred.				Revelstock	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
37. C Hawleigh	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shaugh	1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lapford	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		15	12	0
Coleridge	1	19	0	ROBOROUGH			

ROBOROUGH *Hundred.*

	£.	s.	d.
42. Beerferris	2	19	3
Tamertonfolliet	2	3	10½
St. Brideaux	1	9	3
Stoke-Damerall	1	4	4½
Egg-Buckland	1	9	3
Bickley	0	19	6
Plymouth	5	8	4
	15	13	10
43. Buckland-Monachorum	3	3	4½
White-Church	2	3	10½
Peter-Tavey	1	4	4½
Walkhampton	2	3	10½
Sampfurd-Spiny	1	4	4½
Meavy	1	9	3
Shipster	1	4	4½
	12	13	6

SHEBBEAR *Hundred.*

44. Little Torrington	2	3	10½
Peters-Marland	1	9	3
Newton St. Petrock	1	9	3
Shebbear	2	13	7½
Iddefleigh	2	3	10½
Meeth	1	9	3
Huish	1	4	4½
Petrockftow	2	13	7½
Shipwash	1	9	3
Buckland-Filleigh	1	9	3
Martin	2	8	9
Beaford	1	19	0
	22	13	4½

	£.	s.	d.
45. Northam	2	8	9
Buckland	2	8	9
Parkham	2	8	9
Langtree	2	8	9
Littleham	1	14	1½
Allington	1	14	1½
Abbotsham	1	14	1½
Monkley	1	14	1½
Wear-Giffard	1	14	1½
East Putford	0	14	7½
Bulkworthy	0	9	9
Frithelstock	2	8	9
Lannas	0	9	9
	22	8	6

STANBOROUGH *Hundred.*

46. Marlborough	3	13	1½
West-Allington	3	13	1½
East-Allington	2	3	10½
Loddiswell	2	3	10½
Thurlstone	1	9	3
Churftow	1	9	3
South-Milton	1	9	3
Woodley	1	9	3
South-Huish	0	19	6
Kingsbridge	1	9	3
	19	19	9
47. South-Brent	2	8	9
Buckfastleigh	2	8	9
Dean-Prior	1	19	0
Holn	1	9	3
Rattery	1	19	0
Dipford	2	3	10½
Dartington	1	19	0

North

TIVERTON *Hundred.*

	£.	s.	d.
55. U Plowman	—	1	14 1½
Huntsham	—	0	14 7½
Calverleigh	—	0	9 9
Loxbear	—	0	9 9
		3	8 3

WONFORD *Hundred.*

56. H Eavitree	—	2	8 9
Topsham	—	2	8 9
Pinhoe	—	1	14 1½
Sowton	—	1	9 3
Poltimore	—	1	9 3
Huxham	—	0	19 6
Stoke-Cannon	—	1	19 0
Rew	—	1	19 0
Brampford-Speke	—	1	19 0
Upton-Pyne	—	1	19 0
		18	5 7½
57. Alphington	—	2	3 10½
St. Thomas	—	2	3 10½
Whitestone	—	1	19 0
Dunsford	—	1	19 0
Tedburn St. Mary	—	1	9 3
Cheriton-Bishop	—	1	19 0
Chriftow	—	1	19 0
Bridford	—	1	19 0
Holcombe-Burnell	—	0	19 6
		16	11 6
58. South-Tawton	—	3	3 4½
Chagford	—	2	13 7½

	£.	s.	d.
Drewsteington	—	2	3 10½
Spreyton	—	1	19 0
Throwley	—	1	9 3
Gidley	—	1	9 3
Kittifley	—	0	19 6
		13	17 10½

59. East-Ogwell	—	1	9 3
West-Ogwell	—	0	14 7½
Coombintinhead	—	2	3 10½
Stokeintinhead	—	2	13 7½
St. Nicholas	—	0	9 9
		7	11 1½

WITHERIDGE *Hundred.*

60. C Ruwys-Morchard	—	3	3 4½
Oakford	—	2	13 7½
Rackenford	—	2	13 7½
Stoodleigh	—	2	13 7½
Templeton	—	1	9 3
Puddington	—	1	4 4½
Creacombe	—	0	9 9
		14	7 7½
61. Witheridge	—	4	7 9
Bishops-Nympton	—	4	7 9
Romanfleigh	—	1	9 3
Maryanfleigh	—	1	9 3
Rofeach	—	2	8 9
Meshaw	—	0	14 7½
Washford-Pyne	—	0	14 7½
		15	12 0
62. Kings-			

The General Description

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
62. Kings-Nympton	3	3	4½	Poughill	1	4	4½
Chulmleigh	4	7	9	Stockleigh-Engliff	0	14	7½
Cheldon	0	19	6	Shobrooke	2	8	9
West-Worlington	1	9	3	Stockley-Pomeroy	0	9	9
East-Worlington	1	9	3	Upton-Hellions	0	9	9
Thelbridge	2	3	10½		10	9	7½
Woolfardifworthy	2	3	10½				
	15	16	10½	WINKLEY Hundred.			
WEST-BUDLEIGH Hundred.				64. W inkley Parish	2	18	6
63. C Heriton-fitz-paine	3	8	3	Loxbear Tything pays with North-Tawton Hundred.			
Washfield	1	14	1½				

Seen and allowed by us, A. B. (L. S.)
C. D. (L. S.)
E. F. (L. S.)

The Whole Rate is — £. 827 3s. 10½d.

N. B. The Numbers in the Margin appear to be of the different Divisions of the several Hundreds in numerical Order, there being one Hundred Constable to each Division.

