
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>





Brit.
70⁴

Lysans

]

4 Brit. 70 y-6

<36606336410015

<36606336410015

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

A.
70⁴

Lysons

4 Brit. 70 y-6

<36606336410015

<36606336410015

Bayer. Staatsbibliothek

1000000

MAGNA BRITANNIA;
BEING
A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S.
RECTOR OF RODMARTON IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;
And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.
LATE KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOLUME THE SIXTH,
CONTAINING
DEVONSHIRE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THOMAS CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
1822.

**Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München**

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE publication of the present volume has been thus long delayed principally in consequence of the melancholy loss I sustained in 1819 by the death of my brother. It was a considerable time before I could feel equal to resume the work; and I should wholly have shrunk from the task, had I not considered myself pledged in various ways to complete the Devonshire volume. Our personal collections had long been made, and we had finished our last notes, those for the northern part of the county, in 1818; but my brother had made little progress in the subjects which had fallen under his department, namely, the Geology and Minerals, and whatever relates to Antiquities in the General History, except the heads of Ancient Architecture, for which he had collected and arranged ample notes. The articles which I have drawn up from these have been kindly revised by Robert Smirke, Esq., jun., R. A., &c. For the Geology of the county, its Mineralogy, &c., I have been so fortunate as to have been favoured with the very able assistance of John Hawkins, Esq.; the Rev. Professor Buckland; the Rev. J. Conybeare; and Mr. J. Miller. The late learned Bishop of Cloyne obligingly transmitted his paper on the Roman Roads and Stations not long before his death; and on the subject of Ancient Encampments, I have been kindly assisted by his friend and fellow-traveller, the Rev. T. Leman.

DANIEL LYSONS.

Rodmarton, July 20. 1822.

CONTENTS
OF
THE SIXTH VOLUME.

	Page
GENERAL HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE	iii—ccclv
<i>Name and Etymology</i>	iii
<i>Ancient Inhabitants, Language, and Government</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Historical Events</i>	iv—xx
<i>Civil Division of the County</i>	xx—xxii
<i>Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Division of the County</i>	xxii. xxiii
<i>Table of Parishes</i>	xxiv—xxx
<i>Chapels of Ease</i>	xxxi
<i>Monasteries, Colleges, and Ancient Hospitals</i>	xxxi. xxxii
<i>Borough and Market Towns</i>	xxxii—xxxiv
<i>Markets</i>	xxxiv
<i>Disused Markets</i>	xxxv
<i>Fairs and Great Markets</i>	xxxv—xxxviii
<i>Population</i>	xxxviii—xlix
<i>Division of Property at the Time of the Domesday Survey</i>	xlix—lxxxii
<i>Chief Landed Property at various Periods</i>	lxxxii a. lxxxiii b.
<i>Nobility of the County</i>	lxxxiii—cvii
<i>Nobility resident in or connected with the County</i>	lxxxiii—xciv
<i>Irish Peers connected with Devonshire</i>	xciv. xcv
<i>Noble Families extinct</i>	xcv—cv
<i>Baronial Families not summoned to Parliament</i>	cv. cvii
<i>Irish Earldom extinct</i>	cvii
<i>Noblemen's Seats</i>	cvii. cviii
<i>Baronets</i>	cviii—cxxxii
<i>Extinct Baronets, and such as are no longer connected with the County</i>	cxxxii—cxxxix
<i>Baronets' Seats</i>	cxxxix. cxxxii

CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Gentry</i> - - - - -	cxxxii—ccxxv
<i>Existing Gentry</i> - - - - -	cxxxii—clx
<i>Ancient Families extinct, or removed, before 1620</i> - - - - -	clxi—clxxii
<i>Ancient Families of which the Principal Branch is extinct, or removed, since 1620, yet some of the Descendants remain in the County</i> - - - - -	clxxiii—clxxxiii
<i>Families known or supposed to be extinct since 1620, or removed out of the County</i> - - - - -	clxxxiii—ccxxv
<i>Gentlemen's Seats</i> - - - - -	ccxxvi—ccxxx
<i>Forests and Deer-Parks</i> - - - - -	ccxxx. ccxxxii
<i>Geographical and Geological Description of the County</i> - - - - -	ccxxxii—ccliii
<i>Situation, Boundaries, Extent, &c.</i> - - - - -	ccxxxii
<i>Soils, Strata, &c.</i> - - - - -	ccxxxii—ccli
<i>Surface and Scenery</i> - - - - -	ccli—ccliii
<i>Rivers</i> - - - - -	ccliii—cclxx
<i>Navigable Rivers, Creeks, and Canals</i> - - - - -	cclix—cclxi
<i>Roads</i> - - - - -	cclxi—cclxv
<i>Rail-Roads</i> - - - - -	cclxv
<i>Natural History</i> - - - - -	cclxv—cclxxvi
<i>Minerals</i> - - - - -	cclxv—cclxx
<i>Meteoric Stones</i> - - - - -	cclxx
<i>Organic Remains</i> - - - - -	cclxx—cclxxii
<i>Indigenous Plants</i> - - - - -	cclxxii—cclxxiv
<i>Birds</i> - - - - -	cclxxv
<i>Mineral and other remarkable Springs</i> - - - - -	cclxxv. cclxxvi
<i>Produce</i> - - - - -	cclxxvi—ccxcvi
<i>Trade of the Principal Ports of Devon</i> - - - - -	ccxcvii. ccxcviii
<i>Manufactures</i> - - - - -	ccxcviii—cccvi
<i>Antiquities</i> - - - - -	cccvi—cccliii
<i>British and Roman British Antiquities</i> - - - - -	cccvi—cccix
<i>Circular Enclosures</i> - - - - -	cccvi
<i>Sepulchral Stones</i> - - - - -	cccvii—cccix
<i>Cromlech</i> - - - - -	cccvii
<i>Crosses</i> - - - - -	cccix. cccx
<i>Celts</i> - - - - -	cccix
<i>Roman Antiquities</i> - - - - -	cccix. cccxi
<i>British and Roman Roads and Stations</i> - - - - -	cccxi—cccxxiii
<i>Ancient Church Architecture</i> - - - - -	cccxxiii—cccxliv
<i>Saxon</i> - - - - -	cccxxiii
<i>Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries</i> - - - - -	cccxxiv
<i>Fifteenth Century</i> - - - - -	cccxxiv. cccxxv
<i>Sixteenth Century</i> - - - - -	cccxxv. cccxxvi
<i>Ancient Painted Glass</i> - - - - -	cccxxvi
<i>Road-lofts, Screens, &c.</i> - - - - -	cccxxvi—cccxxix
<i>Ancient Pulpits</i> - - - - -	cccxxix

CONTENTS.

	Page
<i>Stone Stalls</i>	cccxxix. cccxxx
<i>Fonts</i>	cccxxx. cccxxxi
<i>Ancient Sepulchral Monuments</i>	cccxxxi—cccxliv
<i>Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries</i>	cccxxxii—cccxxxvi
<i>Fifteenth Century</i>	cccxxxvi—cccxl
<i>Sixteenth Century</i>	cccxl—cccxliv
<i>Monastic Remains</i>	cccxliv. cccxlv
<i>Ancient Castles, and Sites of Castles, and Castellated Mansions</i>	cccxliv. cccxlvii
<i>Ancient Mansions</i>	cccxlvii. cccxlviii
<i>Camps and Earthworks</i>	cccxliv—ccccli
<i>Local Customs</i>	ccccli. cccclv
 <i>PAROCHIAL HISTORY</i>	 1—579
<i>The Isle of Lundy</i>	580, 581
<i>Additions and Corrections to the General History</i>	582, 583
————— to the Parochial History	583—616
<i>Index of Parishes</i>	617—621
—— of Villages, Manors, and Bartons	622—635
—— of Families, with their Monuments and Arms	636—644
—— of Names and Titles	645—675
<i>General Index</i>	676—681

ERRATA.

GENERAL HISTORY.

- Page xlii. *for* Dimchidiok, *read* Dunchidiok.
lxvii. col. 3. *read* Edric *twice*.
cv. l. 24. *for* Nonant, *read* Novant.
cxli. l. 13. and 15. *for* Clark, *read* Clarke.
clxxiii. l. penult. there should be a comma only after Barry.
clxxxii. l. 5. *for* Touissaints, *read* Toussaints.
clxxxvi. l. 27. *after* Bremridge, *read* of Bremridge.
cc. l. 23. *for* Duke, *read* Dukes.
ccxiv. l. 12. and 15. and p. ccclii. l. 20. *for* Paracombe, *read* Farracombe.
ccxix. l. 1. *for* Thore, *read* Thorne.
ccxx. l. 17. *for* Pustlinch, *read* Puslinch.
ccxxii. l. 1. *for* Walker, *read* Walter; and l. 3. *for* Woolcombe, *read* Woolcombe.
cclxx. l. 25. and p. cclxxi. l. 9. *for* Ichtyosaurus, *read* Ichthyosaurus.
cclxxi. l. 28. *for* quadricostata, and *quinque costata*, *read* quadricostatus and *quinque costatus*.
——— l. 29. *for* spinulosum, *read* spinulosus.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

- Page 28. l. 15. *for* Cynegilous, *read* Cynegilus.
57. l. 11. *for* Charles, *read* George Hunt.
70. l. 19. *after* Coryndon, *dele* the hyphen.
78. l. 31. *for* Labell, *read* Cabell.
103. l. 30. *for* Kennich, *read* Kennick.
111. l. 18. *for* Henry, *read* Humphrey.
126. l. 6. and p. 144. l. 29. *after* Combe, *dele* Lancelles.
132. l. 22. and note ° and 133. l. 25. *for* Samson, *read* Sampson.
144. l. 5. *for* Queen Elizabeth, *read* King Henry VIII.
210. l. 28. *for* 1485, *read* 1508.
217. l. 4. *for* Richard, *read* John.
226. l. ult. *dele* the apostrophe in Columber's.
377. l. 3. *for* wool, *read* cotton.
390. l. 30. *for* Coneybeare, *read* Conybeare.
431. l. 29. *for* Corydon, *read* Coryndon.
448. l. 5. *for* Burrowes, *read* Burroughs.
487. Supply the letter of reference (1) to the second note.
517. l. 25. *for* Paignton, *read* Coffinswell.
536. l. 7. *for* Kendell, *read* Kendall.
540. l. 25. *for* families, *read* family.
551. l. 1. *for* Exeter, *read* Windsor.
560. note, *for* Sibbon *read* Sibston.
565. note, l. 23. *after* therein, *supply* I.
573. l. 13. 14. The punctuation is incorrect: in l. 13. *after* rectory, instead of a full stop, *insert* a comma; and in 14. *after* Swete, instead of a comma, *insert* a full stop.

LIST OF PLATES.

DEVONSHIRE.

	Page
✓ I. Map of Devonshire	i
✓ II. Black Church Rocks near Clovelly	ccliii
✓ III. North View of Clovelly	<i>ibid.</i>
✓ IV. View at Lymouth	<i>ibid.</i>
✓ V. View of the Church of Ottery St. Mary	cccxxiv
✓ VI. Painted Glass in the East Window of Beer Ferrers Church	cccxxvi
✓ VII. Rood-loft and Screen in Totnes Church	cccxxvii
✓ VIII. Door of Dartmouth Church	cccxxix
✓ IX. Stone Pulpit at South Molton	cccxxix
✓ X. Fonts	cccxxx
✓ XI. Monument of a Bishop at Exeter	cccxxxii
✓ XII. ————— of a Crusader at Beer Ferrers	<i>ibid.</i>
✓ XIII. Effigies of a Crusader in Haccombe Church	<i>ibid.</i>
✓ XIV. Stone Seats and Monuments at Broad Clist	cccxxxiii
✓ XV. Monument of the Dinham Family at King's Cars- well	cccxxxvi
✓ XVI. Monumental Effigies of Bishop Stafford at Exeter	cccxxxviii
✓ XVII. Monumental Screen in Paignton Church	cccxxxix
✓ XVIII. View of Berry Pomeroy Castle	cccxlvi
✓ XIX. View of Compton Castle	<i>ibid.</i>
✓ XX. Remains of Exeter Castle	<i>ibid.</i>
✓ XXI. Old Mansion at Bradley	cccxlvii
✓ XXII. View of Dartington Hall	cccxliv
✓ XXIII. Old Chart of Dartmouth Haven	155
✓ XXIV. View of Dawlish	160
✓ XXV. Plan of Exeter*	178

* From an old plan in Braun's *Civitates Orbis terrarum*, 1618.

LIST OF PLATES.

	-	-	-	Page
✓ XXVI. View of the Broadgate at Exeter	-	-	-	198
✓ XXVII. View of the Old Southgate at Exeter	-	-	-	198
✓ XXVIII. View of the Old Watergate at Exeter	-	-	-	<i>ibid.</i>
✓ XXIX. View of Ilfracombe Harbour	-	-	-	289
✓ XXX. Old Chart of Exmouth Haven	-	-	-	320
✓ XXXI. Monument at St. Mary Ottery	-	-	-	379
✓ XXXII. Old Chart of Plymouth Haven	-	-	-	399
✓ XXXIII. View of Sidmouth	-	-	-	445
✓ XXXIV. View of Plymouth Dock	-	-	-	459

DEVONSHIRE.

Vol. VI.

a



The *Itorids* attached to the *Towns*,
denote the number of *Members*
returned to *Parliament*. Thus *Totnes* 4

British Statute Miles.

Longitude West from Greenwich Observatory.

Maclow, sculp.

Published Feb. 1st 1822, by T. Cadell, Strand, London.

DECLARATION

The following is a declaration of the principles and
policies of the Government of the United States
as they relate to the rights of the people.
It is the duty of every citizen to know
and understand these principles and policies,
and to act accordingly. The Government
is committed to the protection of the
rights of all citizens, and to the promotion
of the general welfare. It is the duty
of every citizen to support the Government
and to obey the laws. The Government
is committed to the preservation of the
Union, and to the maintenance of the
peace and order of the Nation. It is
the duty of every citizen to contribute
to the well-being of the Nation, and to
the advancement of the human race.

DEVONSHIRE.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Name and Etymology.

THIS county was called, by the Cornish Britons, *Dunan* ; by the Welsh, *Deuffneynt* ; by the Saxons, *Devenascyre*, *Devnascyre*, and *Devenschire*. Ptolomy, and Richard of Cirencester call it *Δαμνονιον*, *Danmonium*, or *Dunmonium*. Sammes supposes *Danmonium* to be derived from two Phœnician words, *dan* or *dun*, a hill ; and *moina*, mines ; Camden defines the Welsh, *Deuffneynt*, deep vallies ; both, names sufficiently appropriate to the county.

Ancient Inhabitants, Language, and Government.

It is supposed that Devonshire was inhabited from a very remote period ; and that its inhabitants had commercial transactions with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and other foreign nations. * Mr. Polwehele says, that these aboriginal Britons were the *Danmonii*. The late Mr. Whitaker, on the contrary, supposes, and of this opinion are some of the most eminent antiquaries of the present day, that the *Danmonii* were the Belgic invaders ; and that the aboriginal inhabitants of Devonshire were the *Cimbri*, some of whom, in consequence of these invasions, emigrated to Ireland, whilst others continued to occupy the north-west of Devon.

* Numerous words of eastern origin, as well as Greek words, appear to have been incorporated in the ancient British language.

Cæsar tells us, that, when he landed in Britain, he found the Belgæ still inhabiting the neighbourhood of the sea-coast.^b Richard of Cirencester speaks of the neighbourhood of Hartland point, as inhabited by the Cim-bri; the sea-coast opposite Gaul, being occupied by the Danmonii: he describes the latter as "*Gens omnium validissima.*"

Under the Romans, Devonshire formed an important part of *Britannia Prima*. After the Saxon conquest, it became part of the kingdom of the West Saxons. The dialect of the ancient British, which was called the Cornu British, or Cornish, prevailed also in Devonshire, or at least was spoken in common with the Saxon, till the expulsion of the Britons beyond the Tamar, by Athelstan, in the tenth century.

There has been nothing peculiar in the government of Devonshire, as distinct from that of the rest of the kingdom, except that of the Stannary-laws, which have been in force from an early period in the mining district, the south-west of the county. The Stannary-parliaments were anciently held in the open air, on an elevated spot, called Crokern-tor, in Dartmoor. Mr. Polwhele, writing about the year 1795, says that then, not long since, the president's chair, the jurors' seats, &c., remained entire, cut out in the rude stone; but that it had been for a long time customary only to open the commission and swear in the jury on the site of the ancient court, and then to adjourn to the court-house at one of the Stannary-towns.^c Indeed the custom even of opening the court at Crokern-tor has been for many years disused. The Stannary-prison^d was at Lidford Castle, now a ruin.

Historical Events.

THE numerous remains of fortresses in Devonshire evince, that it had at a remote period been the scene of frequent warfare. It is most probable that many of these were formed by the aboriginal Britons, as a defence against the attacks of the Belgæ, and other invaders; but we have no historian of these early periods; nor have we any intimation, from well-authenticated

^b "*Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur quos natos in insulâ ipsâ memoria proditum dicunt; maritima pars ab iis qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causâ ex Belgio transierunt.*" Cæsar's Comment. Delph. Edit. 4to. p. 93.

^c The Stannary-towns are Ashburton, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock.

^d See more of this wretched place of confinement, under the account of Lidford.

history,

history, whether this county was the scene of war during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, although some of the ancient encampments bear evident marks of having been constructed by that nation. One historian, indeed, whose authority is but little esteemed, Geoffrey of Monmouth, relates that Exeter was besieged by Vespasian, and that it was relieved by Arviragus, between whom and the Roman General a battle ensued, in which neither party could claim the victory.

The earliest military transaction among the Saxons, connected with this county, and recorded by our historians, is a battle at Bampton, (Beamdune,) in which Cynegilsus, King of the West Saxons, vanquished the Britons with great slaughter, in or about the year 614. Matthew of Westminster relates, that Exeter being held by Brien, nephew of Cadwallo, the last British King, was besieged by Penda, King of Mercia, in 633; and that Cadwallo, who had some time before been obliged to leave his kingdom, by the success of the Saxons, returned; and having collected an army, fought a battle with Penda, whom he vanquished near Exeter, and relieved the town. After this, we find nothing in the historians, relating to Devonshire before the Danish invasions, which are spoken of with the greatest horror.

Some modern writers have erroneously supposed, that the first landing of the Danes was at Teignmouth, having been led into the mistake by the similarity of name. On consulting the ancient historians, it will be very evident, that it was at Tinemouth, in Northumberland, where they first landed, in 787. Their first ravages were in the north of England.

The Danes appear to have been in Devonshire during part of the years 876, 877, and 878.* It may be collected from the Saxon Chronicle, and Matthew of Westminster, that they wintered in Exeter both in 876, and 877; and that in 877 Alfred besieged them in that town. It is said, that they betook themselves to their fortress, where they were secure from his attacks; but that they soon afterwards (straightened probably for want of provisions) made their peace, and gave the King such hostages as he required.

In 878, Hubba, the brother of Halfden, made a descent on the north coast with 23 ships, and landed at Appledore. The Saxons gave him battle, and he was defeated with the loss of above 800 men, and the Danish standard of the raven.† In 894, the Danes landed in Devonshire, besieged

* Sax. Chron. Asserius. Mat. West. Hen. Huntingdon, &c.

† Sax. Chron.

Exeter

Exeter and another fortified town; but, on the approach of Alfred's army, fled to their ships.^g In or about the year 926, Athelstan is supposed to have vanquished Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, and to have expelled the Britons, who then inhabited that town jointly with the Saxons, beyond the Tamar. It was probably about this time, that Athelstan kept his Christmas at Exeter, which he appears to have done when he made his celebrated laws at that place.^h In 937 is said to have happened, near Axminster, the most bloody conflict which had ever been known in England, between King Athelstan, accompanied by his brother Edmund, against the Kings of Ireland and Scotland confederated with the Danes, in which Athelstan was victorious. The relation so exactly corresponds with that of a battle, said by the historians to have taken place in 937, or 938, in Northumberland, that it must have been one and the same event, whatever may be decided as to its locality. In part of an old French chronicle, printed in Leland's *Collectanea*, it is said that the enemy landed at Seaton, and that the battle began at Brunedune, near Colyton, and continued to Axminster, then called Bronebury.ⁱ The cartulary of Newenham Abbey, in Axminster, relates also that the battle began near Colyton, (Kaletyne,) and continued to Colecroft, under Axminster; and that Athelstan founded a collegiate minster of priests to pray for the souls of the earls and others, slain in the battle. In the old chronicle above mentioned, the slaughter is described as immense: five of the leaders slain are there called Kings; these with eight earls, and others, are said to have been buried in the cemetery at Axminster.

William of Malmsbury speaks of the Danes having laid waste Devonshire, and burnt Exeter, in the reign of King Ethelred.^k In the year 997, (during the same reign,) they came up the Tamar, and ravaged the country as far as Lidford.^l Tavistock abbey was burnt by them during this inroad.^m In 1001, the Danes, having landed at Exmouth, marched to Exeter, which they besieged, but being disappointed in their attempt to

^g Mat. West. and Sax. Chron.

^h See Jo. Brompton, in Dec. Scrip. i. 850.

ⁱ The Saxon Chronicle describes the battle as fought at Brunanburh, which Camden supposes to be Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Taking the whole into consideration, it seems most probable, that Axminster, of which Branbury is said to have been the ancient name, was the site of this great conflict. The name of Axminster evidently arose from the minster, founded in consequence of this battle near the river Axe.

^k Scrip. post. Bedam. 35.

^l Sax. Chron. Sim. Dunelm. J. Bromton. Mat. West.

^m Sax. Chron. Mat. West.

gain

gain possession of it, they laid waste the surrounding country.^a At Pinhoe, they were encountered by Cola, the King's commander-in-chief, with such forces as he could hastily collect: the Danes were victorious; and the day after the battle burnt Pinhoe, Broad Clist, and other neighbouring villages.^o They then returned with a great spoil to their ships. In the year 1003, the Danes again landed at Exmouth, and besieging Exeter, took it through the treachery or negligence of the governor, and nearly destroyed the town.^p

In 1067, Exeter held out against King William, but was yielded on the approach of the monarch with his army.^q The next year, Godwin and Edmund, sons of Harold, having landed in Somersetshire, committed great spoil in Devon and Cornwall.^r In 1069, the disaffected Saxons having taken up arms in Devonshire, attempted to possess themselves of Exeter, but the citizens, mindful of what had happened in 1067, refused to admit them: the King sent some forces to their relief, by whom the Saxons were defeated with great slaughter.^s

It appears by the Domesday survey, that, not long before that survey was taken, Thurlestone, Portlemouth, West Allington, Collaton-Prawle, East Sewer, and other manors on the southern coast, were laid waste by the Irish. Upon the accession of William Rufus, the favourers of Robert, Duke of Normandy, took up arms, and Exeter was then laid waste by Robert Fitz-Baldwin.^t Soon after Stephen came to the crown, in 1137, Exeter Castle being held against him by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, underwent a long siege, and was at length surrendered to the King, the garrison having been reduced to the greatest distress for want of water. Some knights, who held Plympton Castle for the Earl, entered in the mean time into treaty with the King for the surrender of that fortress; and a party of 200 men being sent to take possession of it, destroyed the castle, and laid waste all the Earl's extensive manors.^u

Until the middle of the fifteenth century we find few events relating to this county, and those connected with the sea-coast. The French made several attacks upon the maritime towns, burning and plundering Teignmouth, Plymouth, and others.^x During one of these attacks in 1404,

^a Sim. Dunelm. Mat. West.

^o Sax. Chron.

^p Sax. Chron. Sim. Dunelm.

^q Ordericus Vitalis.

^r Stowe.

^s Ordericus Vitalis.

^t Ralph de Diceto.

^u Gesta Stephani, inter Norman. Scrip.

^x Teignmouth, 1350 (Stowe). Plymouth in 1338, 1377, 1400, and 1403. Holinshed, &c. they

Exeter and another fortified town ; but, on the approach of Alfred's army, fled to their ships.[§] In or about the year 926, Athelstan is supposed to have vanquished Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, and to have expelled the Britons, who then inhabited that town jointly with the Saxons, beyond the Tamar. It was probably about this time, that Athelstan kept his Christmas at Exeter, which he appears to have done when he made his celebrated laws at that place.^h In 937 is said to have happened, near Axminster, the most bloody conflict which had ever been known in England, between King Athelstan, accompanied by his brother Edmund, against the Kings of Ireland and Scotland confederated with the Danes, in which Athelstan was victorious. The relation so exactly corresponds with that of a battle, said by the historians to have taken place in 937, or 938, in Northumberland, that it must have been one and the same event, whatever may be decided as to its locality. In part of an old French chronicle, printed in Leland's *Collectanea*, it is said that the enemy landed at Seaton, and that the battle began at Brunedune, near Colyton, and continued to Axminster, then called Bronebury.ⁱ The cartulary of Newenham Abbey, in Axminster, relates also that the battle began near Colyton, (Kaletyne,) and continued to Colecroft, under Axminster ; and that Athelstan founded a collegiate minster of priests to pray for the souls of the earls and others, slain in the battle. In the old chronicle above mentioned, the slaughter is described as immense : five of the leaders slain are there called Kings ; these with eight earls, and others, are said to have been buried in the cemetery at Axminster.

William of Malmsbury speaks of the Danes having laid waste Devonshire, and burnt Exeter, in the reign of King Ethelred.^k In the year 997, (during the same reign,) they came up the Tamar, and ravaged the country as far as Lidford.^l Tavistock abbey was burnt by them during this inroad.^m In 1001, the Danes, having landed at Exmouth, marched to Exeter, which they besieged, but being disappointed in their attempt to

[§] Mat. West. and Sax. Chron.

^h See Jo. Brompton, in Dec. Scrip. i. 850.

ⁱ The Saxon Chronicle describes the battle as fought at Brunanburh, which Camden supposes to be Ford, near Bromeridge, in Northumberland. Taking the whole into consideration, it seems most probable, that Axminster, of which Branbury is said to have been the ancient name, was the site of this great conflict. The name of Axminster evidently arose from the minster, founded in consequence of this battle near the river Axe.

^k Scrip. post. Bedam. 35.

^l Sax. Chron. Sim. Dunelm. J. Bromton. Mat. West.

^m Sax. Chron. Mat. West.

gain

gain possession of it, they laid waste the surrounding country.ⁿ At Pinhoe, they were encountered by Cola, the King's commander-in-chief, with such forces as he could hastily collect: the Danes were victorious; and the day after the battle burnt Pinhoe, Broad Clist, and other neighbouring villages.^o They then returned with a great spoil to their ships. In the year 1008, the Danes again landed at Exmouth, and besieging Exeter, took it through the treachery or negligence of the governor, and nearly destroyed the town.^p

In 1067, Exeter held out against King William, but was yielded on the approach of the monarch with his army.^q The next year, Godwin and Edmund, sons of Harold, having landed in Somersetshire, committed great spoil in Devon and Cornwall.^r In 1069, the disaffected Saxons having taken up arms in Devonshire, attempted to possess themselves of Exeter, but the citizens, mindful of what had happened in 1067, refused to admit them: the King sent some forces to their relief, by whom the Saxons were defeated with great slaughter.^s

It appears by the Domesday survey, that, not long before that survey was taken, Thurlestone, Portlemouth, West Allington, Collaton-Prawle, East Sewer, and other manors on the southern coast, were laid waste by the Irish. Upon the accession of William Rufus, the favourers of Robert, Duke of Normandy, took up arms, and Exeter was then laid waste by Robert Fitz-Baldwin.^t Soon after Stephen came to the crown, in 1137, Exeter Castle being held against him by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, underwent a long siege, and was at length surrendered to the King, the garrison having been reduced to the greatest distress for want of water. Some knights, who held Plympton Castle for the Earl, entered in the mean time into treaty with the King for the surrender of that fortress; and a party of 200 men being sent to take possession of it, destroyed the castle, and laid waste all the Earl's extensive manors.^u

Until the middle of the fifteenth century we find few events relating to this county, and those connected with the sea-coast. The French made several attacks upon the maritime towns, burning and plundering Teignmouth, Plymouth, and others.^x During one of these attacks in 1404,

ⁿ Sim. Dunelm. Mat. West.

^o Sax. Chron.

^p Sax. Chron. Sim. Dunelm.

^q Ordericus Vitalis.

^r Stowe.

^s Ordericus Vitalis.

^t Ralph de Diceto.

^u Gesta Stephani, inter Norman. Scrip.

^x Teignmouth, 1350 (Stowe). Plymouth in 1338, 1377, 1400, and 1403. Holinshed, &c. they

they were repulsed by the country people near Dartmouth; Monsieur Castell, their commander, with several others, being slain, and many prisoners of rank taken.^y The Lord of Pomiers burnt several towns in Devon, in 1457.^z It might be mentioned also that the Black Prince, returning from his victorious expedition into France, in 1356, landed at Plymouth with his illustrious prisoners, King John, and the Dauphin of France.^a

During the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, this county was much divided; and although we have no record of any battle fought in it, yet it appears that bloodshed sometimes ensued between the partisans of the two houses. The roll of parliament, of the year 1455, speaks of several riots and murders committed in the west by the Earl of Devon and Lord Bonville, who were near neighbours, the former being a Lancastrian, and the latter a Yorkist. Some writers mention a duel which took place that year between these noblemen on Clist Heath: it was rather a combat, for they fought attended by numerous retainers, who engaged in the conflict; and several persons were killed on either side. Lord Bonville was victorious, and the gates of Exeter were opened to him and his party.^b

In the year 1469, Lord Fitzwarren, Lord Dinham, and Lord Carew, being assembled with a great force at Exeter, where the Duchess of Clarence also then was, they were besieged by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. The siege was raised by the mediation of the members of the church. Shortly afterwards, happened the battle of Loosecote, in which the Lancastrians were worsted. The Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick, retiring into Devonshire, sailed from Dartmouth to Calais: about four months afterwards, returning to England with reinforcements, they landed at Exmouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth. A short time before the battle of Tewksbury, in 1472, the Lancastrian forces from Cornwall and Devonshire, under the command of Sir John Arundell and Sir Hugh Courtenay^c, mustered at Exeter, whence they marched to the fatal field.

In 1497, the Cornish rebels appeared before Exeter, but being repulsed by the citizens, marched forwards towards Somersetshire. The same year Exeter was besieged by Perkin Warbeck: the siege was raised by Edward

^y Walsingham.

^b Holinshed.

^z Stowe.

^a Ibid.

^c Walsingham.

Courtenay,

Courtenay, Earl of Devon, attended by several Devonshire knights, with the *posse comitatus*: Warbeck and his followers marched towards Taunton.^d

In the year 1549, some serious commotions arose in Devonshire, occasioned by the change of religion. It first broke out at Sampford Courtenay on Whit-Monday, the day after the act for reforming the church-service had been put in force. At first only some of the lower orders were engaged, and they compelled the priest to say mass as had been accustomed. By degrees the commotion began to assume a more serious aspect, and the disaffected assembled all over this county and Cornwall. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew were then sent to quell the disturbances. The rebels who had assembled at Crediton made trenches at the town's end, and fortified some barns, which being set fire to by a servant of Sir Hugh Pollard, they quitted the town and fled. This served as a fresh cause for exasperating the people, who rose soon afterwards at St. Mary Clist, and fortified that village and the bridge. They stopped all the highways, and took several gentlemen of the country prisoners. Ere long they were joined by some of the discontented gentry of Devon and Cornwall, among whom were Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Mr. Berry, and Mr. Coffin, of Devonshire, and Mr. Humphrey Arundell, and Mr. Winslade of Cornwall. On the 2d of July, they began to besiege Exeter: previously to this they had sent up to the King certain articles to which they demanded his assent. An answer to these demands, discussing the subjects of complaint at considerable length, but refusing to comply with their demands, and exhorting them to return to their allegiance, was drawn up by the council on the 8th of July, and sent to the rebels, but without effect.^e Lord Russell having been sent to suppress the rebellion, marched into Devonshire with a considerable force, by way of Honiton: here he was quartered for some time, during which he defeated a body of the Cornish rebels near Feniton bridge, in which action Sir Gawen Carew was wounded. Lord Russell being joined by some reinforcements under Lord Grey, on the 3d of August encamped on Woodbury down, and defeated a body of the rebels near the windmill. After this, the rebels mustered from all quarters at Bishop's Clist, where they entrenched themselves, and fortified the bridge. Lord Russell having at-

^d Holinshed.

^e These papers are printed at full length in Fox's Acts and Monuments, and in Holinshed's Chronicle.

tacked them in their trenches: the rebels were for a while successful; Sir William Francis was slain, and the waggons with the royal treasure and ammunition taken; but the success was of short duration. Clist town was set on fire by the King's forces, the bridge recovered, and the rebels repulsed with great slaughter. They mustered again, being reinforced from all quarters, upon Clist Heath, where they were totally defeated. The siege of Exeter was in consequence raised, after it had been reduced to the greatest distress. Lord Russell entered it, to the great joy of the inhabitants, on the 6th of August. Arundell, Winslade, Berry, and most of the ringleaders were taken and executed. Sir Thomas Pomeroy, who was also taken prisoner to London, appears to have made his peace. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew and others were rewarded with the rebels' lands.^f In 1554, Mary being then Queen, we find Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew up in arms to oppose the coming of Philip King of Spain, and we are told that they took possession of the city and castle of Exeter.^g It does not appear what was the event of this insurrection, or whether the authors of it suffered any punishment. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew were both living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At the commencement of the civil war, in the seventeenth century, the whole of the county of Devon was in the hands of the committees, and the majority of the inhabitants, particularly in the north part of the county, attached to the cause of the parliament.^h The important post of Plymouth, during the absence of its governor, Sir Jacob Astley, whom the King had appointed his Major-General of foot, was seized by the townsmen and strongly fortified. The Earl of Ruthen was soon afterwards made governor. Exeter was garrisoned by the parliament in October, 1642, and was the head-quarters of their General, the Earl of Stamford.ⁱ The head-quarters of the small force which the royalists then had in Devon was at Plympton.^k In the month of December, Modbury castle, then held by its owner, Mr. Champernowne, was taken by the Plymouth garrison.^l About the beginning of the year 1643, we find Sir George Chudleigh, an active officer for the parliament, stationed at Tavistock with some troops of horse raised in the county.^m

^f These particulars are taken from Hoker, who was living at Exeter during the time of the siege.

^g Stowe. I do not find this circumstance mentioned in any of the annals of Exeter.

^h Clarendon's History, ii. 128.

ⁱ Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, i. 172.

^k Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, 226.

^l Ibid.

^m Clarendon, ii. 130.

After

After the defeat of the parliamentary army at Bradock-down, near Liskeard, on the 19th of January, the royalists having taken Saltash, quartered themselves at Tavistock; and Sir John Berkeley made incursions into various parts of Devon, dispersing the parliamentarians in all directions. In one of these expeditions, Mr. Sidney Godolphin was killed at Chagford.^a In the month of February, Sir Nicholas Slanning being entrenched at Modbury with 2000 men, was defeated by the Devonshire clubmen, and Sir Ralph Hopton, who had stationed himself before Plymouth, was driven from his quarters by the Earl of Stamford.^o About this time a treaty of peace for the counties of Devon and Cornwall was set on foot, and a cessation of hostilities was agreed on. A general treaty was talked of not long afterwards, but all conciliatory efforts proved ineffectual.

On the 25th of April, Major-General James Chudleigh, son of Sir George, at that time an active officer for the parliament, and acting as commander-in-chief for the Earl of Stamford, then laid up with the gout, being on his return from an unsuccessful attempt upon Launceston, with a small force, fell in with Sir Ralph Hopton's army on a down near Bridestowe, which Vicars calls Reber-down, and Lord Clarendon, Bradock-down, and totally defeated them. Lord Clarendon, who speaks of this as a night-skirmish, says that it was the only interruption given to the victorious progress of the Cornish army. Vicars, who describes it as a brilliant action, proposes that a pyramid should be erected to commemorate it, and offers an inscription, in which he states that only 108 of the parliamentary soldiers were engaged in the action. About the middle of May, the Earl of Stamford marched into Cornwall, where the parliamentary army was defeated at the battle of Stratton, on the 16th. Major-General Chudleigh, who was accused of treacherous conduct in this action, was taken prisoner. Induced, as it is said, by the kindness of his captors, and the unjust accusations of his own party, he went over to the royalists, and was killed at the siege of Dartmouth, under Prince Maurice, on the 30th of September in the same year.

The King's forces, under Sir Ralph Hopton, called the Cornish army, after the battle of Stratton marched into Devonshire, established some small garrisons near Exeter, as a check upon that city, and advanced to Tiverton, whence they dispossessed Colonel Weare.^p

^a Clarendon.

^o Vicars, i. 271.

^p John Were, Esq., of Halberton, who died in 1658.

Later in the summer, we are told, that the King had no force in this county, except a small garrison at Columbjohn, the seat of Sir John Acland, which was some check upon the garrison at Exeter.⁹ Sir John Berkeley was then sent into Devonshire with a regiment of horse, to take the command of the King's forces, to recruit their numbers, and take measures for blockading Exeter. After the capture of Bristol, Prince Maurice was sent down into the west as commander-in-chief. He found Sir John Berkeley's forces, much augmented by new levies from the country, straitly besieging Exeter, with his guards close to the gates.^r The parliamentary Admiral, the Earl of Warwick, attempting to relieve the city, took a fort of the King's at Apsham, (Topsham,) and brought some ships up the river, but the attempt was unsuccessful; three of the ships being left by the falling of the tide, two of them were taken, and one burnt.^s About the same time the parliament, who had a strong fort at Appledore, garrisoned Barnstaple and Bideford; their power being thus strengthened in the north of the county, Colonel John Digby was sent thither by the King with a regiment of horse. He fixed his quarters at Torrington, where he soon procured reinforcements from Cornwall. While stationed there, he was attacked by a considerable force from the above-mentioned garrisons, under the command of Colonel Bennet. Colonel Digby, whose force was much inferior, taking advantage of a sudden panic which had seized the parliamentary soldiers at the commencement of the skirmish, obtained an easy victory, and within a few days, in the beginning of September, Appledore fort, Barnstaple, and Bideford, were surrendered.^t

The tide of success now ran high for the King in the west. Exeter was surrendered on the 4th.^u Colonel Digby was sent with a considerable force to block up Plymouth, and it was supposed that if Prince Maurice had then marched thither with his army, it would have surrendered. About this time Sir Alexander Carew, who commanded the fort and island of St. Nicholas at this port, formed a design of betraying it to the royalists, but his intentions having been discovered, he was taken prisoner, sent to London, and beheaded on Tower Hill. Prince Maurice having been advised to attack Dartmouth, which was esteemed an easy conquest, marched thither, but found himself so far deceived in his expectation, that it was not till after a month's siege, during which

⁹ Clarendon, ii. 281.

^r Clarendon, Heath, &c.

^s Clarendon.

^t Dugdale and Whitelocke.

^u Printed letter.

he

he lost great numbers of his men by sickness^x, that this garrison was surrendered (on the 4th of October^y). The Prince then proceeded to Plymouth, which in the mean time had received great reinforcements, whilst his own army had been so much diminished. After a short time, Prince Maurice left Colonel Digby in the command of the besieging army. The siege or blockade of Plymouth was carried on for many months with various success. Mount Stamford was taken by the royalists on the 6th of November, two assaults were made in the month of December with little success, and the siege was then for a while abandoned.^z Sir Richard Grenville made several attempts upon Plymouth in the spring of 1644. About the beginning of April he was defeated by Colonel Martin, the governor of St. Budeaux, and two companies were taken prisoners in the church.^a

No military transaction took place in Devonshire this year, except before Plymouth, till the arrival of the Earl of Essex with his army in July. About this time, Barnstaple being left with a small garrison, the townsmen rose and took possession of it. Prince Maurice sent Colonel Digby to the relief of the garrison, but his party was repulsed by Lord Roberts and Sir R. Stapleton, sent by the Earl of Essex to support the townsmen.^b The Earl of Essex fixed his quarters for a considerable time at Tiverton: soon after his arrival, the Queen, who had been at Exeter since the month of April, and had lain in there, quitted that city, and retired to France. Prince Maurice was with his army at Oakhampton in the beginning of July: thence he marched to Crediton, but quitted it on the approach of the Earl of Essex, and removed to Heavitree^c, near Exeter, then the chief royal garrison in the west. Soon afterwards he appeared before Plymouth, but after a short stay he raised the siege, and left the charge of the blockade to Sir Richard Grenville. About the end of this month, Lord Henry Percy, who held Colyton for the King, was dispossessed by the parliamentary garrison from Lyme.^d About this time Whitelocke speaks of a skirmish between a party of Lord Essex's horse and Lord Pawlet, at Cheriton, in which Lord Pawlet having suffered much loss retreated to Exeter.^e About this time also the Earl of Essex, by the advice of Lord Roberts, determined to march with his army into Cornwall: upon his approach Sir Richard Gren-

^x Clarendon.

^y Dugdale and Whitelocke.

^z Vicars, iii. 111.

^a Vicars, iii. 215.

^b Ibid. iii. 265, 266.

^c Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 42

^d Vicars, iii. 296.

^e Page 92.

ville retired from before Plymouth; the Earl re-captured Mount Stamford, took the royal garrison at Plympton, and Sir Richard Grenville's house at Tavistock.^f The King having determined to follow Essex into the west, fixed his quarters on the 25th of July at Honiton; on the 26th he came to Exeter, where he first saw his daughter Henrietta Maria; on the 27th, he reviewed Prince Maurice's forces at Crediton; on the 30th, he was with his army at Oakhampton; on the 31st at Lifton: thence he marched into Cornwall, by way of Polston bridge.^g

The particulars of the success of this expedition, and the dispersion of the army of the Earl of Essex, have been spoken of in the History of Cornwall. The Earl of Essex and Lord Roberts escaped to Plymouth, and the latter was made governor of that garrison. A few days before the capitulation of Essex's army, Colonel Middleton had arrived at Tiverton. (August 29.) Sir William Balfour, with the fugitive horse, was quartered at Egg Buckland^h, on his route from Cornwall; and we soon afterwards find him skirmishing with Sir John Berkeley at Tiverton, of which town Sir John had then possession. The King was at Tavistock with his army, on his return from Cornwall, on the 8th of September; and thence he sent a message to parliament on the 9th. Accompanied by his nephew, Prince Maurice, he then invested Plymouth, and summoned the town. On its refusing to surrender, after holding a council of war, it was determined not to attempt an assault, and the blockade was again committed to the charge of Sir Richard Grenville. The King returned with his army to Tavistock on the 14th, and marched thence to Oakhampton on the 16th; on the 17th they arrived at Exeter, and the army was quartered about Bradninch, Crediton, &c. On the 23d they halted at Honiton, on their route eastward.ⁱ During the month of October, Ilfracombe was taken for the King by Sir Francis Doddington; Barnstaple surrendered to General Goring on the 17th.^k Sir Richard Cholmondeley, who had been left at Axminster with a party of horse, was attacked by some parliamentary forces, and slain in the skirmish.^l

In the month of January, 1645, Sir Richard Grenville made an assault on Plymouth, in which some of the outworks were taken, but recovered afterwards by the garrison, and the royalists repulsed with great loss.

^f Vicars.

^g Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 45—49.

^h Walker.

ⁱ Walker's Historical Discourses, whence all the dates and facts relating to the King's progress are taken.

^k Walker, p. 86.

^l Ibid. 87.

About the same time, Sydenham House, a garrison of the King's, in the parish of Maristow, was taken by Colonel Holborn.^m In February, the garrison at Plymouth gained fresh advantages; Mount Stamford was retaken on the 18th, and Sir Richard Grenville defeated on the 24th.ⁿ Sir Richard was superseded in his command, and the blockade entrusted to Sir John Berkeley, in the month of June. In the same month, Prince Charles was resident for a while at Barnstaple, and there heard the tidings of the fatal battle of Naseby.^o Whitelocke relates, that, in September, 1645, the clubmen of Devon declared for the parliament.

From this time, nothing but a series of disastrous events happened to the royal party in Devonshire: nor is it to be wondered at, that these disasters should have been hastened by the cruelties and oppressions of Sir Richard Grenville, the licentious conduct of Lord Goring, and the dissensions between all the King's generals.^p

Lord Goring having been defeated by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in Somersetshire, had retired to Barnstaple in the month of July. The Prince was at Exeter in August and September. In the latter month the blockade of Plymouth was again entrusted to General Digby.

In the midst of the various dissensions which prevailed among the royal generals in the west, Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander-in-chief of the parliamentary army, entered Devonshire, and pursued his victorious career, till he had reduced every town and fortress in the county. Lord Goring, who had been quartered at Poltimore, with 1500 horse, retired into Exeter: he afterwards removed to Newton Bushell, Totnes, and Dartmouth. From the latter place, having quitted his command, he sailed to France.^q

Sir Thomas Fairfax having entered Devon, halted at Honiton on the 14th of October. The King's forces, which were stationed at Ottery St. Mary, Collumpton, &c., retreated. On the 15th, General Massey was sent forwards to besiege Tiverton. Fairfax advanced with his army to Bradninch on the 16th; and on the 18th, he advanced in person to the siege of Tiverton. The next day, the church and castle were stormed and taken. After the reduction of Tiverton, the General and his army removed to Silverton, which they reached on the 20th; on the 22d, they

^m Vicers, iv. 96.

ⁿ Ibid. iv. 112.

^o Clarendon.

^p Ibid.

^q Sprigge's England's Recovery, whence most of the events relating to the expedition of Sir Thomas Fairfax are taken.

marched

ville retired from before Plymouth; the Earl re-captured Mount Stamford, took the royal garrison at Plympton, and Sir Richard Grenville's house at Tavistock.^f The King having determined to follow Essex into the west, fixed his quarters on the 25th of July at Honiton; on the 26th he came to Exeter, where he first saw his daughter Henrietta Maria; on the 27th, he reviewed Prince Maurice's forces at Crediton; on the 30th, he was with his army at Oakhampton; on the 31st at Lifton: thence he marched into Cornwall, by way of Polston bridge.^g

The particulars of the success of this expedition, and the dispersion of the army of the Earl of Essex, have been spoken of in the History of Cornwall. The Earl of Essex and Lord Roberts escaped to Plymouth, and the latter was made governor of that garrison. A few days before the capitulation of Essex's army, Colonel Middleton had arrived at Tiverton. (August 29.) Sir William Balfour, with the fugitive horse, was quartered at Egg Buckland^h, on his route from Cornwall; and we soon afterwards find him skirmishing with Sir John Berkeley at Tiverton, of which town Sir John had then possession. The King was at Tavistock with his army, on his return from Cornwall, on the 8th of September; and thence he sent a message to parliament on the 9th. Accompanied by his nephew, Prince Maurice, he then invested Plymouth, and summoned the town. On its refusing to surrender, after holding a council of war, it was determined not to attempt an assault, and the blockade was again committed to the charge of Sir Richard Grenville. The King returned with his army to Tavistock on the 14th, and marched thence to Oakhampton on the 16th; on the 17th they arrived at Exeter, and the army was quartered about Bradninch, Crediton, &c. On the 23d they halted at Honiton, on their route eastward.ⁱ During the month of October, Ilfracombe was taken for the King by Sir Francis Doddington; Barnstaple surrendered to General Goring on the 17th.^k Sir Richard Cholmondeley, who had been left at Axminster with a party of horse, was attacked by some parliamentary forces, and slain in the skirmish.^l

In the month of January, 1645, Sir Richard Grenville made an assault on Plymouth, in which some of the outworks were taken, but recovered afterwards by the garrison, and the royalists repulsed with great loss.

^f Vicars.

^g Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 45—49.

^h Walker.

ⁱ Walker's Historical Discourses, whence all the dates and facts relating to the King's progress are taken.

^k Walker, p. 86.

^l Ibid. 87.

About the same time, Sydenham House, a garrison of the King's, in the parish of Maristow, was taken by Colonel Holborn.^m In February, the garrison at Plymouth gained fresh advantages; Mount Stamford was retaken on the 18th, and Sir Richard Grenville defeated on the 24th.ⁿ Sir Richard was superseded in his command, and the blockade entrusted to Sir John Berkeley, in the month of June. In the same month, Prince Charles was resident for a while at Barnstaple, and there heard the tidings of the fatal battle of Naseby.^o Whitelocke relates, that, in September, 1645, the clubmen of Devon declared for the parliament.

From this time, nothing but a series of disastrous events happened to the royal party in Devonshire: nor is it to be wondered at, that these disasters should have been hastened by the cruelties and oppressions of Sir Richard Grenville, the licentious conduct of Lord Goring, and the dissensions between all the King's generals.^p

Lord Goring having been defeated by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in Somersetshire, had retired to Barnstaple in the month of July. The Prince was at Exeter in August and September. In the latter month the blockade of Plymouth was again entrusted to General Digby.

In the midst of the various dissensions which prevailed among the royal generals in the west, Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander-in-chief of the parliamentary army, entered Devonshire, and pursued his victorious career, till he had reduced every town and fortress in the county. Lord Goring, who had been quartered at Poltimore, with 1500 horse, retired into Exeter: he afterwards removed to Newton Bushell, Totnes, and Dartmouth. From the latter place, having quitted his command, he sailed to France.^q

Sir Thomas Fairfax having entered Devon, halted at Honiton on the 14th of October. The King's forces, which were stationed at Ottery St. Mary, Collumpton, &c., retreated. On the 15th, General Massey was sent forwards to besiege Tiverton. Fairfax advanced with his army to Bradninch on the 16th; and on the 18th, he advanced in person to the siege of Tiverton. The next day, the church and castle were stormed and taken. After the reduction of Tiverton, the General and his army removed to Silvertown, which they reached on the 20th; on the 22d, they

^m Vicars, iv. 96.

ⁿ Ibid. iv. 112.

^o Clarendon.

^p Ibid.

^q Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, whence most of the events relating to the expedition of Sir Thomas Fairfax are taken.

marched

marched to Newton St. Cyres. They removed to Crediton on the 23d; on Sunday the 26th, again to Silvertown; and on the 27th, to Topsham.

Poltimore, Bishop's Clist, and Stoke Canon, were made garrisons for the parliament. From the 19th of November to the 6th of December, Fairfax's army was quartered at Ottery St. Mary. During this time, a great sickness prevailed there, to which, among others, Colonel Pickering, a distinguished officer, fell a sacrifice. When Fairfax stationed his army at Ottery, Sir Richard Grenville was with the King's forces at Oakhampton, and had thrown up some entrenchments to secure himself in that town, but about the end of November he retired into Cornwall. ^r

Sir Thomas Fairfax removed his army to Tiverton on the 6th of December. A council of war was held at that place on Sunday the 7th. On the 8th, he took possession of Crediton, where Sir Hardress Waller was left with some regiments of foot. During the month of December, Sir Thomas Fairfax took three strong garrisons of the King's; Fulford House, Canon Teign, and Callyntyn House. ^r The command of Fulford and Canon Teign was given to Colonel Okey. Powderham was attempted, but at first without success: a temporary garrison was formed by the besiegers in the church, and victualled from Nutwell House, a garrison of the parliament, but soon evacuated. During the same month, Colonel Okey had a skirmish with some of the King's forces near Chulmleigh, and took Lord Chichester's house at Eggesford. Sir Thomas Fairfax held a rendezvous of his army at Cadbury fort, on the 26th of December. Ashburton was taken on the 29th, and garrisoned for the parliament.

On the 1st or 2d of January, 1646, Canterbury fort, near Plymouth, and St. Budeaux church and church-yard, both strongly fortified, were taken by the garrison at Plymouth. ^u Tiverton continued to be the headquarters of the parliamentary army till the 8th of January. About this time, the principal strength of the King's forces in the west, except the garrison at Exeter, was under the command of Lord Wentworth, and stationed in the neighbourhood of Ashburton. On the 8th of January, Fairfax marched with his army to Moreton; the same day there was a skirmish at Bow, in which Sir Hardress Waller took several prisoners. In the

^r Clarendon.

^u I have not met with any account of a house of this name, nor can I learn where it was: it is described in the Chronicles as situated on the river, west of Exeter.

^v Kinterbury, in the parish of St. Budeaux.

^w Sprigge; and Vicars, iv. 340.

evening

evening of the 9th, Cromwell, with a detachment of the parliamentary army, fell in with part of Lord Wentworth's brigade stationed at Bovey Tracey, and dispersed them. Ilington^y church was for a while occupied as a place of retreat by some of the fugitives, but quitted on Cromwell's approach. On the 10th, Fairfax was with his army at Ashburton. Prince Charles, who had been residing for some time at Tavistock, now withdrew into Cornwall; and about the same time the blockade of Plymouth was wholly abandoned.^a

On the 15th of January, when the King's cause was almost hopeless, Lord Hopton was made commander-in-chief in the west. Totnes was quitted on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax, who halted there on his march to Dartmouth. On the 12th, he sent two regiments to besiege that town, which was stormed by him in person on the 18th, when it was taken with the castle, Townstall church, Mount Boone, and King's Weare fort, assisted by the fleet under Admiral Batten. The army moved onwards on the 19th. Charles fort, at Salcombe, was summoned on the 23d, but held out some months longer. The army returned to Totnes on the 21st, marched to Newton Bushell on the 24th, and to Chudleigh on the 25th. On that day, Powderham Castle was taken by Colonel Hamond; but it seems to have been retaken, and again garrisoned for the King, since Vicars relates the surrender of that castle to Sir Hardress Waller, about the end of March, and gives the particulars. Soon after Colonel Hamond took Powderham, the royalists are said to have abandoned a garrison at St. Peter Byme's.^a Sir Thomas Fairfax summoned Exeter on the 27th of January, without effect: after this he was diverted to the north of Devon. Sir Hardress Waller began the blockade of Exeter on the 9th of February. Barley House was garrisoned by him during this month, and *Reymouth* House^b, (within a mile of Exeter). Colonel Shapcote began to blockade Exmouth fort. Alphington was the head-quarters of the besieging army.^c

Sir Thomas Fairfax was with his army at Crediton, from the 10th to the 14th of February; from thence he advanced, by way of Chulmleigh, towards Torrington, in which town Lord Hopton had just established

^y Erroneously called Ellington.

^a Clarendon.

^a Whitelocke. This must have been Mamhead, then Sir Peter Ball's.

^b I have not been able to hear of any house of this name, or at all resembling it, near Exeter.

^c Sprigge.

his head-quarters. Having held a rendezvous of his army at Ash Reigny on the morning of the 16th, and on his march taken Mr. Rolle's house at Stevenstone, then occupied by a party of the King's dragoons, on the same night he attacked Lord Hopton in his quarters, and totally defeated his army. Lord Hopton and Lord Capel were both wounded in the action. About 200 prisoners were the next day blown up in the the church.^d A thanksgiving was appointed for this victory, which indeed seems to have been the death-blow of the power of the royalists in the west.

On the 17th of February, Sir Thomas Fairfax sent a party to take possession of Holsworthy, then occupied by some of the King's forces: on the 19th, he placed a garrison in Tawstock House, and returned to Stevenstone, the quarters at Torrington being inconvenient, on account of the accident which had happened to the church.

On the 15th of March, Exmouth fort was surrendered.^e On the 25th, Sir Thomas Fairfax visited the garrison at Plymouth, and went thence to Oakhampton: there he was met by the army from Launceston, which halted in that town on the 28th. The next day the general advanced with the army to Crediton, which he quitted on the 30th. At this time Heavitree was occupied by the besieging army. On the 31st, Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Columbjohn, the army being quartered at Silverton.^f A treaty, relative to the surrender of Exeter, was begun at Poltimore, on the 3d of April. Previously to the commencement of this treaty, three forts had been delivered into the General's hands: St. Downes^g, on the north side of Exeter, Mount Radford, and a very large house in St. Thomas's parish. The treaty was carried on till the 9th, on which day the city was surrendered on articles, by Sir John Berkeley, the governor.

On the 10th of April, Sir Thomas Fairfax appeared before Barnstaple; and on the following day, that town and the castle were surrendered on nearly the same terms as Exeter.^h Sir Thomas Fairfax marched thence to Exeter, which city he entered with his victorious army, on the 14th: here he stayed till the 18th, when having incorporated the men raised by Colonel Shapcote, Colonel Were, and Colonel Frye, into one regiment, he left it to garrison the city, under the command of Colonel Hamond.

^d Sprigge.

^e Vicars, iv. 404.

^f Sprigge.

^g Vicars, iv. 407. The fort of Downes was in the parish of St. David.

^h Sprigge.

Mount

Mount Edgecumbe surrendered to Colonel Hamond on the 21st of April.¹ This was the last garrison in Devonshire which held out for the King, except Charles fort, at Salcombe Regis, which was defended by its gallant governor, Sir Edmund Fortescue, till the beginning of June, when it surrendered on honourable terms to Colonel Welden, the governor of Plymouth.^k

This county became memorable, in 1688, as having witnessed the first scenes of the happy revolution of that year. The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay, on the 5th of November, and immediately rode to Ford; the house of Sir William Courtenay, near Newton Abbot, where he stayed till the 8th.^l On that day he made a public entry into Exeter^m: the next day he went to the cathedral, where he returned thanks for his safe arrival. After *Te Deum* had been sung, the Prince's declaration was read by his chaplain, Dr. Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury. The Prince remained several days at Exeter, before any of the principal persons of the county came in to him. An association is said to have been signed in the cathedral on the 17th. On the 21st, the Prince quitted Exeter, accompanied by several gentlemen of Somersetshire and Devonshire; and having dined that day at Ottery, proceeded to Axminster, where he remained four days.ⁿ A small garrison was placed at Exeter, under the command of Sir Edward Seymour.

Teignmouth was burnt by the French in the year 1690.^o It may be here mentioned, that the great military hero of that day, the Duke of Marlborough, was a native of Devonshire, having been born at Ash, in the parish of Musbury, the seat of his maternal grandfather, Sir John Drake.

In the year 1719, in consequence of the great preparations made by the French, for the invasion of England, several regiments of horse and foot were sent into Devonshire, and there was an encampment on Clist heath.^p

In the year 1779, the combined fleets having appeared off Plymouth caused a great alarm, especially on account of the dock-yard, and the

¹ Whitelocke, 207.

^k See Whitelocke, who says June 1., and Vicars (iv. 496.), who speaks of the surrender as having happened about the 3d.

^l Tract printed in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. i. p. 438.

^m The account of the procession, quoted in p. 188. of the Parochial History, was originally printed in this tract, in 1688.

ⁿ See the above-mentioned tract.

^o See the account of that place.

^p Jenkins.

numerous prisoners of war then collected at that port. The prisoners were removed to Exeter; and William Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, who had, with great spirit, on the first appearance of danger, raised a corps of volunteers, commanded them on their march. For his active and prompt exertions upon this occasion, the King, without any previous communication of his design, ordered a baronet's patent to be made out for him. The citizens of Exeter also raised a corps of volunteers to guard the prisoners, who were confined in the county Bridewell, given up by the justices for that purpose. Several regiments of volunteers were raised in Devon during the expectation of a French invasion, in 1798; and the following year, cannon were brought from Plymouth for the defence of Exeter, and a camp was formed on Woodbury down, the park of artillery being stationed within the ancient entrenchment. These preparations were repeated in 1803, and a camp again formed on Woodbury down, Lieut.-General Simcoe having the chief command of the district.

Civil Division of the County.

IN the Exeter survey of Domesday, we find mention of at least 38 hundreds into which Devonshire was then divided. At p. 59. of the printed survey occurs a list of the hundreds, with the number of hides in each, but in this list some hundreds are omitted, which are mentioned in p. 56. and 57. The list from p. 59. to p. 65. contains 30 hundreds, with the number of hides in each as follows:

Hundreds.	No. of Hides.	Hundreds.	No. of Hides.	Hundreds.	No. of Hides.
Alleridge [¶]	40	Culintone	} 25 and 3 } virgates.	Plintone	25
Axemenistre	50	Dippeforde		38	Sutmoltone
Axemuda	} 9 and 1 } virgate.	Esseministre	50	Sulfertone	52
Badentone		25	Framintone	20	Taintone
Brauntone and } Scirewelle }	50	Hamioke	24	Tautone	42
Cadelintone	46	Hasbertone [†]	18½	Twertone	20
Carsewille	50	Hertilande	20	Toritone	34
Chridiatone	20	Liftone	20	Walchentone	25
Clistone	27	Mertone	48	Wenfort	54
		Offecolum	14	Witric	30

In pages 56. and 57. we find mention of Budeleie, Clawetone, Hermetone, Hertesbie, Mollande, Otrie, Rueberge, Tainebruge, Tulvertone,

[¶] Probably Harrige, or Hayridge.

[†] At p. 57. written Halbreton.

and

and Wetrigge: supposing the two last to have been the same, as it is probable they were, as Twertone (Tiverton), and Witric (Witheridge), it will make the number, as before mentioned, 38.

- In the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., 32 hundreds are recorded, besides the hundred of Lovetot, incidentally mentioned in p. 70. as appertaining to the manor of Fremington, and co-extensive with that manor.

The others are

Axeminstre	Exminstre	Rouburg
Axemue	Fremington	Schefbeare
Baunton	Harrige	Stanburg
Blaka Toriton	Hauberton	Sudmolton
Braunton	Haytorr	Syrewell
Buddele	Hemyok	Tavystoke
Cliston	Hertilande	Teynebrugg or Tingebrugg
Colrige	Lifton	Womford or Wonford
Cridiaton	Nortauton	Wynklegh
Ermyntone	Plympton	Wyruigg or Wytherugg.

As the hundreds, in which the several manors are situated, are not specified either in the Exchequer or in the Exeter Domesday, it would be impossible to ascertain the respective situations or contents of the ancient hundreds, whose names are not now retained. Carswelle, Dippeforde, and Mertone, probably occupied nearly the same situation as Haytorr, Stanborough, and Shebbeare, which are not in the Domesday list; Axminster and Axmouth have been united in one, sometime called the hundred of Axminster and Axmouth, but now generally Axminster only.

The names of the modern hundreds, 33 in number*, with their respective lords, are given in the following table: —

Axminster

* The county is divided into three districts, called the North, East, and South divisions, in which the hundreds are thus distributed:

North.	East.	South.
Witheridge	Hayridge	Stanborough
North Tawton	Hemyocke	Coleridge
Black Torrington	Tiverton	Wonford
Shebbear	Bampton	Haytor
Winkleigh	Halberton	West Budleigh
Hartland	East Budleigh	Plympton
Sherwell	Colyton	Tavistock
South Molton	Axminster	Lifton
Braunton	Cliston	Crediton
Fremington.	Ottery St. Mary.	Teignbridge
		Exminster
		Ermington
		Roborough.

Axminster	- -	Lord Petre.
Bampton	- -	Honourable Newton Fellowes
Black Torrington	- -	G. P. M. Young, Esq.
Braunton	- -	Lord Rolle.
Cliston	- -	Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
Coleridge	- -	Earl Morley.
Colyton	- -	Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.
Crediton	- -	Benjamin Cleave, Esq.
East Budleigh	- -	Lord Rolle.
Ermington	- -	John Bulteel, Esq.
Exminster	- -	Lord Viscount Courtenay.
Fremington	- -	G. A. Barbor, Esq.
Halberton	- -	Richard Hall Clarke, Esq.
Hartland	- -	Rev. T. H. Morrison.
Hayridge	- -	Albany Savile, Esq., M. P.
Haytor	- -	Mrs. Dorothy Brown, widow.
Hemiock	- -	Mrs. Simcoe, widow of General Simcoe.
Lifton	- -	W. A. Harris, Esq.
North Tawton	- -	Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Ottery	- -	Rev. Samuel How.
Plympton	- -	Earl Morley.
Roborough	- -	Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart.
Shebbear	- -	The Sheriff of Devon for the time being.
Sherwell	- -	Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.
South Molton	- -	Earl Fortescue.
Stanborough	- -	John Bulteel, Esq.
Tavistock	- -	The Duke of Bedford.
Teignbridge	- -	Lord Clifford.
Tiverton	- -	Sir Henry Carew, Bart.
West Budleigh	- -	Albany Savile, Esq., M. P.
Winkleigh	- -	Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.
Witheridge	- -	Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Wonford	- -	Albany Savile, Esq., M. P.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Division of the County.

UPON the ecclesiastical division of the kingdom, which took place in 703[†], Devonshire formed part of the diocese of Sherbourne. About the year 910 this diocese was subdivided, and Devonshire constituted a diocese of itself, the bishop having his see at Crediton. About the year 1040 the bishopric of Cornwall was united to it, at the solicitation of Livingus, the bishop of Devonshire. His successor, Bishop Leofric, in 1050, removed the see from Crediton to Exeter, where it has ever since continued. The diocese is divided into four archdeaconries, of which Cornwall is one. Devonshire is divided into the archdeaconries of Exeter, Barnstaple, and Totnes, and subdivided into 23 deaneries, which are thus distributed:—

Ayles-

[†] Before this period, the whole southern part of the kingdom, from Kent to the extremity of Cornwall, was under one bishop.

Archdeaconry of Exeter.	Archdeaconry of Barnstaple.	Archdeaconry of Totnes.
Aylesbeare	Barum or Barnstaple	Holsworthy
Cadbury	Chulmleigh	Ipplepen
Christianity or Exeter	Hertland	Moreton
Dunkeswell	Shirwell	Okehampton
Dunsford	South Molton	Tamerton
Honiton	Torrington.	Tavistock
Kenne		Totton or Totnes
Plymtree		Woodleigh.
Tiverton.		

Camden, from Wolsey's list, makes the number of parishes in this county to be 394. ^u Including subordinate or daughter churches, the chapelries belonging to which are now esteemed and called separate parishes, the present number is 471; and I cannot understand how it should ever have been so small as 394, since that of the chapelries, just spoken of, does not exceed 41. Two ancient parishes, Wolverchurch or Wolford church, and Sticklepath, formerly rectories, are now wholly annihilated as parishes, nor are they even deemed chapelries, although there is a chapel at Sticklepath, at which Divine service is occasionally performed. Rousedown has only a dilapidated church; Blackborough Bolhay, not even the ruins of a church.

Not taking into the account the 41 subordinate or daughter churches, the number of benefices in the county is 430; of which 258 (a much greater proportion than in some counties) are rectories; 130 vicarages; and 42 donatives or curacies. Of the two latter, 108 were appropriated to monasteries, and the tithes are now, for the most part, in lay hands.

Above 40 benefices have been appropriated, from early times, to ecclesiastical bodies, in which they are still vested; as the bishop, the dean individually, the dean and chapter, the chancellor, precentor, and vicars choral of Exeter cathedral, the churches of Windsor and Sarum, and Eton college.

Six churches are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop; 22 (including eight daughter churches) in that of the dean and chapter; one (Braunton) in that of the dean; one other (Woodbury) in that of the vicars choral; and one other (Uffculme) in that of the dean and chapter of Sarum.

The office of dean rural is, in this diocese, an efficient office, the deans rural being elected annually at the visitations.

^u Westcote says, that there were only 381 parishes, in 1371, when the clergy voted the King an aid of 50,000*l.*, to be levied at so much each parish.

Table

Table of Parishes.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Abbotsham	V.	Shebbear	Hertland	Bittadon	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
East Allington	R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh	Blackauton	V.	Coleridge	Totton
West Allington	V.	Stanborough	Woodleigh	Blackborough	R.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Alphington	R.	Wonford	Kenne	Bolhay †	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Alverdiscott	R.	Fremington	Hertland	North Bovey	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Alwington	R.	Shebbear	Hertland	Bovey Tracey	V.	Black Tor-	
East Anstey	R.	South Molton	South Molton	Bradford	R.	rington - }	Holsworthy
West Anstey	V.	South Molton	South Molton	Bradinch	C.	Hayridge	Plymtree
Arlington	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell	Bradstone	R.	Lifton -	Tavistock
Ashburton	V.	Teignbridge	Moreton	Bradworthy	V.	Black Tor-	
Ashbury	R.	Black Tor-	Okehampton	Brampford	R.	rington - }	Holsworthy
Ashcombe	R.	Exminster	Kenne	Speke	V.	Wonford	Cadbury
Ashford	R.	Braunton	Shirwell	Branscomb	V.	Colyton	Aylesbeare
Ashprington	R.	Coleridge	Totton	Bratton Clo-	R.	Lifton -	Okehampton
Ash Reigney	R.	North Tawton	Dunsford	velly -	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Ashton	R.	Exminster	Dunsford	Bratton Flem-	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Ashwater	R.	Black Tor-	Holsworthy	ing -	V.	Braunton	Shirwell
Atherington	R.	North Tawton	Barnstaple	Braunton	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Aveton Giffard	R.	Ermington	Woodleigh	High Bray	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Awliscombe	V.	Hemiock	Dunkeswell	Brendon	R.	Stanborough	Totton
Axminster	V.	Axminster	Honiton	South Brent	V.	Tavistock	Tavistock
Axmouthe	V.	Axminster	Honiton	Brent Tor	C.	Lifton -	Tavistock
Aylesbeare	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Bridestowe	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
Bampton †	V.	Bampton	Tiverton	Bridford	R.	Black Tor-	
Barnstaple	V.	Braunton	Barnstaple	Bridgrule	V.	rington - }	Holsworthy
Beaford	R.	Shebbear	Torrington	Brixham	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Beaworthy	R.	Black Tor-	Okehampton	Brixton	R.	Plympton	Plympton
Beer Ferrers	R.	Roborough	Tamerton	Broadwood	R.	Black Tor-	
Belston	R.	Black Tor-	Okehampton	Kelly	R.	rington - }	Okehampton
Berry Nerber	R.	Braunton	Shirwell	Broadwood-	V.	Lifton -	Tavistock
Berry Pome-	V.	Haytor	Ipplepen	Wiger	C.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
* Bickington,		Teignbridge	Moreton	Brushford	V.	Hemiock	Plymtree
appendant to				Buckerell	V.	Stanborough	Totton
Ashburton				Buckfastleigh	V.		
Abbots Bick-	C.	Black Tor-	Holsworthy	* Buckland in		Haytor -	Moreton
ington		rington - }		the Moor,			
High Bicking-	R.	North Tawton	Barnstaple	appendant			
ton				to Ashbur-			
Bickleigh	R.	Hayridge	Tiverton	ton -			
Bickleigh	V.	Roborough	Tamerton	Buckland	V.	Shebbear	Hertland
Bickton	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Brewer	R.	Braunton	Shirwell
Bideford	R.	Shebbear	Hertland	East Buckland	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Bigbury	R.	Ermington	Woodleigh	Egg Buckland	V.	Shebbear	Torrington
				Buckland Fil-	R.		
				leigh -			

† In this parish is the chapel of Petton.

‡ The church of this parish is dilapidated.

DEVONSHIRE.

xxv

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Buckland Monachorum -	} V.	Roborough	- Tamerton	Chulmleigh -	R.	Witheridge -	Chulmleigh
* Buckland Toussaints, appendant to Loddiswell -				} V.	Coleridge	- Woodleigh	Churchstow -
West Buckland -	} R.	Braunton	- Shirwell				* Churston
East Budleigh				} V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Ferrers, appendant to Brixham -
* St. Budock, appendant to St. Andrew, Plymouth.	} R.	Roborough	- Plympton				Clannaborough -
* Bulkworthy, appendant to Buckland Brewer -				} V.	Shebbear	- Hertland	Clawton -
Bundleigh -	} R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh				Clayhanger -
Burlescombe†				} V.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Clay-hydon -
Burrington -	} R.	Cliston	- Plymtree				Broad Clist †
Butterleigh -				} V.	Hayridge	- Cadbury	Clist St. George -
Cadbury -	} R.	Hayridge	- Cadbury				Clist Hydon -
Cadleigh -				} R.	Tiverton	- Tiverton	Honiton Clist
Calverleigh -	} V.	Haytor	- Ipplepen				Clist St. Laurence -
Abbots Carswell -				} R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Clist St. Mary -
* King's Carswell, appendant to St. Mary Church -	} V.	Bampton	- Tiverton				Clovelly -
Chagford -				} R.	Cliston	- Plymtree	Cockington -
Challocombe -	} R.	Hayridge	- Cadbury				* Coffinswell, appendant to St. Mary Church -
Charles -				} R.	Hayridge	- Cadbury	Colebrooke -
Charleton -	} R.	Colyton	- Honiton				Coleridge -
Chawleigh -				} R.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Collumpton -
Cheldon -	} R.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				Colyton -
Cheriton Bishop -				} R.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Colyton Raleigh -
Cheriton Fitzpaine -	} R.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				Comb in Teignhead -
Chittlehampton -				} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Comb Martin -
* Chivelstone, appendant to Stokenham -	} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				Comb Pyne -
Christow -				} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Comb Raleigh -
Chudleigh -	} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				* Cookbury, appendant to Milton Damarell -
				} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Cornwood -
	} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				Cornworthy -
				} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Coryton -
	} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				Coteleigh -
				} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Countesbury -
	} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				Creacomb -
				} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Crediton -
	} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare				Culmstock -
				} V.	Colyton Raleigh	- Aylesbeare	Dartington -

† In this parish is the chapel of Ayshford.

‡ In this parish is the chapel of Columbjohn.

§ The hundred is usually spelt Hartland; the deanery Hertland.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Dartmouth				Exeter, cont.			
* St. Saviour, appendant to Townstall		Coleridge	Totton	St. Stephen	R. }	Wonford	Exeter
				Trinity	R. }		
* St. Petrock, to Stoke-Fleming						Exminster	V. }
* St. David's, appendant to Heavitree		Wonford	Exeter	Farringdon	R. }	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
						Farway	R. }
Dawlish	V. }			Feniton	R. }	Hayridge	Plymtree
Dean Prior	V. }			Filleigh	R. }	Braunton	Barnstaple
Denbury	R. }			Fremington	V. }	Fremington	Barnstaple
Diptford	R. }			Frithelstock	C. }	Shebbear	Hertland
Dittisham	R. }			Georgeham	R. }	Braunton	Shirwell
Dodbrooke	R. }			* Germanswick, appendant to Broadwood Wiger			
Doddescomb-leigh	R. }			Gidley	R. }	Wonford	Dunsford
Dolton	R. }			St. Giles, see Stow			
Dowland	C. }			St. Giles in the Heath	C. }	Black Torrington	Trigg Major, in the arch-deaconry of Cornwall
East Downe	R. }			Gittisham	R. }	East Budleigh	Honiton
West Downe	V. }			Goodleigh	R. }	Braunton	Shirwell
Downe St. Mary	R. }	North Tawton	Cadbury	Haccombe	R. }	Wonford	Kenne
Dunchidock	R. }	Exminster	Kenne	Halberton	V. }	Halberton	Tiverton
Dunkeswell	V. }	Hemiock	Dunkeswell	Halwell	R. }	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Dunsford	V. }	Wonford	Dunsford	* Halwell, appendant to Harberton		Coleridge	Totton
Dunterton	R. }	Lifton	Tavistock	Harberton	V. }		
Eggesford	R. }	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Harford	R. }	Ermington	Plympton
Ermington	R. & V. }	Ermington	Plympton	Harpford	R. }	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Exbourne	R. }	Black Torrington	Oakhampton	Hartland	C. }	Hartland	Hertland
Exeter				Harwood	R. }	Fremington	Barnstaple
Allhallows	R. }			Hatherleigh	V. }	Black Torrington	Okehampton
Allhallows on the Wall	C. }			Heanton Punchardon	R. }	Braunton	Shirwell
St. Edmund on the Bridge	R. }			Heavitree	V. }	Wonford	Exeter
St. George	R. }			Broad Hem-bury	V. }	Hayridge	Plymtree
St. John	R. }			Hemiock †	R. }	Hemiock	Dunkeswell
St. Kerrian	R. }			Broad Hempston	V. }	Haytor	Ipplepen
St. Laurence	R. }	Wonford	Exeter	Little Hempston	R. }	Haytor	Ipplepen
St. Martin	R. }			Hennock	V. }	Teignbridge	Moreton
St. Mary Arches	R. }			Highampton	R. }	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
St. Mary Major	R. }			* Highweek †, appendant to King's Teignton		Teignbridge	Moreton
St. Mary Steps	R. }			Hittisleigh	R. }	Wonford	Dunsford
St. Olave	R. }						
St. Pancras	R. }						
St. Paul	R. }						
St. Petrock	R. }						

† In this parish is the chapel of Culm Davy.

† Newton Bushell, is a chapel to Highweek.

DEVONSHIRE.

xxvii

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Hockworthy -	V.	Bampton	Tiverton	Landkey -	C.	South Molton	Barnstaple
Holbeton -	V.	Ermington	Plympton	Langtree -	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
Holcombe	} V.	Wonford	Dunsford	Lapford -	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Burnell -				Wonford	Exeter		
Holcombe Rogus -	} R.	Bampton	Tiverton	St. Leonard -	R.	Black Tor-	} Okehampton
				rington -			
Hollacombe -	R.	Black Tor-	Holsworthy	North Lew -	R.	Lifton -	Tavistock
Holne -	V.	rington -	Totton	Lew Trench-	} R.	Lifton -	Tavistock
Holsworthy -	R.	Stanborough	Holsworthy	ard -		Lifton -	Tavistock
Honeychurch	R.	Black Tor-	Okehampton	Lidford -	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Honiton †	R.	rington -	Honiton	Limpstone -	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Huish -	R.	Black Tor-	Honiton	Linton -	C.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
North Huish -	R.	rington -	Torrington	Littleham -	V.	Shebbear	Hertland
* South Huish,	R.	Axminster	Plympton	Littleham -	R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
appendant to West Al-	} R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh	Loddiswell -	V.	Tiverton	Tiverton
lington				Loxbear -	R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Hunshaw -	R.	Fremington	Barnstaple	Loxhore -	R.	Black Tor-	} Holsworthy
Huntsham -	R.	rington -	Tiverton	Luffincott -	R.	rington -	
Huxham -	R.	Tiverton	Tiverton	Luppit -	V.	Axminster	Dunkeswell
Ide -	R.	Wonford	Aylesbeare	Lustleigh -	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Ideford -	C.	Exminster	Kenne	Maker -	} V.	East, in Corn-	East in the
Iddesleigh -	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton	Mamhead -		R.	wall, and
Ifracombe -	R.	Shebbear	Torrington	Manaton -	R.	Roborough,	conry of
Ilsington -	V.	Braunton	Shirwell	*Marlborough	} R.	in Devon -	Cornwall
Instow -	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton	appendant to West Al-		Exminster	Kenne
Inwardsleigh -	R.	Fremington	Barnstaple	lington	R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
Ipplepen -	R.	Black Tor-	Okehampton	pendant to West Al-	} R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
Jacobstow -	V.	rington -	Ipplepen	lington		Haytor	Ipplepen
Kelly -	R.	Haytor	Okehampton	* Marldon, ap-	} R.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Kenne -	R.	Black Tor-	Okehampton	pendant to		Braunton	Shirwell
Kennerly -	R.	rington -	Tavistock	Paignton -	C.	Witheridge	South Molton
Kentisbeer -	R.	Lifton -	Kenne	Martinhoe -	R.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Kentisbury -	R.	Exminster	Kenne	Marwood -	R.	Lifton -	Tavistock
Kenton -	R.	Crediton	Cadbury	Mary Ansleigh -	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
* Kilmington,	} V.	Hayridge	Plymtree	St. Mary	} V.	Shebbear	Torrington
appendant to Axmin-				Church -		Shebbear	
ster -	} V.	Braunton	Shirwell	Mary Stowe -	R.	Axminster	Honiton
* Kingsbridge,				Meavy -	R.	Haytor	
appendant to Church-	} V.	Exminster	Kenne	Meeth -	R.	Shebbear	Torrington
stow -				* Membury,	R.	Lifton -	Tavistock
* Kingston,	} R.	Axminster	Honiton	appendant to Axmin-	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
appendant to Erming-				ster -	R.	Tavistock	Tavistock
ton -	} R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh	Merton -	V.	Tavistock	Tavistock
Knowstone -				Meshaw -	R.	Black Tor-	Holsworthy
Lamerton -	V.	Ermington	Plympton	Milton Abbot -	} R.	Black Tor-	} Holsworthy
Landcross -	R.	rington -	South Molton, appen-	Milton Dama-		rington -	
		South Molton	South Molton	rell -			
		Lifton -	Tavistock	* South Mil-			
		Shebbear	Hertland	ton, appen-			
				tant to West			
				Allington -			

† In the town of Honiton is the chapel of Allhallows.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Modbury -	V.	Ermington -	Plympton	Paignton -	V.	Haytor -	Ipplepen
Molland -	V.	South Molton	South Molton	*Pancras	}	Black Tor- rington - }	Holsworthy
North Molton	V.	South Molton	South Molton	Week, ap- pendant to			
South Molton	C.	South Molton	South Molton	Bradworthy	}	Shebbear -	Hertland
Monkleigh -	V.	Shebbear -	Hertland	Parkham -			
*Monkton, ap- pendant to	}	Colyton -	Honiton	Parracombe -	R.	Hayridge -	Plymtree
Colyton -				}	Crediton -	Cadbury	Peahembury -
Morchard	}	Witheridge -	South Molton				Petersmerland
Bishop				R.	Stanborough -	Woodleigh	North Pether- win -
Cruwys Mor- chard -	R.	Bampton -	Tiverton	Petrockstow -	R.	Shebbear -	Torrington
Morebath -	V.	Stanborough -	Woodleigh	Pilton -	C.	Braunton -	Barnstaple
Moreleigh -	R.	Teignbridge -	Moreton	Pinhoe -	V.	Wonford -	Aylesbeare
Moreton	}	Braunton -	Shirwell	Plymouth	}	Roborough -	Plympton
Hampstead				R.			
Morthoe	V.	Hayridge -	Cadbury	Charles	V.	Plympton -	Plympton
Musbury -	R.	Crediton -	Cadbury	Plympton St.	C.		
Netherex -	C.	Ermington -	Plympton	Mary -	C.	Plympton -	Plympton
Newton St.	}	Shebbear -	Torrington	Plympton	C.		
Cyres				V.	Fremington -	Barnstaple	Maurice -
Newton Fer- rers -	R.	Wonford -	Kenne	Plymstock -	C.	Plympton -	Plympton
Newton St.	}	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Plymtree -	R.	Hayridge -	Plymtree
Petrock				R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Poltimore -
Newton Tra- cey -	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	South Pool	R.	Coleridge -	Woodleigh
St. Nicholas	V.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Portlemouth -	R.	Coleridge -	Woodleigh
Broad Nimet	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Poughill	R.	West Bud- leigh - }	Cadbury
Nimet Row- land -	}	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Powderham -	R.	Exminster -	Kenne
Nimet Tracey				R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh	Puddington -
or Bow	}	Shebbear -	Hertland	*East Putford, appendant to Buckland	}	Shebbear -	Hertland
Northam				V.			
Northleigh	R.	Wetheridge -	South Molton	West Putford	R.	Black Tor- rington - }	Holsworthy
Bishop's	}	South Molton	South Molton	Pyworthy -	R.	Black Tor- rington - }	Holsworthy
Nympton				V.	Wetheridge -	South Molton	Rackenford -
George	}	Wetheridge -	South Molton	Rattery -	V.	Stanborough -	Totton
Nympton				R.	Wetheridge -	South Molton	*Revelstoke, appendant to Yealmp- ton -
King's Nym- pton -	R.	Wetheridge -	South Molton	Rew -	R.	Wonford -	Plymtree
Oakford -	R.	Lifton -	Okehampton	Ringmore -	R.	Ermington -	Woodleigh
Oakhampton	V.	Colyton -	Honiton	Roborough -	R.	Fremington -	Torrington
Offwell -	R.	Wonford -	Kenne	Rockbear -	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
East Ogwell	R.	Wonford -	Kenne	Romansleigh	R.	Wetheridge -	South Molton
West Ogwell	R.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Roseash -	R.	Wetheridge -	South Molton
Otterton -	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Rousedown †	R.	Axminster -	Honiton
Ottery St.	}	Ottery St.	Aylesbeare				
Mary				V.	Axminster -	Dunkeswell	
Up-Ottery	}	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare				
* Ven-Ottery, appendant to Harp- ford				V.			

† The chapel of Weston Peverell is in this parish.

‡ The church of this parish is dilapidated.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Salcombe	} V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Stoke Damarrell	} R.	Roborough	Tamerton
Regis				Stoke Fleming			
Sampford Courtenay†	} R.	Black Torrington	Okehampton	Stoke Gabriel	} V.	Coleridge	Ipplepen †
Sampford Pe-verell				Stoke in Teignhead			
Sampford Spiney	} C.	Roborough	Tamerton	Stoke Rivers	} R.	Wonford	Kenne
Sandford				Stokenham			
Satterleigh	} R.	Crediton	Cadbury	* East Stonehouse, appendant to Plymouth	} V.	Sherwill	Shirwell
Seaton and Beer				Stokenham			
Shaugh	} C.	Colyton	Honiton	Stoodley	} R.	Roborough	Tamerton
Shebbear				Stow St. Giles			
Sheldon	} V.	Plympton	Plympton	Stowford	} R.	Witheridge	South Molton
* Sherford, appendant to Stokenham				Stowford			
Sherwill	} R.	Sherwill	Shirwell	Sutcombe	} R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
Shillingford				Swymbridge			
* Shipstor, appendant to Bickleigh	} R.	Exminster	Kenne	South Sydenham	} R.	South Molton	Barnstaple
* Shipwash, appendant to Shebbear				South Sydenham			
Shobrooke	} R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury	Tallaton	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock
* Shute, appendant to Colyton				Tallaton			
Sidbury	} V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Tamerton	} V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Sidmouth				Tamerton			
* St. Sidwell, appendant to Heavitree	} V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare	Taverton Foliot	} V.	Tavistock	Tavistock
Silverton				Taverton			
Slapton	} C.	Wonford	Exeter	Mary Tavy	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock
* Sourton, appendant to Bridestowe				Mary Tavy			
Southleigh	} R.	Colyton	Honiton	Peter Tavy	} R.	Roborough	Tamerton
Sowton				Peter Tavy			
Spreyton	} V.	Wonford	Dunsford	Tawstock	} R.	Fremington	Barnstaple
Church Staunton				Tawstock			
Staverton	} V.	Haytor	Ipplepen	Bishop's Tawton	} V.	South Molton	Barnstaple
Stockleigh English				Bishop's Tawton			
Stockleigh Pomeroy	} R.	West Budleigh	Cadbury	North Tawton	} R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Stoke Canon				North Tawton			
	} C.	Lifton	Tavistock	South Tawton	} V.	Wonford	Dunsford
				South Tawton			
	} C.	Lifton	Tavistock	Tedburne St. Mary	} R.	Wonford	Dunsford
				Tedburne St. Mary			
	} C.	Lifton	Tavistock	Teigngrace	} R.	Teignbridge	Moreton
				Teigngrace			
	} V.	Lifton	Tavistock	East Teignmouth	} C.	Exminster	Kenne
				East Teignmouth			
	} V.	Lifton	Tavistock	West Teignmouth	} C.	Exminster	Kenne
				West Teignmouth			
	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock	Bishop's Teignton	} V.	Exminster	Kenne
				Bishop's Teignton			
	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock	Drew's Teignton	} R.	Wonford	Moreton
				Drew's Teignton			
	} V.	Lifton	Tavistock	King's Teignton	} V.	Teignbridge	Moreton
				King's Teignton			
	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock	Templeton	} R.	Witheridge	Tiverton
				Templeton			
	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock	Tetcott	} R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
				Tetcott			
	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock	Thelbridge	} R.	Witheridge	South Molton
				Thelbridge			
	} V.	Lifton	Tavistock	St. Thomas	} V.	Wonford	Kenne
				St. Thomas			
	} R.	Lifton	Tavistock	Thornbury	} R.	Black Torrington	Holsworthy
				Thornbury			
	} V.	Lifton	Tavistock	Thorncombe	} V.	Axminster	Honiton
				Thorncombe			
	} V.	Lifton	Tavistock	Thorverton	} V.	Hayridge	Cadbury
				Thorverton			

† In this parish is the chapel of Sticklepath.

‡ In the visitations inserted as in the deanery of Totton.

Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.	Names of Parishes.	Rectory or Vicarage.	Hundred.	Deanery.
Throwley	R.	Wonford	Dunsford	Welcombe	C.	Hartland	Hertland
* Thrushelton, appendant to Maristow	}	Lifton	Tavistock	Wembury	C.	Plympton	Plympton
Thurlestone		R.	Stanborough	Wemworthy	R.	North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Tiverton	R.†	Tiverton	Woodleigh	Werrington	C. }	Black Torrington	Trigg Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall
Topsham	C.	Wonford	Tiverton	Westleigh	V.	Fremington	
Tor Bryan	R.	Haytor	Aylesbeare	Whimple	R.	Cliston	Aylesbeare
Tor Mohun	C.	Haytor	Ipplepen	Whitechurch	V.	Roborough	Tamerton
Black Torrington	R. }	Black Torrington	Ipplepen	Whitstone	R.	Wonford	Dunsford
Great Torrington	V. }	Fremington	Holsworthy	Widdecumb in the Moor	V. }	Haytor	Moreton
Little Torrington	R. }	Shebbear	Torrington	Widworthy	R.	Colyton	Honiton
Totnes	V.	Coleridge	Totton	Willand	R.	Halberton	Tiverton
Townstall	V.	Coleridge	Totton	Winkleigh	V.	Winkleigh	Torrington
Trentishoe	R.	Braunton	Shirwell	* Withecombe	}	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Trusham	R.	Exminster	Kenne	Raleigh, appendant to East Budleigh			Witheridge
* Twitchen, appendant to North Molton	}	South Molton	South Molton	Woodbury	V.	East Budleigh	Aylesbeare
Uffculme		V.	Bampton	Tiverton	* Woodland, appendant to Ipplepen	C.	Haytor
Ugborough	V.	Ermington	Plympton	Woodleigh	R.	Stanborough	Woodleigh
Uplime	R.	Axminster	Honiton	Woolborough	C.	Haytor	Ipplepen
Uplowman	R.	Tiverton	Tiverton	Woolfardisworthy	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Upton Helions	R. }	West Budleigh	Cadbury	Woolfardisworthy	C.	Hartland	Hertland
Upton Pyne	R.	Wonford	Cadbury	Woolfardisworthy	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Virginstow	R.	Lifton	Tavistock	East Worlington	C.	Hartland	Hertland
Walkhampton	V.	Roborough	Tamerton	West Worlington	R.	Witheridge	South Molton
Warkley	R.	South Molton	South Molton	Yarcombe	V.	Witheridge	South Molton
Washfield	R. }	West Budleigh	Tiverton	Yealmpton	V.	Hartland	Barnstaple
Washford	R. }	Witheridge	South Molton	Zeal Monachorum	R. }	Plympton	Plympton
Pyne	R.	Shebbear	Hertland			North Tawton	Chulmleigh
Weare Giffard	R.	Haytor	Ipplepen				
* King's Weare, appendant to Brixham	}						

† In four portions. There is a chapel of St. George in the town, and Cove chapel, in Pitt Quarter.

The

The chapels of ease in this county are,

In the parish of	
Brixham town.....	Brixham.
Budleigh Salterton	Budleigh
Cove.....	Tiverton
Culm Davy.....	Hemiock
Culmjohn.....	Broad Clist
St. George.....	Tiverton
Honiton town.....	Honiton
Newton Abbot.....	Wolborough
Newton Bushell.....	High Week
Newton Poppleford.....	Aylesbeare
Okehampton town.....	Okehampton
Oldridge.....	St. Thomas
Petton.....	Bampton
Sticklepath.....	Sampford Courtenay.

There is an intention of building chapels at Exmouth and Torquay. The dilapidated chapels, and those destroyed, which have been very numerous, are spoken of in the parishes in which they were respectively situated.

Monasteries, Colleges, and ancient Hospitals.

THE Benedictine monks had a priory at Exeter; a mitred abbey at Tavistock; a cell at Pilton, near Barnstaple; an alien cell at Cowick, near Exeter; and another at Modbury. The nuns of this order had a priory at Polesloe, near Exeter. The Austin canons had monasteries at Frithelstock, Hartland, and Plympton; a cell at Marsh, near Exeter; an alien priory at Otterton; and, according to Leland, cells at Axmouth and Sidmouth. The nuns of this order had priories at Canonleigh and Cornworthy. The Cistercians had abbeys at Buckland Monachorum, Buckfastleigh, Dunkeswell, Ford in Thorncombe, (removed from Brightley, in Oakhampton,) and at Newenham in Axminster. The Cluniac monks had priories at Barnstaple, and at Carswell in Plymtree, and an alien priory dedicated to St. James, near Exeter. The Premonstratensians had an abbey at Tor. The Austin friars had priories at Barnstaple and Tavistock; the Dominicans had a priory at Exeter; the Franciscans, or Grey friars, had convents at Exeter and Plymouth; the White friars one at Plymouth; and the Trinitarians one at Totnes: Tanner mentions a priory of the latter

latter order at Blakedon. In the year 1331 Sir Richard Stapeldon had the King's licence for founding a Carthusian monastery on any of his estates in the bishopric of Exeter^a; but it does not appear that such foundation was effected.

There are said to have been some monasteries at Exeter, destroyed at an early period, and priories at Churchill in East Downe, Townstall, Dartmouth, and Indio in Bovey Tracey; but the existence of some of these is doubtful, and no particulars are known of any of them. The Knights Templars had a preceptory or hospital at Clayhanger.

The churches of Axminster, Beer Ferrers, Chulmleigh, Clovelly, Crediton, Haccombe, South Molton, Ottery St. Mary, Plympton, Slapton, and Stoke in Teignhead, were formerly collegiate. There was a collegiate chapel within the castle at Exeter. The only collegiate bodies remaining are the dean and chapter, and the vicars choral of the church of St. Peter Exeter, unless we reckon under this head Tiverton, which, having four portionists, has sometimes been deemed a collegiate church.

Some of the ancient hospitals, founded before the Reformation, still remain, as St. John's, St. Mary Magdalen's, and God's House, founded by William Wynard, at Exeter; the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Honiton, endowed by Abbot Chard; that of St. Margaret at Pilton, near Barnstaple, and Greneway's and Waldron's almshouses at Tiverton.

There were ancient hospitals, now demolished or disused, at Barnstaple, Clist Gabriel, Crediton; St. Alexis' cell, and Lord Bonville's almshouse at Exeter, and ancient hospitals at Plympton, Tavistock, Teignmouth, and Totnes.

Borough and Market Towns.

BESIDES the two county members, Devonshire sends 24 members to parliament; two for Exeter, and two for each of the following boroughs: Ashburton, Barnstaple, Beer Alston, Dartmouth, Honiton, Oakhampton, Plymouth, Plympton, Tavistock, Tiverton, and Totnes. The following boroughs formerly sent members to parliament: Bradninch, Crediton,

^a Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. III.

Fremington,

Fremington, Lidford, Modbury, South Molton, and Great Torrington. The ports of Exmouth and Teignmouth sent representatives to the great councils for maritime affairs. It has often been said that what are called the disused boroughs, which formerly sent members to parliament, ceased to send them in consequence of having been excused, under the plea of poverty, from what was considered as a burden, since the boroughs paid the expenses of their members during their attendance in parliament. I have never found any record in confirmation of this tradition, except in the instance of Great Torrington: a copy of the record is given in the note.* It seems that the burgesses of Torrington, to get rid of the burden of which they complained, did not scruple in their statement to deviate a little from the truth, since they represent it as a new burden imposed on them by the sheriff, they never having been summoned to send burgesses to parliament till the 21 of Edw. III. It is even stated that they had searched the rolls to prove this fact. Yet the burgesses for Torrington are regularly entered from the 23d of Edw. I. to the 15th of Edw. III. It appears therefore that they did not carry their researches back beyond the 16th. It is clear that the sentiments which the burgesses of Torrington express were by no means universal at that period, for

* *Rex ballivis et probis hominibus et toti communitati villæ de Toriton in comitatu Devonix salutem. Ex parte vestra nobis est mandatum quod cum villa prædicta ad mittendum aliquos homines pro eadem villa ad parlamenta nostra onerari non debeat, nec aliquos homines pro dicta villa ad parlamenta nostra, vel progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ non miserit, nec mittere consueverit, ante annum regni nostri vicesimum primum, quo tempore vicecomes noster comitatus prædicti, qui tunc fuit, dictam villam de Toriton burgum, et duos homines pro eodem burgo, ad veniendum ad Parlamentum nostrum dicto anno vicesimo tentum summonitos fuisse malitiose in cancellariam nostram retornavit. Et sic eadem villa de Toriton ab eodem anno vicesimo primo ad inveniendum duos homines pro eadem villa in singulis annis Parliamentis nostris tentis, prætextu retornati prædicti onerata extitit. Et vos ea occasione laboribus et expensis multipliciter gravati fuistis, ad vestrum dampnum non modicum et depressionem manifestam; super quo nobis supplicastis vobis remedium adhiberi opportunum. Et quia scrutatis rotulis et memorandis cancellariæ nostræ, non est compertum nomina aliquorum hominum pro dicta villa seu Burgo Toriton, ad veniendum ad Parlamentum nostrum ante dictum vicesimum primum retornata fuisse. Nos nolentes dictam villam de Toriton occasione prædicta indebite onerari, vos et villam prædictam ad inveniendum seu mittendum aliquos homines ad Parlamentum nostrum, de cætero communis summonitionis parliamentorum eorundem, habemus et tenemus excusatos: et vos inde exoneramus per præsentem in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium, &c. Teste Rege apud West. 18 die Maii.*

about the same time we find their neighbours at Barnstaple claiming the right of sending burgesses to parliament, as an important privilege.

The editor of the *Magna Britannia* (1720) enumerates 40 market-towns in this county; Bradninch is reckoned among them; Moreton Hampstead and others are omitted. Among Mr. Chapple's Collections is an imperfect list of market-towns, dated Oct. 1775, amounting to 40, including Bow, Bradninch, Dodbrook, Hartland, Lifton^a, Sheepwash, Thorncombe, and, with a query, Beer Alston: at all these there are now no markets. He refers to a list, which he calls Thorn's list, which had omitted the markets of Beer Alston, Bradninch, &c. Mr. Chapple says, that Teignmouth had then lately assumed a market, although he does not insert it in his list; he observes, that the market-towns of Devon had generally been reckoned at forty.

Markets.

Appledore	- -	{ Wednesday and Saturday.	Ilfracombe	- -	Saturday.
Ashburton	- -	day.	Kingsbridge	- -	Saturday.
Axminster	- -	Saturday.	Modbury	- -	Thursday.
Bampton	- -	{ Wednesday and Saturday.	South Molton	- -	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Barnstaple	- -	day.	Moreton Hampstead	- -	{ Saturday.
Bideford	- -	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.	Newton Abbot	- -	Wednesday.
South Brent	- -	Tuesday and Saturday.	Oakhampton	- -	Saturday.
Brixham	- -	Friday.	Ottery St. Mary	- -	Tuesday.
Chagford	- -	Saturday.	Plymouth	- -	{ Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Chudleigh	- -	Saturday.	Plymouth Dock	- -	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
Chulmleigh	- -	Friday.	Plympton	- -	Friday.
Collumpton	- -	Saturday.	Sidmouth	- -	Tuesday and Saturday.
Colyton	- -	Thursday and Saturday.	Stonehouse	- -	Wednesday.
Crediton	- -	Saturday.	Tavistock	- -	Friday.
Culmstock	- -	Friday.	East Teignmouth	- -	Saturday.
Dartmouth	- -	Friday.	Tiverton	- -	Tuesday and Saturday.
Exeter	- -	{ Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday.	Topsham	- -	Saturday.
Hatherleigh	- -	Tuesday and Saturday.	Torrington	- -	Saturday.
Holworthy	- -	Wednesday.	Totnes	- -	Saturday.
Honiton	- -	Saturday.	Uffculme	- -	Wednesday.

The principal corn-markets are Exeter, Tavistock, Totnes, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Kingsbridge.

A market is about to be established at Torquay.

^a Lifton never had a regular market; but some years ago butchers' meat was exposed to sale weekly.

Disused

Disused Markets.

West Allington.	Denbury.	Newton Popleford in
Awliscombe.	Dodbrooke.	Aylesbeare.
Beer Alston, in Beer	Ermington.	Paignton.
Ferrers.	Harton.	Pilton.
High Bickington.	Broad Hembury.	Rackenford.
Bovey Tracey.	Holcombe in Winkleigh.	Sidbury.
Bow or Nymet Tracey.	Ippepen.	Silverton.
Bradninch.	Keneford in Kenne.	Tamerton Foliot.
Buckfastleigh.	Kenton.	North Tawton.
Buckland Monachorum.	Langford in Collumpton.	Thorncombe.
East Budleigh.	Lidford.	Witheridge.
Canonleigh in Burles-	Moreleigh.	Woodbury.
combe.	Newport in Bishop's Taw-	South Zeal in South Taw-
Bishop's Clist.	ton.	ton.
Cockington.	Newton Bushell in High-	
Comb Martin.	week.	

Fairs and Great Markets.

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
Alphington	- { First Wednesday after June 20; Wednesday in the week after Michaelmas day.	
Ashburton	- { First Thursday in March; first Thursday in June; first Thursday in August; and first Thursday in November.	} The November fair has a great show of sheep.
Ashwater	- { First Tuesday in May; and first Monday after August 1.	
Axminster	- { First Tuesday after April 25.; first Tuesday after June 14.; and first Wednesday after October 10.	
Bampton	- { Tuesday in Whitsun-week; and last Thursday in October. Great markets—Wednesday before Lady Day; and the last Wednesday in April.	} The October fair is one of the largest fairs in the west of England for sheep.
Barnstaple	- { September 19. Great markets—Friday before April 21.; and second Friday in December.	
High Bickington	- May 14.	
Bideford	- February 14.; July 19.; November 14.	
Bovey Tracey	- { Easter Monday; Ascension-Day; first Thursday in July; and the first Thursday in November.	
Bow	- { Ascension Day; and November 22. Great market—third Thursday in March.	
Bradworthy	- September 9.	
Brent	- { The last Tuesday in April; and the last Tuesday in September.	
Bridestowe	- { The second Wednesday in June, unless on a Saturday or Tuesday; in which cases it is held on the Monday following.	

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
Bridgetown, in Berry Pomeroy	July 25.	Now only a holiday fair.
Buckfastleigh	The third Thursday in June; and the second Thursday in September.	
Buckland Brewer	Whit-Tuesday, and November 2.	
Buckland Monachorum	Trinity Tuesday.	
Chawleigh	May 6.; December 11.	
Chudleigh	Easter Tuesday.	Horses, bullocks, and sheep.
	Third Thursday in June; October 2., unless on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, in which cases it is held on the Tuesday following.	Sheep and bullocks.
Chulmleigh	Third Friday in March; Wednesday in Easter-week; and the last Wednesday in July.	
Churchenford, in Church Staunton	January 25.; and March 6.	
Broad Clist	First Monday in April, and the first Monday in September.	
Collumpton	The first Wednesday in May, and the first Wednesday in November.	Cattle, cloth, &c.
Colyford, in Colyton	The first Wednesday after March 11.	
Colyton	May 1.; October 14.	
Comb Martin	Whit-Monday.	
Cornwood	The first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in September.	
Crediton	May 11.; August 21.; (but if on Friday or Saturday, the Monday following,) and September 21. Great markets—Saturday preceding the last Wednesday in April.	
Culmstock	May 21.; and the Wednesday before September 29.	
Dawlish	Easter-Monday	A holiday fair.
Dodbrooke	Wednesday before Palm-Sunday.	
Ermington	February 2.; June 24.	On the decline.
Exeter	The second Wednesday in March, June, August, and December. Great market—the second Tuesday in every month.	
Hartland	Wednesday in Easter-week, and September 25. Great market—the second Saturday in March.	
Hatherleigh	May 21.; June 22.; September 7.; November 9.	
Broad Hembury	November 30.	
Holsworthy	April 27.; July 9.; and October 2. If the latter day happen on Friday, Saturday, or Monday, it begins on the Tuesday following.	The last is a great fair for cattle and all sorts of commodities.
Honiton	Great market on the second Wednesday in February.	
	Wednesday after July 19.	
Ilfracombe	April 14th; and the first Saturday after August 23.	
Lifton	February 2.; Ascension Day; and October 28.	

Modbury

DEVONSHIRE.

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
Modbury	May 4., if it happen on Tuesday or Wednesday; otherwise, on the Tuesday following. Great market—the second Tuesday in every month.	A great fair for cattle, cloth, &c. &c.
North Molton	Tuesday after May 11.; November 12.	
South Molton	Wednesday before June 22.; Wednesday after August 26. Great markets—Saturday after February 13., and March 25.; before April 23.; August 1.; October 10.; and December 12.	Horses and cattle.
Moreton Hampstead	The third Thursday in July, and the last Thursday in November. Great market—Saturday before Whitsun-week.	
Newton Abbot	Midsummer-Day, if on a Wednesday; if not, the Wednesday following; September 11., under the same rule; November 6.	
Newton St. Cyres Bishops Nympton	Monday before Midsummer Day. April 14.; October 20.	
Oakhampton	The second Tuesday after March 11.; May 14.; the first Wednesday after July 6.; August 5.; the first Tuesday after September 11.; the first Wednesday after October 11. Saturday after Christmas.	A great holiday fair.
Ottery St. Mary	Great market—Saturday before Christmas. Tuesday before Palm-Sunday; Tuesday before Trinity-Sunday; August 15.	
Paignton	Tuesday in Whitsun-week.	A holiday fair.
Plymouth	The first Monday in April, and the first Monday in November. Great market—the second Thursday in every month.	
Plympton	February 25.; eve of the Annunciation, O. S.; August 12.; and October 28.; unless it fall after Thursday, in which case it is held on the Tuesday following.	
Rackenford	Wednesday before September 19.	
Sampford Peverell	The last Wednesday in April. September 9.	A great horse fair. A holiday fair.
Seaton	Whit-Tuesday.	A holiday fair.
Silverton	The first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in July.	
Stokenham	Easter-Tuesday.	A holiday fair.
Stonehouse	The first Wednesday in May; the second Wednesday in September, and the day following.	
Tamerton Foliot	The third Wednesday in July.	
Tavistock	January 16.; May 6.; September 19.; October 10.; and December 11. Great markets—the last Friday in June, and the first Friday in November. It has recently been determined, that in lieu of these fairs and great markets, there shall, after the first of January 1822, be fairs on the second Wednesday in January, May, July, September, October, November, and December.	

North

Towns, &c.	On what day held.	Remarks.
North Tawton	- { The third Tuesday in April; October 3.; and December 18.	
East Teignmouth	- { The third Tuesday in January; the last Tuesday in February; and the last Tuesday in September.	
Thorncombe	- - Easter-Tuesday.	
Thorverton	- - The last Monday in February.	- Fat sheep.
	Monday after July 18.	- { The most celebrated fair for lambs in the west of England.
Tiverton	- - The second Tuesday after Trinity.	- Cattle, horses, &c.
	{ Michaelmas-Day. Great markets — the second Tuesday in March; Tuesday before April 25.; August 26.; Decem- ber 14., when on a Tuesday, otherwise the Tuesday after.	
Topsham	- - The first Wednesday after July 10.	
Torrington	- - { May 4.; July 5.; October 10. Great market — the third Saturday in March.	
Totnes	- - May 12.; October 28.	
Twobridges, in Lidford	- - Wednesday after August 16.	- Horses, sheep, cattle, &c.
Uffculme	- - { Wednesday in Passion-week; June 29.; and the middle Wednesday in Sep- tember.	- On the decline.
Ugborough	- - { Great market the third Tuesday in every month.	
Underwood, in Plympton St. Mary	- - July 5.	
Whimble	- - Monday before Michaelmas.	- Chiefly for sheep.
Wilmington, in Widworthy	- - { Monday after St. Matthew.	
Winkleigh	- - { Monday after July 7.; but if that day hap- pens on a Sunday, it is then held on the Monday se'nnight.	
Witheridge	- - June 24.	- A small fair.
	{ Great markets — the last Wednesday in April; the first Wednesday after Sep- tember 21.; and the first Wednesday in November	- On the decline.
Yealmpton	- - { Great market — the fourth Wednesday in every month.	

Population.

The number of persons in Devonshire, assessed in the year 1377, to a poll-tax, from which only mendicants and children under fourteen years of age were exempted^b, (including the religions of both sexes, who were

^b It seems doubtful whether the inhabitants of Exeter and Dartmouth, who were rated separately, and amounted together to 6903, were included in this number. With this addition the number would have been 53,853.

taxed

taxed separately, and amounted to 1315,) was 46,950. This tax was levied immediately after a great plague, by which this county, and particularly the great towns of Exeter and Plymouth, had been much depopulated. ^c

It appears, that the decayed state of the Devonshire towns had attracted the attention of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. An act passed, in 1540, for encouraging the re-building of houses in the towns of Plymouth, Plympton, Barnstaple, Tavistock, and Dartmouth; with certain towns in other counties therein expressed. The preamble of the act states, that in these towns many houses had fallen down and decayed; and at that time remained unre-edified, lying as desolate and void ground. The *Magna Britannia* of 1720, computes the number of houses in this county at 56,310, that of the inhabitants at 300,000. The total number of inhabited houses in Devonshire, according to the *census* of 1801, was 57,955; that of inhabitants, 343,001; in 1811, the number of houses was 62,318; that of inhabitants 383,308; in 1821, the number of houses was 73,982; that of inhabitants 438,760. ^d

^c The register of Newenham abbey, (in the possession of Dr. Wavell,) records a great mortality about sixty years before this, in the time of Abbot Pupplisbury, occasioned by famine. "In cujus tempore bussellus frumenti pro 3s. 4d.; et aliq. pro 4s. vendebatur, et bussellus grossi salis pro 4s. 8d. fames nam erat valida, et inaudita; et mortalitas hominum sed præcipue pauperum; et magna mortalitas armentorum, maxima et inaudita videlicet boum, vaccarum et vitulorum, per multos annos durans." It is said, that 167 of the cattle belonging to the Abbey died during this mortality.

^d The great increase of population, in this and other counties, particularly in the great towns, within the last thirty years, is to be attributed in a great measure, to the immortal discovery of Dr. Jenner; and to the various great improvements of modern times in medical science; especially in the treatment of women in child-birth, and infants. See some very ingenious remarks on the late population returns for Plymouth, Plymouth-dock, &c., by George Harvey, M.D., printed on single sheets.

DEVONSHIRE.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Abbotsham - - -	59	30	61	59	38	64	313	321	386
East Allington - - -	77	92	81	79	93	107	468	502	615
West Allington - - -	104	119	118	116	136	128	655	732	778
Alphington - - -	98	188	221	184	205	221	845	911	1,070
Alverdiscott - - -	51	47	63	52	50	64	278	257	334
Alwington - - -	56	56	72	61	64	76	310	359	386
East Anstey - - -	30	28	30	33	28	30	165	171	171
West Anstey - - -	34	36	30	40	45	38	215	199	220
Arlington - - -	37	35	34	42	36	36	207	157	177
Ashburton - - -	369	349	396	664	684	778	3,080	3,053	3,403
Ashbury - - -	4	8	8	4	8	8	41	72	74
Ashcombe - - -	51	53	45	57	53	53	280	272	283
Ashford - - -	18	22	23	21	22	23	73	101	98
Ashprington - - -	96	103	117	99	107	126	509	519	619
Ash-Reigney - - -	151	149	183	159	149	185	756	752	858
Ashton - - -	39	35	53	42	40	53	176	221	258
Ashwater - - -	115	117	133	115	117	136	643	677	774
Atherington - - -	79	98	101	89	98	113	484	456	535
Aveton Giffard - - -	143	146	152	152	153	195	746	828	924
Awliscombe - - -	86	93	87	105	97	100	426	471	513
Axminster - - -	406	445	490	411	488	540	2,154	2,387	2,742
Axmouth - - -	60	79	100	66	96	100	375	466	529
Aylesbeare - - -	139	162	181	181	184	199	687	747	854
Bampton - - -	279	280	294	279	288	332	1,364	1,422	1,633
Barnstaple - - -	619	628	774	828	836	1,028	3,748	4,019	5,079
Beaford - - -	95	96	110	100	100	110	516	540	582
Beaworthy - - -	35	40	54	36	43	56	218	235	299
Beer Ferrers - - -	206	146	361	217	165	413	1,110	1,504	2,198
Belston - - -	29	28	36	29	30	37	137	120	157
Berry Nerber - - -	83	103	124	94	103	130	532	573	648
Berry Pomeroy - - -	157	147	152	226	196	231	1,124	1,179	1,255
Bickington - - -	40	48	36	40	49	52	237	258	301
Abbots Bickington - - -	10	12	11	12	15	12	68	72	75
High Bickington - - -	125	125	125	129	135	145	693	662	748
Bickley in the Hundred of } Hayridge - - -	56	48	50	56	48	50	297	254	273
Bickley in the Hundred of } Roborough - - -	39	43	72	51	54	92	264	300	457
Bickton - - -	24	37	40	36	38	46	173	174	217
Bideford - - -	582	634	683	613	720	796	2,987	3,244	4,053
Bigbury - - -	90	87	99	91	95	100	430	474	536
Bittadon - - -	5	5	9	5	5	8	24	34	52
Blackauton - - -	198	114	226	198	115	234	1,019	1,109	1,227
North Bovey - - -	77	87	103	96	93	111	519	497	603
Bovey Tracey - - -	286	203	325	286	301	343	1,431	1,385	1,685
Bradford - - -	44	63	73	63	64	71	352	338	384
Bradninch - - -	247	268	285	260	271	345	1,187	1,321	1,511
Bradstone - - -	14	18	17	20	23	18	105	133	115
Bradworthy - - -	94	129	147	124	145	173	634	763	978
Bramford Speke - - -	44	38	44	44	60	63	273	273	303
Branscombe - - -	116	128	150	119	132	155	603	595	773

Bratton

DEVONSHIRE.

xli

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Bratton Clovelly - - -	84	72	106	96	98	115	548	573	705
Bratton Fleming - - -	67	82	85	79	89	93	406	434	490
Braunton - - - -	255	275	311	265	275	331	1,296	1,390	1,699
High Bray - - - -	45	44	49	45	46	49	264	262	278
Brendon - - - -	40	46	50	51	46	54	260	236	275
South Brent - - -	163	189	235	163	209	246	1,032	1,230	1,401
Brent Tor - - - -	17	16	18	17	16	19	108	104	151
Bridestowe - - - -	91	106	126	98	116	139	581	664	787
Bridford - - - -	70	68	78	80	81	91	444	416	491
Bridgerule - - - -	22	22	28	23	28	36	140	143	198
Brixham - - - -	701	746	800	906	891	924	3,671	4,371	4,503
Brixton - - - -	125	125	145	147	141	152	635	729	854
Broadwood Kelly - -	61	66	59	63	74	64	311	342	389
Broadwood Wiger - -	106	90	125	126	105	132	586	688	748
Brushford - - - -	25	23	23	25	24	23	146	140	134
Buckerell - - - -	56	52	43	56	59	63	280	290	315
Buckfastleigh - - -	260	340	359	307	392	581	1,525	1,836	2,240
Buckland in the Moor -	19	18	19	20	18	19	106	107	137
Buckland Brewer - -	152	152	187	164	157	189	872	787	1,043
East Buckland - - -	20	26	23	21	26	25	138	153	165
Egg Buckland - - - -	121	126	170	142	149	193	711	772	954
Buckland Filleigh - -	47	39	44	47	45	44	252	273	274
Buckland Monachorum -	144	167	198	157	198	219	918	931	1,177
Buckland Toussaints -	2	3	6	2	3	6	9	25	40
West Buckland - - -	42	48	47	54	48	49	257	256	288
East Budleigh - - -	203	254	379	215	260	362	1,014	1,190	1,706
St. Budock - - - -	78	95	131	86	135	120	544	621	689
Bulkworthy - - - -	17	23	28	17	23	29	110	126	155
Bundleigh - - - -	55	56	59	63	56	59	286	303	335
Burlescombe - - - -	139	158	173	188	260	213	853	1,177	1,073
Burrington - - - -	142	160	150	142	166	192	755	825	939
Butterleigh - - - -	26	29	28	27	30	28	125	137	144
Cadbury - - - -	31	33	44	41	44	44	238	223	242
Cadleigh - - - -	38	39	40	38	45	49	226	228	236
Calverleigh - - - -	16	12	17	16	20	24	70	71	93
Abbots Carswell - - -	95	97	99	95	97	102	389	379	437
King's Carswell - - -	122	121	140	132	149	163	532	585	679
Chagford - - - -	236	249	276	251	271	290	1,115	1,197	1,503
Challocombe - - - -	31	33	41	32	38	43	158	181	240
Charles - - - -	42	55	59	43	55	62	217	276	322
Charleton - - - -	103	96	125	110	109	131	522	528	618
Chawleigh - - - -	144	130	154	156	171	177	755	705	792
Cheldon - - - -	19	17	20	19	17	20	91	78	96
Cheriton Bishop - - -	100	98	127	128	117	142	604	680	753
Cheriton Fitzpaine - -	173	168	185	173	168	196	884	854	1,002
Chittlehampton - - -	281	323	351	281	327	362	3,003*	1,527	1,748
Chivelstone - - - -	99	101	140	99	101	120	562	568	637
Christow - - - -	72	96	96	99	99	106	422	460	531

* It is evident that there must have been some mistake in the return, or an error in the printed account.

DEVONSHIRE.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Chudleigh - - -	360	370	384	412	456	392	1,786	1,832	2,053
Chulmleigh - - -	270	282	303	276	291	327	1,333	1,340	1,506
Churchstow - - -	50	54	52	50	54	52	219	289	316
Churston Ferrers - - -	124	145	146	130	154	146	663	708	726
Clannaborough - - -	7	6	6	7	6	7	59	41	56
Clawton - - -	66	79	81	75	89	100	383	519	534
Clayhanger - - -	29	43	54	29	45	55	215	233	342
Clayhydon - - -	113	116	147	139	139	153	690	698	822
Broad Clist - - -	394	306	402	394	337	414	1,540	1,737	1,885
Clist St. George - - -	51	57	67	51	57	69	249	279	345
Clist Hydon - - -	48	48	52	60	48	55	257	266	297
Honiton Clist - - -	66	70	78	66	72	87	348	325	383
Clist St. Laurence - - -	34	33	30	34	33	30	156	162	149
Clist St. Mary - - -	21	21	28	23	21	32	97	112	145
Clovelly - - -	132	151	184	158	159	199	714	836	941
Cockington - - -	63	51	50	69	62	50	294	274	280
Coffinswell - - -	59	60	56	59	60	65	261	259	255
Colebrooke - - -	135	138	156	135	142	164	762	759	875
Coleridge - - -	112	106	120	115	109	121	697	577	632
Collumpton - - -	615	609	695	655	644	754	3,138	2,917	3,410
Colyton - - -	257	343	399	334	400	399	1,641	1,774	1,945
Colyton Raleigh - - -	95	121	142	123	128	152	627	634	770
Comb in Teignhead - - -	109	93	102	109	96	110	505	409	430
Comb Martin - - -	151	195	221	183	199	229	819	732	1,032
Comb Pyne - - -	28	25	28	28	31	28	141	125	132
Comb Raleigh - - -	35	51	49	41	51	59	237	249	285
Cookbury - - -	37	44	48	57	49	52	261	262	282
Cornwood - - -	94	111	181	98	159	181	745	807	1,057
Cornworthy - - -	80	69	104	80	90	109	468	477	607
Coryton - - -	30	33	42	35	39	48	154	180	258
Cotleigh - - -	42	41	44	46	41	49	214	245	239
Countesbury - - -	24	21	26	24	24	26	120	113	118
Creacomb - - -	3	5	6	3	6	8	29	34	40
Crediton - - -	1,045	1,100	1,149	1,076	1,172	1,221	4,929	5,178	5,515
Culmstock - - -	326	293	298	392	372	304	1,496	1,345	1,357
Dartington - - -	76	97	99	94	103	103	486	575	602
Dartmouth - - -	342	340	564*	683	629	1,197	2,398	2,608	4,485
Dawlish - - -	291	328	511	301	354	522	1,424	1,882	2,700
Dean Prior - - -	93	93	97	97	103	119	495	519	561
Denbury - - -	67	80	91	78	84	94	330	397	412
Diptford - - -	83	71	107	92	97	143	578	630	653
Dittisham - - -	128	146	142	150	146	147	639	690	704
Dodbrooke - - -	84	112	117	136	163	183	608	942	885
Doddescombeleigh - - -	49	52	59	55	54	61	317	326	356
Dolton - - -	96	129	140	115	131	142	582	490	748
Dowland - - -	22	33	38	32	34	38	184	166	196
East Downe - - -	51	51	66	51	53	68	311	312	422
West Downe - - -	42	81	90	54	88	93	257	450	562
Downe St. Mary - - -	44	60	63	55	60	68	313	336	400

* Townstall was included in the returns of Dartmouth in 1821.

Dimchidiock

DEVONSHIRE.

xliii

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Dimchidiok	34	37	30	39	37	32	183	167	200
Dunkeswell	165*	74	65	165*	84	80	393	390	441
Dunsford	96	111	118	128	145	153	661	708	819
Dunterton	25	25	30	28	34	36	129	164	225
Eggesford	18	27	26	29	27	31	173	149	144
Ermington	147	157	153	186	197	187	917	1,104	1,370
Exbourne	74	76	84	74	80	84	421	472	503
Exeter	2,692	2,879	3,256	3,947	4,465	5,154	17,398	18,896	23,479
Exminster	91	164	167	158	167	167	795	824	928
Farrington	45	50	64	56	50	65	293	336	379
Farway	61	60	64	66	65	65	287	300	346
Feniton	42	53	46	49	53	54	252	258	321
Filleigh	33	54	58	51	59	63	220	295	307
Fremington	164	174	200	176	186	214	875	941	1,099
Frithelstock	68	89	101	38	89	106	479	504	632
Georgeham	141	143	167	149	157	170	627	675	811
Germansweek	42	53	44	42	52	56	133	268	324
Gidley	17	15	20	17	15	20	125	98	121
St. Giles	105	98	144	105	101	149	547	566	786
St. Giles in the Heath	36	51	53	36	51	53	187	273	301
Gittisham	64	68	67	64	68	67	459	403	351
Goodleigh	53	58	70	53	58	72	248	269	351
Hacombe †	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	13	—
Halberton	265	249	277	303	318	342	1,436	1,955	1,598
Halwell, in the hundred of Coleridge	47	49	50	47	65	69	358	414	468
Halwell, in the hundred of Black Torrington	21	26	26	26	31	31	156	210	216
Harberton	229	261	267	260	263	276	1,138	1,342	1,425
Harford	24	28	25	24	28	29	142	182	199
Harpford	33	41	55	45	51	63	190	193	262
Hartland	279	290	261	298	307	373	1,546	1,734	1,968
Harwood	20	19	24	20	21	24	103	100	144
Hatherleigh	206	223	286	222	246	287	1,218	1,380	1,499
Heanton Punchardon	77	78	97	93	82	99	418	410	485
Heavitree	163	190	211	178	202	248	833	957	1,253
Broad Hembury	152	113	141	152	113	180	780	654	892
Hemiock	174	179	277	180	182	284	1,020	882	1,159
Broad Hempston	127	137	148	132	138	152	667	708	789
Little Hempston	38	41	50	50	54	50	266	300	323
Hennock	107	83	129	107	106	142	537	575	678
Highampton	38	40	43	43	41	56	204	221	282
Highweek	160	170	182	163	177	196	777	823	907
Hittesleigh	24	27	21	28	27	32	124	136	163
Hockworthy	51	49	42	51	57	73	283	324	354
Holbeton	167	162	189	163	170	196	869	926	1,083
Holcombe Burnell	35	40	40	38	44	43	176	223	237

* It is evident that there must have been a mistake in these numbers.

† This parish, which contains only Sir Henry Carew's house, was included in the return of Comb in Teignhead in 1801 and in 1821.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Holcombe Rogus	193	141	157	193	141	157	662	937	829
Hollacombe	13	13	14	14	14	14	74	75	96
Holne	59	61	68	62	64	78	359	360	410
Holsworthy	192	253	199	223	270	240	1,045	1,206	1,440
Honeychurch	11	11	11	11	11	11	66	69	66
Honiton	546	581	681	563	581	685	2,377	2,735	3,296
Huish	15	15	17	15	17	17	97	136	118
North Huish	64	65	70	64	65	78	380	396	440
South Huish	54	46	66	58	61	76	286	313	383
Hunshaw	35	43	53	35	44	53	212	221	291
Huntsham	23	28	26	23	29	26	158	163	153
Huxham	22	26	16	24	34	28	135	139	172
Ide	123	120	131	123	130	144	507	608	724
Ideford	71	77	73	71	77	75	339	348	356
Iddesleigh	62	57	76	74	81	78	441	481	482
Ilfracombe	435	434	486	435	434	537	1,838	1,934	2,622
Ilington	164	148	189	174	152	199	866	861	1,122
Instow	70	51	61	80	52	75	341	291	353
Iuwardsleigh	75	78	78	75	85	92	384	500	540
Ipplepen	130	148	168	138	165	186	821	746	815
Jacobstow	34	49	42	34	30	44	193	199	269
Kelly	25	29	37	36	32	47	201	199	218
Kenne	168	163	163	182	175	179	818	791	906
Kennerley	15	16	20	15	16	20	94	96	93
Kentisbeer	141	191	215	226	204	228	1,042	951	1,143
Kentisbury	41	44	59	51	51	60	241	260	307
Kenton	307	343	399	381	343	406	1,639	1,793	1,891
Kilnington	89	97	104	96	99	109	444	430	484
Kingsbridge	153	136	158	226	262	303	1,117	1,242	1,430
Kingston	52	56	89	67	81	105	354	420	525
Knowstone	82	73	79	82	74	84	427	384	444
Lamerton	133	123	133	143	165	191	722	804	1,069
Landcross	8	12	11	10	12	14	50	65	83
Landkey	96	99	122	114	105	131	607	625	683
Langtree	90	113	136	94	115	144	583	537	778
Lapford	111	129	127	128	131	144	587	637	674
St. Leonard	26	33	42	33	33	42	133	167	206
North Lew	111	124	145	112	124	151	638	681	868
Lew Trenchard	20	26	36	29	43	60	154	237	344
Lidford	34	24*	139	34	31	146	222	782	734
Lifton	145	137	206	174	143	239	843	1,006	1,214
Limpstone	194	208	221	203	237	243	883	963	1,020
Linton	100	108	118	100	108	118	481	571	632
Littleham and Exmouth	406	459	559	422	473	617	1,909	2,301	2,841
Littleham, in the hundred of Shebbear	45	47	60	57	58	62	292	312	367
Loddiswell	112	121	133	112	126	138	608	686	762
Loxbear	22	16	23	22	19	25	132	118	138
Loxhore	38	39	43	42	40	46	209	190	241

* It is evident that there must have been some mistake in the return of 1811.

Luffincott

DEVONSHIRE.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Luffincott	11	10	12	11	10	13	76	63	90
Luppit	109	110	130	124	141	152	675	639	739
Lustleigh	34	48	54	36	48	58	246	292	325
Maker (Devonshire part, including Valtershome)	245	232	221	328	341	298	1,614	1,569	1,222
Manhead	48	51	51	53	53	58	230	252	320
Manadon	57	55	56	68	59	69	348	374	403
Marlborough	190	252	248	205	255	256	1,056	1,353	1,552
Marldon	56	70	64	59	70	73	364	373	384
Martinhoe	30	31	43	30	32	47	165	190	204
Marwood	132	138	165	132	140	181	632	682	869
Mary Ansleigh	42	45	54	48	45	54	199	221	289
St. Mary Church	172	202	199	183	206	208	801	909	1,005
Mary Stowe	36	54	48	48	62	68	297	346	376
Meavy	37	43	53	41	43	55	239	222	321
Meeth	43	47	43	43	47	48	257	272	270
Membury	112	120	136	138	142	155	709	699	837
Merton	77	121	143	87	131	146	689	676	697
Meshaw	22	29	31	26	29	31	135	158	163
Milton Abbot	152	151	154	160	172	218	862	951	1,151
Milton Damarell	80	89	89	90	120	104	469	564	661
South Milton	45	42	47	53	55	65	302	325	356
Modbury	296	312	367	351	397	446	1,813	1,890	2,194
Molland	90	92	77	102	96	91	473	429	456
North Molton	288	329	334	330	344	389	1,541	1,526	1,847
South Molton	559	520	675	572	555	734	2,753	2,739	3,314
Monkleigh	60	60	61	79	83	91	379	390	509
Monkton	18	24	22	22	24	27	121	127	136
Morchard Bishop	310	338	347	312	346	373	1,698	1,846	1,935
Cruwys Morchard	87	89	113	110	113	114	556	590	652
Morebath	65	69	72	82	80	78	420	427	415
Moreleigh	21	28	32	21	29	32	127	165	202
Moreton Hampstead	402	337	386	402	337	398	1,768	1,653	1,932
Morthoe	44	41	51	46	41	52	254	248	280
Musbury	63	48	53	76	63	79	280	318	375
Netherex	14	21	19	17	23	19	86	102	103
Newton St. Cyres	168	187	215	170	206	230	867	1,049	1,083
Newton Ferrers	112	101	132	112	111	138	590	601	719
Newton St. Petrock	36	39	40	36	40	49	215	237	278
Newton Tracey	12	14	16	12	14	16	86	80	84
St. Nicholas	128	160	233	129	170	255	585	772	969
Broad Nimet *									
Nimet Rowland	14	19	16	14	20	16	76	106	102
Nimet Tracey, or Bow	150	149	162	181	197	192	677	727	872
Northam	490	491	524	492	496	542	2,054	2,197	2,550
Northcott †	12	13	15	12	13	15	71	65	83
Northleigh	36	32	42	36	38	42	180	151	214
Bishops Nympton	169	185	188	171	185	211	902	920	1,096
George Nympton	51	47	53	54	47	53	237	230	259

* The inhabitants of this parish, which contains only one house, were numbered with those of North Tawton.

† A hamlet of Boyton in Cornwall.

DEVONSHIRE.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
King's Nympton	94	77	124	94	110	144	510	554	623
Oakford	81	85	89	81	85	96	408	440	474
Oakhampton	275	242	326	330	299	397	1,506	1,554	2,023
Monk Oakhampton	44	34	42	44	34	43	182	186	229
Offwell	60	56	69	64	66	69	302	312	379
East Ogwell	58	53	59	58	53	59	256	260	295
West Ogwell	7	7	7	7	7	7	53	52	42
Otterton	187	190	206	187	204	257	920	966	1,071
Ottery St. Mary	513	554	693	546	753	715	2,415	2,880	3,524
Up-Ottery	150	161	158	168	161	177	795	820	886
Ven-Ottery	21	20	23	29	22	23	127	108	120
Paignton	246	333	309	323	355	359	1,575	1,639	1,796
Pancrasweek	41	67	90	72	76	95	330	403	529
Parkham	107	144	175	107	149	179	584	789	967
Parracombe	64	65	69	75	74	69	322	365	364
Peahembury	67	89	71	88	89	91	416	460	507
Peters Merland	40	49	42	54	49	59	289	306	343
North Petherwin	145	152	149	164	152	185	672	828	955
Petrockstow	75	75	90	78	100	98	467	497	571
Pilton	87	179	233	95	204	244	831	936	1,230
Pinhoe	81	79	102	81	84	106	353	412	477
Plymouth *	1,782	2,099	2,447	4,051	5,012	5,221	16,378	21,156	22,004
Plympton St. Mary	245	263	308	313	317	434	1,562	1,727	2,044
Plympton Maurice	83	87	103	117	145	165	604	715	762
Plymstock	286	332	408	366	471	588	1,633	2,164	2,735
Plymtree	72	72	76	72	80	77	375	371	381
Poltimore	46	34	51	46	51	55	250	266	270
South Pool	83	63	72	82	87	103	412	433	493
Portlemouth	46	50	71	57	60	72	298	331	391
Poughill	60	60	65	63	62	67	274	280	321
Powderham	47	48	43	50	51	46	175	245	216
Puddington	28	33	33	28	33	35	135	158	176
East Putford	18	19	29	20	21	32	139	139	194
West Putford	41	53	60	55	62	78	274	314	425
Pyworthy	89	98	109	89	100	110	499	560	630
Rackenford	68	70	79	77	71	87	340	326	395
Rattery	77	64	62	82	79	87	451	481	559
Revelstoke	75	78	80	78	81	103	417	445	484
Rew	33	53	48	41	56	50	195	283	280
Ringmore	54	55	60	60	63	70	309	302	328
Roborough	73	81	97	83	84	102	461	453	523
Rockbear	78	56	90	79	69	96	419	363	443
Romansleigh	28	30	31	30	30	36	156	168	214
Roseash	59	64	68	70	74	87	397	388	436
Rousedown†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salcombe Regis	56	61	73	56	67	76	300	340	436
Sampford Courtenay	171	182	188	173	184	193	960	971	1,017
Sampford Peverell	143	159	171	143	194	174	763	894	739

* Including the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles, with the tithings of Weston Peverell and Compton Giffard.

† This parish was numbered with Axmouth.

Sampford

DEVONSHIRE.

xlvii

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Sampford Spiney - - -	32	54	53	35	59	63	205	319	333
Sandford - - - - -	320	351	380	339	366	452	1,742	1,720	1,906
Satterleigh - - - -	12	14	7	16	14	10	64	84	55
Seaton and Beer - - -	269	303	330	323	326	362	1,497	1,524	1,745
Shaugh - - - - -	72	74	156	97	88	190	480	485	551
Shebbear - - - - -	126	138	195	129	144	202	744	738	1,006
Sheldon - - - - -	22	22	31	28	22	34	128	140	186
Sherford - - - - -	57	72	78	65	73	83	380	366	429
Sherwill - - - - -	90	97	111	93	97	134	513	533	645
Shillingford St. George	12	9	10	13	9	10	71	60	70
Shipstor - - - - -	18	16	19	18	16	19	99	84	129
Shipwash - - - - -	74	65	83	74	71	92	348	378	436
Shobrooke - - - - -	134	134	144	140	144	147	686	724	737
Shute - - - - -	91	109	105	107	109	123	558	584	593
Sidbury - - - - -	252	241	307	262	351	334	1,233	1,359	1,612
Sidmouth - - - - -	229	310	480	247	310	562	1,252	1,688	2,747
Silverton - - - - -	234	242	257	298	268	288	1,236	1,231	1,308
Slapton - - - - -	102	109	123	102	114	133	558	572	689
Sourton - - - - -	56	70	94	75	90	114	450	484	546
Southleigh - - - - -	41	39	55	41	46	63	237	246	327
Sowton - - - - -	54	50	68	62	52	71	318	261	183
Spreyton - - - - -	51	69	68	76	69	81	333	400	398
Church Staunton - - -	112	122	175	196	145	193	730	741	862
Staverton - - - - -	190	152	183	217	156	201	1,053	1,001	1,042
Stockleigh English - -	21	18	19	21	18	24	116	128	127
Stockleigh Pomeroy - -	41	39	43	46	39	43	196	212	226
Stoke Canon - - - - -	47	51	63	60	58	67	254	285	337
Stoke Damarell - - - -	2,352	2,857	3,147	5,970	7,165	7,844	23,747	30,083	33,578
Stoke Fleming - - - - -	111	109	118	116	114	133	578	620	686
Stoke Gabriel - - - - -	90	75	128	96	84	128	531	572	638
Stoke in Teignhead - -	123	112	129	127	123	132	574	659	610
Stoke Rivers - - - - -	37	35	49	43	40	54	225	237	291
Stokenham - - - - -	250	262	286	250	262	317	1,301	1,273	1,487
East Stonehouse - - -	358	532	717	739	1,492	1,592	3,407	5,174	6,043
Stoodley* - - - - -	48	66	72	48	75	78	355	434	466
Stowford - - - - -	43	56	60	62	62	75	235	339	394
Sutcombe - - - - -	52	57	69	52	61	75	330	320	405
Swimbridge - - - - -	163	202	242	188	222	256	1,082	1,150	1,374
South Sydenham - - - -	39	42	57	45	42	58	199	214	288
Tallaton - - - - -	72	72	55	75	72	91	393	348	393
Tamerton Foliot - - - -	122	146	165	137	176	186	747	949	1,101
Tavistock - - - - -	472	495	680	804	1,026	1,194	3,420	4,723	5,483
Mary Tavy - - - - -	58	59	66	58	110	133	376	631	933
Peter Tavy - - - - -	50	62	77	59	62	88	291	376	444
Tavstock - - - - -	181	207	240	226	238	253	1,131	1,136	1,237
Bishops Tawton - - - -	144	195	230	162	202	246	747	978	1,200
North Tawton - - - - -	275	225	281	300	267	306	1,436	1,417	1,363
South Tawton - - - - -	267	283	303	298	283	365	1,538	1,516	1,878
Tedburne St. Mary - - -	84	107	113	94	117	122	527	580	709

* Including the extra-parochial tithing of Highley St. Mary.

Teigngrace

DEVONSHIRE.

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Teigngrace	16	23	23	16	23	24	132	149	131
East Teignmouth	103	150	263	103	160	308	484	813	1,466
West Teignmouth	354	414	522	410	463	547	1,528	2,080	2,514
Bishops Teignton	157	148	155	159	146	167	673	753	946
Drew's Teignton	187	205	222	191	209	243	959	998	1,188
Kings Teignton	167	192	219	169	195	223	856	1,001	1,131
Templeton	38	37	39	40	40	39	200	179	198
Tetcott	24	42	48	26	42	49	166	204	256
Thelbridge	31	32	24	35	32	24	155	185	168
St. Thomas	424	415	492	501	539	777	2,189	2,538	3,245
Thornbury	60	72	97	64	74	105	330	383	517
Thorncombe	217	236	257	231	274	257	1,092	1,189	1,322
Thorverton	306	264	274	306	280	276	1,168	1,248	1,317
Throwley	57	59	60	57	61	60	331	352	386
Thrushelton	55	55	69	69	66	78	417	385	397
Thurleston	65	75	87	74	80	87	356	392	426
Tiverton	1,221	1,260	1,321	1,397	1,340	1,587	6,505	6,732	8,651
Topsham	462	573	567	625	669	619	2,748	2,871	3,156
Tor Bryan	36	43	52	41	50	53	258	280	277
Tor Mohun	143	253	308	188	273	389	838	1,350	1,925
Black Torrington	142	142	168	148	162	169	706	754	880
Great Torrington	347	390	455	408	446	545	2,044	2,151	2,538
Little Torrington	77	84	92	82	89	102	449	481	505
Totnes	295	317	346	576	599	651	2,503	2,725	3,128
Townstall	118	124	*	221	233	—	1,014	987	—
Trentishoe	23	23	24	26	25	24	128	124	130
Trusham	26	31	34	26	31	37	135	152	192
Twitchen	25	23	30	34	31	30	145	167	162
Uffulme	356	360	390	390	375	405	1,837	1,564	1,979
Ugborough	160	193	241	160	202	244	956	1,137	1,429
Uplime	126	122	176	137	135	191	549	629	848
Upplowman	62	58	80	80	67	80	360	377	425
Upton Helions	19	30	32	27	30	32	136	143	168
Upton Pyne	46	72	85	56	72	90	409	363	431
Virginstow	19	13	16	19	16	19	101	91	116
Walkhampton	63	83	88	63	94	88	336	532	670
Warkley	52	49	48	52	50	48	291	298	268
Washfield	82	84	78	84	84	86	422	431	457
Washford Pyne	23	22	26	24	22	26	109	116	139
Weare Giffard	75	74	94	77	77	98	419	438	469
Kings Weare	52	58	66	85	77	71	300	280	328
Welcombe	38	36	48	38	40	51	220	224	247
Wembury	81	79	95	81	88	109	390	450	564
Wemworthy	57	61	65	58	67	66	323	325	349
Werrington	95	84	111	104	84	111	489	491	635
Westleigh	83	84	84	86	89	94	408	391	452
Whimble	79	91	96	89	96	120	483	461	557
Whitechurch	79	86	103	79	117	119	478	595	692
Whitstone	91	91	101	91	101	113	471	515	585

* Townstall was included in the enumeration of Dartmouth in 1821.

Widdecombe

PARISHES.	Inhabited Houses.			Families.			Number of Inhabitants.		
	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1801.	1811.	1821.
Widdecombe in the Moor -	102	184	144	102	197	148	1,043	1,151	934
Widworthy - - -	45	37	50	45	44	50	245	230	274
Willand - - -	50	48	59	54	49	66	255	221	289
Winkleigh - - -	211	202	262	246	225	280	1,214	1,168	1,436
Withecumbe Raleigh -	151	160	185	152	166	242	692	859	1,054
Witheridge - - -	176	208	246	176	212	254	875	913	1,121
Woodbury - - -	263	273	212	297	277	304	1,286	1,361	1,494
Woodland - - -	24	34	40	26	45	45	212	241	233
Woodleigh - - -	39	28	42	41	46	45	240	259	298
Woolborough - - -	165	244	342	341	363	446	1,623	1,627	1,859
Woolfardisworthy, in the } hundred of Hartland - }	98	109	119	99	109	140	591	782	754
Woolfardisworthy, in the } hundred of Witheridge - }	29	29	36	34	33	36	131	181	213
East Worlington - - -	32	35	43	38	42	44	196	215	253
West Worlington - - -	26	27	28	27	27	29	158	151	172
Yarcombe - - -	110	116	102	132	129	117	740	708	793
Yarnscombe - - -	70	73	68	70	73	86	358	394	225
Yealmpton - - -	182	187	241	183	192	274	993	1,051	1,235
Zeal Monachorum - - -	117	101	104	117	101	115	622	624	681

Division of Property at the Time of the Domesday Survey.

The following is a table of the general division of property, at the time of the Domesday survey :

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
The King - - - - -	78 ^a	—	78
The Bishop of Exeter - - -	20	4	24
Jeffrey, Bishop of Constance ^b -	5	86 ^c	91

^a Twenty-three of these manors had been ancient demesne of the crown, *ad regnum pertinentes*, as it is expressed in the Exeter Domesday. Eighteen of them had belonged to Bristric, son of Algar a Saxon noble, and were afterwards settled on Queen Matilda: on her death, in 1083, they had become vested in the crown. Misled by the title of these lands in the Exeter Domesday, we had supposed that they had still been in her hands at the time of the survey, and that, therefore, that survey was of a few years prior date to the Exchequer survey. On a further examination of the record, it appears, however, that she died before it was taken, and that the manors were then in the King's hands. Nineteen of the King's manors had belonged to Earl Harold; eight of them to Ghida, the Earl's mother, sister of Swein King of Denmark; four to Edith, Queen-consort of Edward the Confessor; one had belonged to Asgar, a Saxon thane; and six to Earl Lewin, one of the sons of Earl Godwin.

^b He was Chief Justiciary of England; and some time William the Conqueror's Lieutenant General.

^c Seventy-three of these were held by Drogo, or Dru, a noble Norman, son of Walter de Ponz, and brother of Richard, ancestor of the noble family of Clifford, who seems to have had the largest possessions of any person in Devonshire. One of the others was held by the Bishop's niece.

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
The church of Glastonbury - - -	1	—	1
The church of Tavistock - - -	8	6	14
The church of Buckfastleigh - - -	12	—	12
The church of Horton - - -	4	—	4
The church of Cranbourn - - -	1	—	1
The church of Battle - - -	{ 2 churches, to one of } which was annexed a } hide of land.	—	—
The church of St. Mary Rouen - - -	2	—	2
The church of Mount St. Michael - - -	3	—	3
The church of St. Stephen Caen - - -	1	—	1
The church of the Holy Trinity, Caen - - -	1	—	1
The King's clerks - - -	2	—	2
Earl Hugh ^d - - -	4	—	4
The Earl of Moreton ^e - - -	5	77 ^f	82
Baldwin the Sheriff ^g - - -	17	164	181
Judhel, or Juhel de Totenais, or Totneis ^h	{ 14, besides the bo- } rough and manor of } Totnes, the site of } his barony - - }	92	107
William de Moion ⁱ - - -	—	1	1
William Capra, or Chievre - - -	19	25	44
William de Faleise - - -	9	9	18
William de Poilgi, or Poillei - - -	13	8	21
William de Owe ^k - - -	—	2	2

^d Hugh Earl of Chester.

^e Robert Earl of Mortaine, half-brother to the Conqueror.

^f Seventeen of these had belonged to Etmar Atré: seven to Ordulf Duke of Devon. Several of the Earl's manors were held under him, at the time of the survey, by Reginald de Valletort; four by Drogo; eleven by Alured, probably Alured de Ispania, who held some manors *in capite*.

^g He was one of the sons of Gilbert Earl of Brion (who was murdered in Normandy). This Baldwin, who was one of the King's generals at the battle of Hastings, was called Baldwin de Molis, Baldwin de Brion, and Baldwin de Sap; and sometimes, at a later period, Baldwin de Exeter. He had the barony of Okehampton, which was his chief seat; and the castle of Exeter, which he had built at the King's command. Earl Gilbert was son of Godfrey Earl of Ewe, a natural son of Richard Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror's grandfather. It is probable, that Roger de Molis, who held some manors under this Baldwin, was his brother or son. Ralph de Pomerei, who had a large estate *in capite*, held some manors under Baldwin the Sheriff. Robert de Beaumont, brother probably of Roger de Beaumont, who was one of the Conqueror's generals at the battle of Hastings, held four manors under Baldwin; Rogo, or Rogus, whose posterity gave their name to Holcombe Rogus, held seven; Ralph de Bruer, ancestor most probably of the Lords Brewer, held three manors under Baldwin.

^h Nothing is known of this person but that he possessed the baronies of Totnes and Barnstaple; which intimates that he was a Norman, and high in the Conqueror's favour.

ⁱ Mohun; his principal estate was in Somersetshire.

^k Son of Robert Earl of Ow, or Ewe, in Normandy. The lands of William de Owe, and the following persons, are entered in the Exeter survey, as the lands of free knights. Richard, son of Earl Gilbert, Roger de Busli, Ralph de Limesi, Ralph Paganel, Ralph de Felgeres, Aiulf, Osbern de Salciet, Girold the Chaplain, Ansgar Girard, Morin, and Floher, (not mentioned in the Exchequer Domesday,) qu. ancestor of the Floyers? Ralph Paganel and some others are called thanes in the Exeter survey.

Walter,

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
Walter, or Walscin de Douay ¹	5	23	28
Walter de Claville ^m	22	9	31
Goscelm	13	14	27
Goscelm de Exeter	1	—	1
Richard, son of Earl Gilbert ^a	1	—	1
Roger de Busli ^o	1	—	1
Robert de Albemarle ^p	9	8	17
Robert Bastard ^q	7	2	9
Richard, son of Turolf	3	—	3
Ralph de Limesi ^r	3	1	4
Ralph Paganel ^s	7	3	10
Ralph de Felgers	2	—	2
Ralph de Pomerei ^t	27	27	54
Ruald Adobed, or Adobat	12	18	30
Tetbald Fitz-Berner ^u	12	16	28
Turstin Fitzrolf	—	1	1
Alured de Ispania	3	—	3
Alured Brito	10	12	22
Ansgar de Montagud	6	—	6
Aiulf ^x	1	1	2
Odo Fitz Gamelin	12	12	24
Osbern de Salcied, or Salciet	5	—	5
The wife of Hervei de Helion	2	—	2
Girold the chaplain	3	—	3
Girard	2	—	2
Godbold Balistarius ^y	12	2	14
Nicholas Archibalistarius ^y	8	3	11
Fulcher Balistarius ^y	5	—	5
Haimer de Arcis	5	—	5

¹ A great baron, who had the seat of his barony at Bampton; his gand-daughter married William Paganel.

^m His male descendants continued to possess lands in Dorsetshire till of late years; the last heir male died in 1774.

^a Gilbert Earl of Brion; he was brother to Baldwin the Sheriff.

^o A Norman baron, who was possessed of numerous manors, chiefly in the north of England; his chief seat was at Tickhill, in Yorkshire.

^p Ancestor of the Damarells, who gave name to Milton Damarell, and Stoke Damarell: a branch of this family remained in Sir William Pole's time, but in a mean condition.

^q Sir William Pole observed, that the family remained in the county in his time, although no longer possessed of the lands they held at the time of the survey. The present member for the county is its representative.

^r Son of the Conqueror's sister.

^s William Paganel, the last of this family, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward II. Ralph Paganel was sheriff of Yorkshire.

^t The ancestor of a baronial family, who had their seat at Berry Pomeroy, till the reign of Edward VI.

^u Ancestor of a family who possessed Holcombe Burnell; improperly so called.

^x Aiulf, who held lands in Dorsetshire, and who probably was the same person, is called the chamberlain.

^y It is possible, that these persons might have been so called from holding, as many persons did, their lands by the render of a cross-bow. Archibalistarius might have been the chief bow-bearer. The descendants of some of these persons bore the name of Alabaster for some generations as a surname, and for their arms three cross-bows.

DEVONSHIRE.

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
The church of Glastonbury - -	1	—	1
The church of Tavistock - - -	8	6	14
The church of Buckfastleigh - -	12	—	12
The church of Horton - - -	4	—	4
The church of Cranbourn - - -	1	—	1
The church of Battle - - -	{ 2 churches, to one of which was annexed a hide of land. }	—	—
The church of St. Mary Rouen - -	2	—	2
The church of Mount St. Michael -	3	—	3
The church of St. Stephen Caen - -	1	—	1
The church of the Holy Trinity, Caen -	1	—	1
The King's clerks - - -	2	—	2
Earl Hugh ^d - - -	4	—	4
The Earl of Moreton ^e - - -	5	77 ^f	82
Baldwin the Sheriff ^g - - -	17	164	181
Judhel, or Juhel de Totenais, or Totneis ^h	{ 14, besides the bo- rough and manor of Totnes, the site of his barony - - }	92	107
William de Moion ⁱ - - -	—	1	1
William Capra, or Chievre - - -	19	25	44
William de Faleise - - -	9	9	18
William de Poilgi, or Poillei - - -	13	8	21
William de Owe ^k - - -	—	2	2

^d Hugh Earl of Chester.

^e Robert Earl of Mortaine, half-brother to the Conqueror.

^f Seventeen of these had belonged to Etmar Atre: seven to Ordulf Duke of Devon. Several of the Earl's manors were held under him, at the time of the survey, by Reginald de Valletort; four by Drogo; eleven by Alured, probably Alured de Ispania, who held some manors *in capite*.

^g He was one of the sons of Gilbert Earl of Brion (who was murdered in Normandy). This Baldwin, who was one of the King's generals at the battle of Hastings, was called Baldwin de Molis, Baldwin de Brion, and Baldwin de Sap; and sometimes, at a later period, Baldwin de Exeter. He had the barony of Okehampton, which was his chief seat; and the castle of Exeter, which he had built at the King's command. Earl Gilbert was son of Godfrey Earl of Ewe, a natural son of Richard Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror's grandfather. It is probable, that Roger de Molis, who held some manors under this Baldwin, was his brother or son. Ralph de Pomerei, who had a large estate *in capite*, held some manors under Baldwin the Sheriff. Robert de Beaumont, brother probably of Roger de Beaumont, who was one of the Conqueror's generals at the battle of Hastings, held four manors under Baldwin; Rogo, or Rogus, whose posterity gave their name to Holcombe Rogus, held seven; Ralph de Bruer, ancestor most probably of the Lords Brewer, held three manors under Baldwin.

^h Nothing is known of this person but that he possessed the baronies of Totnes and Barnstaple; which intimates that he was a Norman, and high in the Conqueror's favour.

ⁱ Mohun; his principal estate was in Somersetshire.

^k Son of Robert Earl of Ow, or Ewe, in Normandy. The lands of William de Owe, and the following persons, are entered in the Exeter survey, as the lands of free knights. Richard, son of Earl Gilbert, Roger de Busli, Ralph de Limesi, Ralph Paganel, Ralph de Felgeres, Aiulf, Osbern de Salciet, Girold the Chaplain, Ansgar Girard, Morin, and Floher, (not mentioned in the Exchequer Domesday,) qu. ancestor of the Floyers? Ralph Paganel and some others are called thanes in the Exeter survey.

Walter,

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
Walter, or Walscin de Douay ^l	5	23	28
Walter de Claville ^m	22	9	31
Goscelm	13	14	27
Goscelm de Exeter	1	—	1
Richard, son of Earl Gilbert ⁿ	1	—	1
Roger de Busli ^o	1	—	1
Robert de Albemarle ^p	9	8	17
Robert Bastard ^q	7	2	9
Richard, son of Turolf	3	—	3
Ralph de Limesi ^r	3	1	4
Ralph Paganel ^s	7	3	10
Ralph de Felgers	2	—	2
Ralph de Pomerei ^t	27	27	54
Ruald Adobed, or Adobat	12	18	30
Tetbald Fitz-Berner ^u	12	16	28
Turstin Fitzrolf	—	1	1
Alured de Ispania	3	—	3
Alured Brito	10	12	22
Ansgar de Montagud	6	—	6
Aiulf ^x	1	1	2
Odo Fitz Gamelin	12	12	24
Osbern de Salcied, or Salciet	5	—	5
The wife of Hervei de Helion	2	—	2
Girold the chaplain	3	—	3
Girard	2	—	2
Godbold Balistarius ^y	12	2	14
Nicholas Archibalistarius ^y	8	3	11
Fulcher Balistarius ^y	5	—	5
Haimer de Arcis	5	—	5

^l A great baron, who had the seat of his barony at Bampton; his gand-daughter married William Paganel.

^m His male descendants continued to possess lands in Dorsetshire till of late years; the last heir male died in 1774.

ⁿ Gilbert Earl of Brion; he was brother to Baldwin the Sheriff.

^o A Norman baron, who was possessed of numerous manors, chiefly in the north of England; his chief seat was at Tickhill, in Yorkshire.

^p Ancestor of the Damarells, who gave name to Milton Damarell, and Stoke Damarell: a branch of this family remained in Sir William Pole's time, but in a mean condition.

^q Sir William Pole observed, that the family remained in the county in his time, although no longer possessed of the lands they held at the time of the survey. The present member for the county is its representative.

^r Son of the Conqueror's sister.

^s William Paganel, the last of this family, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward II. Ralph Paganel was sheriff of Yorkshire.

^t The ancestor of a baronial family, who had their seat at Berry Pomeroy, till the reign of Edward VI.

^u Ancestor of a family who possessed Holcombe Burnell; improperly so called.

^x Aiulf, who held lands in Dorsetshire, and who probably was the same person, is called the chamberlain.

^y It is possible, that these persons might have been so called from holding, as many persons did, their lands by the render of a cross-bow. Archibalistarius might have been the chief bow-bearer. The descendants of some of these persons bore the name of Alabaster for some generations as a surname, and for their arms three cross-bows.

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
The church of Glastonbury - -	1	—	1
The church of Tavistock - - -	8	6	14
The church of Buckfastleigh - -	12	—	12
The church of Horton - - -	4	—	4
The church of Cranbourn - - -	1	—	1
The church of Battle - - -	} 2 churches, to one of which was annexed a hide of land.		—
The church of St. Mary Rouen - -	2	—	2
The church of Mount St. Michael -	3	—	3
The church of St. Stephen Caen -	1	—	1
The church of the Holy Trinity, Caen -	1	—	1
The King's clerks - - - -	2	—	2
Earl Hugh ^d - - - -	4	—	4
The Earl of Moreton ^e - - - -	5	77 ^f	82
Baldwin the Sheriff ^g - - - -	17	164	181
Judhel, or Juhel de Totenais, or Totneis ^h	} 14, besides the bo- rough and manor of Totnes, the site of his barony - -		92
William de Moion ⁱ - - - -	—	1	1
William Capra, or Chievre - - -	19	25	44
William de Faleise - - - -	9	9	18
William de Poilgi, or Poillei - -	13	8	21
William de Owe ^k - - - -	—	2	2

^d Hugh Earl of Chester.

^e Robert Earl of Mortaine, half-brother to the Conqueror.

^f Seventeen of these had belonged to Etmur Atré: seven to Ordulf Duke of Devon. Several of the Earl's manors were held under him, at the time of the survey, by Reginald de Valletort; four by Drogo; eleven by Alured, probably Alured de Ispania, who held some manors *in capite*.

^g He was one of the sons of Gilbert Earl of Brion (who was murdered in Normandy). This Baldwin, who was one of the King's generals at the battle of Hastings, was called Baldwin de Molis, Baldwin de Brion, and Baldwin de Sap; and sometimes, at a later period, Baldwin de Exeter. He had the barony of Okehampton, which was his chief seat; and the castle of Exeter, which he had built at the King's command. Earl Gilbert was son of Godfrey Earl of Ewe, a natural son of Richard Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror's grandfather. It is probable, that Roger de Molis, who held some manors under this Baldwin, was his brother or son. Ralph de Pomerei, who had a large estate *in capite*, held some manors under Baldwin the Sheriff. Robert de Beaumont, brother probably of Roger de Beaumont, who was one of the Conqueror's generals at the battle of Hastings, held four manors under Baldwin; Rogo, or Rogus, whose posterity gave their name to Holcombe Rogus, held seven; Ralph de Bruer, ancestor most probably of the Lords Brewer, held three manors under Baldwin.

^h Nothing is known of this person but that he possessed the baronies of Totnes and Barnstaple; which intimates that he was a Norman, and high in the Conqueror's favour.

ⁱ Mohun; his principal estate was in Somersetshire.

^k Son of Robert Earl of Ow, or Ewe, in Normandy. The lands of William de Owe, and the following persons, are entered in the Exeter survey, as the lands of free knights. Richard, son of Earl Gilbert, Roger de Busli, Ralph de Limesi, Ralph Paganel, Ralph de Felgeres, Aiulf, Osbern de Salciet, Girold the Chaplain, Ansgar Girard, Morin, and Floher, (not mentioned in the Exchequer Domesday,) qu. ancestor of the Floyers? Ralph Paganel and some others are called thanes in the Exeter survey.

Walter,

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
Walter, or Walscin de Douay ¹	5	23	28
Walter de Claville ^m	22	9	31
Goscelm	13	14	27
Goscelm de Exeter	1	—	1
Richard, son of Earl Gilbert ^a	1	—	1
Roger de Busli ^o	1	—	1
Robert de Albemarle ^p	9	8	17
Robert Bastard ^q	7	2	9
Richard, son of Turolf	3	—	3
Ralph de Limesi ^r	3	1	4
Ralph Paganel ^s	7	3	10
Ralph de Felgers	2	—	2
Ralph de Pomerei ^t	27	27	54
Ruald Adobed, or Adobat	12	18	30
Tetbald Fitz-Berner ^u	12	16	28
Turstin Fitzrolf	—	1	1
Alured de Ispania	3	—	3
Alured Brito	10	12	22
Ansgar de Montagud	6	—	6
Aiulf ^x	1	1	2
Odo Fitz Gamelin	12	12	24
Osbern de Salcied, or Salciet	5	—	5
The wife of Hervei de Helion	2	—	2
Girold the chaplain	3	—	3
Girard	2	—	2
Godbold Balistarius ^y	12	2	14
Nicholas Archibalistarius ^y	8	3	11
Fulcher Balistarius ^y	5	—	5
Haimer de Arcis	5	—	5

¹ A great baron, who had the seat of his barony at Bampton; his gand-daughter married William Paganel.

^m His male descendants continued to possess lands in Dorsetshire till of late years; the last heir male died in 1774.

^a Gilbert Earl of Brion; he was brother to Baldwin the Sheriff.

^o A Norman baron, who was possessed of numerous manors, chiefly in the north of England; his chief seat was at Tickhill, in Yorkshire.

^p Ancestor of the Damarells, who gave name to Milton Damarell, and Stoke Damarell: a branch of this family remained in Sir William Pole's time, but in a mean condition.

^q Sir William Pole observed, that the family remained in the county in his time, although no longer possessed of the lands they held at the time of the survey. The present member for the county is its representative.

^r Son of the Conqueror's sister.

^s William Paganel, the last of this family, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward II. Ralph Paganel was sheriff of Yorkshire.

^t The ancestor of a baronial family, who had their seat at Berry Pomeroy, till the reign of Edward VI.

^u Ancestor of a family who possessed Holcombe Burnell; improperly so called.

^x Aiulf, who held lands in Dorsetshire, and who probably was the same person, is called the chamberlain.

^y It is possible, that these persons might have been so called from holding, as many persons did, their lands by the render of a cross-bow. Archibalistarius might have been the chief bow-bearer. The descendants of some of these persons bore the name of Alabaster for some generations as a surname, and for their arms three cross-bows.

Tenants in Capite.	Number of Manors held in Demesne.	Number of Manors held by Under-Tenants.	Total.
<i>Servants of the King.</i>			
William Portitor ^a	1	—	1
William Hostiarus ^a	8	2	10
Fulcher	1	—	1
Ansgar	1	—	1
Morin	1	—	1
The priests of Bomine ^b	2	—	2
<i>The King's Thanes. ^c</i>			
Colvin	8	—	8
Godwin	11	—	11
Godric	2	—	2
Odo	4	—	4
Eldred, or Edred	3	—	3
Alward	1	—	1
Ansgot	2	—	2
Donne	2	—	2
Alnod	1	—	1
Alwin	1	—	1
Edwin	2	—	2
Ulf	1	—	1
Algar	2	—	2
Alric	1	—	1
Aluric	2	—	2
Leuric	1	—	1
Saulf	3	—	3
<i>Saxon Ladies.</i>			
Alveva ^d	1	—	1
Alhilla	1	—	1
Godeva ^e	2	—	2

The following table shows more particularly who were the lords paramount, and the immediate holders of the several manors in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and at the time of the survey. The modern names of the several manors are annexed, as far as they could be ascertained:—

^a Door-keeper.

^a Usher.

^b These priests are reckoned among the English thanes, in the Exeter Domesday. I suppose them to have been the secular priests of Bodmin, which were settled there before the foundation of the priory. See Leland.

^c The higher thanes were supposed to have been nearly of the same degree as barons; these are called in the Exeter Domesday, English thanes.

^d Mother of Earl Morcar.

^e Widow of Brictric, in dower.

Acha

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.	
Acha - - -	- - -	Ansgot - -	{ Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Achia - - -	- - -	Vithelet - -	{ Alwis, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.	
Addeberia - - -	- - -	Saricius - -	{ William, under Ralph de Pomerai.	
Aexminstre - - -	Exminster - -	The King in demesne.	{ Ralph de Pomerai, in demesne.	
Afeton - - -	{ Afton in West } { Worlington - }	Ailsi - - -		
Ailesburge - - -	Aylesbeare - -	Ailmar - - -	{ Baldwin the Sheriff, in demesne.	
Ailevestcote - - -	} Qu. Allicott?	- - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	
Ailevescote - - -		- - -	{ Geffrey, Bishop of Constance, in demesne.	
Ainechesdone - - -	Aynkesdon - -	Merlesven - -	Ralph Paganel.	
Ainechesdone - - -	- - -	Frawin - - -	Osbern de Salciet.	
Aisbertone - - -	Ashburton - -	Brictric - - -	{ Queen Matilda; afterwards Juhel de Totnais, in demesne.	
Aiscirewell - - -	Shirwell - - -	Brismar - - -	{ Robert de Beaumont, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Aiseforde - - -	} Ashford - - -	Ailmer - - -	{ Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Aiseforde - - -		- - -	Oluarda - - -	{ Walter Dapifer, under Walter.
Aisse - - -	} Ash - - -	Alwin - - -	{ Geffrey, Bishop of Constance, in demesne.	
Aisse - - -		- - -	Brictric - - -	{ Queen Matilda; afterwards Goscelm, in demesne.
Aisse - - -		- - -	Abbot of Buckfastleigh - - -	
Aisse - - -	- - -	Letmar - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, in demesne.	
Aisse - - -	{ Ash, in South } { Tawton - - - }	Oluric - - -	The King.	
Aisse - - -	- - -	Seward - - -	{ Ansgar, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Aissecoma - - -	Ashcomb - - -	Aluric Piga - -	Ralph de Pomerai.	
Aleslant - - -	- - -	Godric - - -	Colvin, in demesne.	
Alfintone - - -	Alphington - -	Earl Harold - -	The King.	
Alford - - -	- - -	Brisnet - - -	William Chievre, in demesne.	
Alfordintone - - -	- - -	Alwid - - -	Alured de Ispania.	
Alfreincome - - -	- - -	Almer - - -	{ Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Alintone - - -	Allington - - -	Godus - - -	{ Turginus, under Juhel de Totnais.	
Almerescote - - -	- - -	Levesgar - - -	{ Colvin, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.	
Alra - - -	- - -	Merlesvanus - -	Ralph Paganel.	
Alra - - -	} Aller - - -	Edmer - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	
Alra - - -		- - -	Edmer - - -	{ John, under Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Alra - - -		- - -	Godeva - - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.

Alra-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.	
Alraforde	-	Ivinus	{ Ranulph, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Alseminstre	} Axminster	The King in demesne.	Ulf, under William Chievre.	
Alesminstre		-		
Alsemuda	- Axmouth	The King in demesne.		
Alveredescote	Alverdiscot	Ordulf	{ Erchenbald, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Alvingtone	Allington	The King in demesne.		
Alwinetone	Alwington	Ordulf	{ Hamelin, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Alwinestone	-	Alwin	{ Fulgo, under Juhel de Totnais.	
Alwinestone	-	Alwin	{ Mauger de Cartreo, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Alwynelancavile	-	Letwyn	Ralph de Pomerai.	
Anestiga	} Anstey	Algar	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	
Anestige		-	Norman	Earl Hugh.
Anestige		-	Alnod	Earl Hugh.
Anestinge	-	Godwin	{ Ansgar, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Anestinghes	-	-	Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Apledore	Appledore	Licunot	{ Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Arre, or Avre	-	Ailward	{ William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Asaberga	Ashbury	Wadellus	Tetbald Fitz Berner.	
Assacote	-	Almar	William Poillei.	
Assileie	Ashleigh	Grinus	{ Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.	
Aulescome	} Awlescombe	Ailward	{ Ralph, under William Chievre.	
Aulescome		-	Chenias	Goscelm.
Aulescome		-	Wichinus	{ Hamo, under William Chievre.
Ausa	-	Alebric	{ Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Aveton	Aveton Gifford	Ansgar	The King.	
Bacetesberie	-	Almar	Alured Brito.	
Bachamore	-	Siricius	{ Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.	
Bachedone	-	Algar	{ Osbert, under Juhel de Totnais.	
Bachemore	-	Ealous	{ Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.	
Badestane	Batson	Uluric	{ Hugh, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Baentone	Bampton	The King	Walscin de Douay.	
Bagathora	Bagtor	Ordritius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.	
Baldrintone ^f	-	Alured	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	

^f Was an appendage to Raweberge.

Barne-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Barnestaple - -	Barnstaple - -	The King, in demesne.	
Batesille ^s - -	- -	Doda - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bechatone - -	Bicton - -	Ailsa - -	William Portitor. ^b
Bedendone - -	- -	Ailmer - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bediforde - -	Bideford - -	Brictric - -	Queen Matilda.
Begatore - -	{ Bagtor, in Ilsing- ton - - }	Erdulf - -	{ Ansgar, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Beldrendilant - -	- -	Elward - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bellestan - -	Belston - -	Osfers - -	{ Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Beneadone - -	- -	Adnet - -	{ The wife of Hervei, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bera - -	- -	Ailnod - -	{ Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bere - -	Beer - -	Brictric - -	{ Drewe, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bere - -			
Bera - -	Beer - -	Bristuoldus - -	{ Roger, under William de Falesia.
Bere - -			
Beri - -	Berry Pomeroy - -	Abbot of Horton - -	Walter.
Beria - -	- -	Wordron - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, or Pomeroy.
Berlescome - -	Burlescombe - -	Alricius - -	{ Bishop of Exeter.
Berne ¹ - -	- -	Oluietus - -	{ Walter de Claville.
Bernardesmore - -	- -	- -	{ Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bernintone, or Bernurtone - -	- -	Almer - -	{ Rogo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
- -	- -	Abbot of Tavistock.	
Beuleie, or Benleie - -	Qu. Bendley? - -	Ailward - -	{ Gilbert, under Robert de Albemarle.
Bigatone - -	Bicaton - -	Godo, the priest - -	{ Girold the Chaplain.
Bicheberie - -	Bigbury - -	Ordulf - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bichecome - -	- -	Ailmer - -	{ Robert de Herefort, under Robert de Albemarle.
Bicheleie - -	Bickleigh - -	Brismar - -	William de Poillei.
Bichelia - -			
Bicheneleie ^k , or Bichenlie - -	- -	Alward - -	{ Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bichenelie ^l - -	- -	Brictric - -	Queen Matilda.
Bichentone ^l - -	Bickington - -	Brictric - -	Queen Matilda.
Bicheorde ^m - -	- -	- -	William Chievre.

^s In Bridestowe.

^b The porter, who, as possessor of this manor, had the custody of the county gaol.

^l Was appendant to Tavy. ^k Was appendant to Tavistock; but afterwards to Bickenton.

^l Were appendant to North Molton.

^m Was appendant to Lin.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.	
Biheda - - -	- - -	Olueron - - -	Walter.	
Birige - - -	- - -	Brisfort - - -	{ Sawin the priest, nephew of Brisfort, to whom it was given by Queen Matilda.	
Birlande - - -	{ Probably Beer Alston ^a - - - }	Ordulf - - -	{ Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Biude - - -	- - -	Alward - - -	Walter de Claville.	
Blacaberge - - -	} Blackborough - - - }	Lewin - - -	{ Ralph Botiner, under William the door-keeper.	
Blacaberge - - -		Alnod - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.	
Blacagrave - - -		- - -	Haca - - -	William Poillei.
Blacapole ^o - - -		- - -	- - -	The King in demesne.
Blachagua - - -		- - -	- - -	William Poillei.
Blacheberia - - -	- - -	Godric - - -	{ William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Blacheorde - - -	- - -	Ailwin - - -	{ Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.	
Blacheslac - - -	- - -	Edwitiis - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.	
Blachewilla - - -	- - -	- - -	{ Robert de Punchardon, under Baldwin.	
Bocchelande - - -	Buckland - - -	Godo - - -	{ Alvietus, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.	
Bocheforde - - -	- - -	Irich - - -	{ Ansgar, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Bochelande - - -	} Buckland - - - }	Ailsu - - -	Nicholas Archibaldistarius.	
Bochelande - - -		Alcerus - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	
Bochelande - - -		Alric - - -	William Chievre.	
Bochelande - - -		Alnot - - -	{ Ansgar, under Baldwin the Sheriff.	
Bochelande - - -		Alurix - - -	Baldwin, under Goscelm.	
Bochelande - - -		Brismar - - -	William de Poillei.	
Bochelande ^p - - -		Edeva - - -	{ Hugh, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Bochelande - - -		Edmaratorius - - -	{ Ansgar Brito, under the Earl of Moreton.	
Bochelande - - -	- - -	Hecus - - -	Juhel de Totnais.	
Bochelande - - -	} Buckland - - - }	Odoman - - -	Walter de Claville.	
Bochelande - - -		Ulf - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	
Bochelande - - -	- - -	Ulmer - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	
Bochelant - - -	- - -	Brictric - - -	William Chievre.	
Bochelant - - -	- - -	Ulf - - -	Godfric, under Wm. Chievre.	
Bochelant - - -	- - -	Ulveva - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.	
Bocheourde - - -	- - -	- - -	The Earl of Moreton.	

^a See the account of mines.
^p Was appendant to Boltesberie.

^o Was appendant to Molland.

Bochiywis

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Bochiywis - -	Bokish - -	Three Thanes -	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Bodeleie - -	- -	The King in demesne.	
Boldesworde ^a	- -	Godwin - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Boleham - -	Bolham - -	Almer - -	{ Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Boleham - -		Brictric - -	{ William the Door-keeper.
Bolehorde - -		Almar - -	{ Godric.
Bolewis - -	- -	Lieuegar - -	{ Richard, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Bolneie - -	- -	Alwin - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Boltesberre, or Botesberie }	- -	Edmer - -	{ Hugh, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bontintone, or Bontintone }	- -	Ednet - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.
Borne - -	- -	Chippinus - -	{ Godbold Balistarius.
Bosleie - -	- -	Brictric - -	{ Ruffus, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Boteberie - -	- -	Wado - -	{ Richard, under the Earl of Moreton.
Botesforde - -	- -	Alwin - -	{ William Poillei.
Botreforde - -	Boterford, or Buterford }	Alric - -	{ Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Botreforde - -		Tovi - -	{ William de Poillei.
Bovelie - -	- -	Olmar - -	{ Geoffrey Bishop of Constance.
Bovi - -	Bovey - -	Edric - -	{ Turgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bovi - -		Joannes - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bradaleia - -	Bradley - -	Hardolf - -	{ Beatrix his sister, under William Chievre.
Bradeforde - -	Bradford - -	Almer - -	{ William de Falesia.
Bradeforde - -		Brangar - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bradeforde - -		Edritius - -	{ Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradeforde - -		Sawinus - -	{ William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradefort - -	Bradford - -	Aileva - -	{ William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradefort - -		Algar - -	{ Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bradehode - -	Broadwood - -	Leuric - -	{ Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bradeleie - -	Bradley - -	Ailwin - -	{ Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Bradeleie - -		Algar - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bradeleie - -	- -	Edmer - -	{ Haimer de Arcis.
Bradenses - -	Bradninch - -	Bristold - -	{ William Chievre.
Bradestane - -	- -	Earl Harold - -	{ The King.
Bradeville - -	Bradwell - -	Edric - -	{ Ralph de Limesei.
Bradewode - -	Broadwood - -	Chenistanus - -	{ Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.

^a In Bridestowe manor.

^r This manor was an appendage of Braunton, and afterwards of Haustone.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Braie - - }	Bray - - -	Ailward - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance. Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance. Alnod.
Braie - - }		Alwin - - -	
Braie - - }		Ulvin - - -	
Branchescome -	Branscombe* -	{ The Bishop of Exeter for the support of the canons.	
Brandone - - -	Brendon - - -	Alward Tochesone	Ralph de Pomerai.
Branfort - - -	- - -	Aluevia - - -	Walter de Claville.
Branfortune - -	- - -	Wlnot - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Brantone - - -	Braunton - - -	{ The King in demesne.	
Braordine ^s - - -	- - -	- - -	William Chievre.
Bratone - - -	Bratton - - -	Brictric - - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bratone - - -		Ordafers - - -	Earl of Moreton.
Bratone - - -		Ordulf - - -	{ Erchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Brawordine - - -	Bradworthy - -	Tavi - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Bredelie - - -	- - -	Olweva - - -	Rainald, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Bredvice - - -	- - -	Ailmar - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Bremelcome - -	- - -	Algher - - -	Ansgar.
Bremerige - - -	{ Bremridge, in South Molton }	Edmer - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Brenfort - - -	- - -	Brungar - - -	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Brente - - -	Brent - - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Bretricestan - -	Brixton - - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Brideforde - - -	Bridford - - -	Alwin - - -	Juhel de Totnais.
Bridestou - - -	Bridestowe - - -	Edmer - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Brige - - -	Bridgerule - - -	Frawin - - -	Ruald Adobed, or Adobat.
Brigeforde - - -	- - -	Alviss - - -	Godfrey, under Goscelm.
Brigeforde - - -	- - -	Lieuric - - -	{ Godfrey the chamberlain, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Brisham - - -	Brixham - - -	Ulf - - -	Juhel de Totnais.
Brisestone - - -	- - -	Aluric - - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Brisestone - - -	- - -	Sedwin - - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Brisforde - - -	Brushford - - -	Aluric - - -	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Bristanestone - -	- - -	Olnot - - -	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Bristeleshorde - -	- - -	Colvin - - -	Colvin.
Bristrichestone - -	Brixton - - -	Elmer - - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Brochelande - - -	- - -	Ailard the monk	Godfrey, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Brucheturde - - -	- - -	Iric - - -	Ansgar, under the Earl of Moreton.
Bulgeret - - -	- - -	Oslac - - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Bulfestre - - -	Buckfastleigh - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	

* An appendage of Esestaple.

Buretone

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Buretone	Burraton	Alwin	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Buriestecome	-	Aluric	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Buterleie	Butterleigh	Edwin	Edwin.
Cacheberge	-	Sewin	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cadabirie	Cadbury	Inguar	William Chievre.
Cadelie	Cadleigh	{ Alward	William Chievre.
Cadelie		{ Two Thanes	William the Door-keeper.
Cadewile [†]	Cadwell	Alveron.	
Cagefort, or Chageford	Chagford	Merlosuan	Ralph Paganell.
Cagefort	-	Dodo	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Celodelie	Calverleigh	Almar	Godric.
Caluclie	-	Seward	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Carmes	-	Brismar	{ Robert de Bellomonte, or Beaumont, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Carsville	-	Merlesoan	Gonher, under Ralph Paganell.
Carsewille	Kings Carswell	{ The King in demesne.	
Carsvelle	Abbots Carswell	{ The Abbot of Horton.	
Casford [‡]	-	Sawin Tope	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cedelintone	-	Guitda	The King.
Celdecombe	-	Ulmer	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Celvertesberie	-	Ailwin	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cercille	-	Bristuold	Norman, under William de Falesia.
Cercitone	-	Ulf	Juhel de Totnais.
Cerintone	Cheriton	{ Almer	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Ceritone		{ Alestan	Godwin.
Chadeledone	-	Mathildis	Ansger de Senarpont.
Chadeledone	-	Brismar	Ansger de Senarpont.
Chadewille	-	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Chaeledone	Chalvedon	Elmerd	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff
Chalmonleage	-	Brismer	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chederlie	Chederleigh	Hadimar	Alured, under the Earl of Moreton.
Cheleforde	-	Oseva	Colvin.
Cheletone	-	Edric	{ Robert, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cheletone	-	Hecus	Juhel de Totnais.
Chelvertesberie	-	Alwin	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Chemeworde	-	Edwin	{ The niece of the Bishop of Constance, under the Bishop.
Cheneoltone	-	Algar	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Chenighedone	-	Edwi	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Chenistetone	{ Knighton, or Knighteston	-	Roger, under the Bishop of Exeter.
Chenleie	-	Osfers	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.

[†] An appendage of Sideham.

[‡] Appendant to the manor of Bridestowe.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Chent - - -	Kenne - - -	Brismer - - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chentesbere - - }	Kentisbeer - - }	{ Edwin - - - Norman - - -	{ William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff. William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chentesbere - - }			
Chentesberie - -	Kentisbury - -	Almar - - -	Baldwin in demesne.
Chentone - - -	Kenton - - -	Eideta - - -	The King.
Chenutdestane - - }	Knowstone - - }	{ Alfilla - - - Algar - - -	Alfilla. Algar.
Chenutdestane - - }			
Chenvestan - - -	Cheinstone - -	Algar - - -	Rolf, under Walscin de Douay.
Cherforde - - -	- - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Cherletone - - -	Charleton - - -	- - -	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Cherletone - - -	Charlton - - -	Semar - - -	Bretell, under the Earl of Moreton.
Chetellescome - -	Chettescombe - -	Olmar - - -	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chetellescote - -	- - -	Chetel - - -	Riculf, under Walter.
Cheveletone - - -	Chivelstone - -	Aluric - - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Chevetorne - - -	Chevethorne - -	Almar - - -	Beatrix, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Chichelesberie - -	- - -	Ailric - - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Chiempabere - - -	- - -	Aiolf - - -	{ Roger Flandrensis, under Ruald Adobed.
Chienemetone - - -	- - -	Earl Lewin - -	The King.
Chinnesfort - - -	- - -	Ezias - - -	{ William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chiveorne - - -	Chivenor - - -	Almar - - -	Rogro, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Chiwarthiwis - - -	- - -	Two Thanes - -	{ Helgot, under Fulcher Archibalis- tarius.
Cochintone - - -	Cockington - -	Alric - - -	William de Falesia.
Chritone - - -	- - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Cicetote - - -	- - -	Brismar - - -	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ciclet - - -	- - -	Goner - - -	{ Walter Silvestris, under Walter de Claville.
Cilletone - - -	Chillaton - - -	Ailmar - - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Ciretone - - -	- - -	Chitel - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Citremetone, or Cu- remtone - - - }	- - -	Godwin - - -	Godwin.
Clavetone - - -	Clawton - - -	Aluered - - -	Juhel de Totnais.
Clehangre - - -	Clayhanger - -	Oltred - - -	Robert, under William de Moione.
Cliforde - - -	- - -	Adred - - -	Godbold Balistarius.
Clifort - - -	- - -	Brismer - - -	Stephen, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Clis - - -	- - -	Edritius - - -	{ Godfrey, under the Bishop of Con- stance.
Clisewic or Chisewic - - -	- - -	Wichinus - - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Clist - - -	Clist - - -	{ Alward - - -	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Clist - - -		{ Alwin - - -	Edwin.
Clist - - -		{ Ultret - - -	Osbern.
Clist - - -		{ Boughred - - -	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Clist - - -	Clist St. Mary - -	{ Four Thanes - -	{ The canons of St. Mary, under Baldwin.
Clist - - -	- - -	Ulveuia - - -	{ The canons of St. Mary, under Baldwin.
Clist - - -	- - -	Wigo - - -	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.

Clistone

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Clistone - - -	Broad Clist - - -	Ordulph - - -	The King.
Clouelie - - -	Clovelly - - -	Brictric - - -	{ Queen Matilda, and afterwards Goscelm.
Cloenesberge - - -	- - -	Godman the priest	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cochalescome - - -	- - -	Ineguar - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Codaford - - -	Cofford - - -	Eldric - - -	Odo.
Coic - - -	Cowick - - -	Ailmar - - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Colacome - - -	Colcombe - - -	Oslac - - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Colebroce - - -	Colebrooke - - -	Samer - - -	Bretel, under the Earl of Moreton.
Colebroce - - -	Colebrooke - - -	Almer - - -	Mainfred, under William Chievre.
Coleleie - - -	Cowley - - -	Chepin - - -	{ Herchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Coletone - - -	Colyton - - -	Colo - - -	Turgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coletone - - -		Alward - - -	Warin, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coletone - - -		Aluric - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coletone - - -		Earl Harold - - -	The King.
Colewille - - -	- - -	Almar - - -	Rogro, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Collabere - - -	Colybeare - - -	Adelwold - - -	Morin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Colrige - - -	Coleridge - - -	Bichus - - -	Ailric, under Walscin de Douay.
Colrige - - -		Alvieva - - -	Alvieva, under Walscin de Douay.
Colrige - - -		Edmer - - -	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Colrige - - -		- - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Colsovenescote - - -	- - -	Alward - - -	Alward.
Colteshorde - - -	- - -	Colvin - - -	Colvin.
Colum - - -	Columb-David, Columb-john, Columb-Pyne, and Collumpton	Adestan - - -	Godwin.
Colum - - -		Brismar - - -	Fulcerius Archibalistarius.
Colum - - -		Godwin - - -	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Colunp - - -		Brismer - - -	Rogo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Come - - -	- - -	Ailward - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Come - - -	- - -	Aluric - - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton
Come - - -	- - -	Brongar - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Come - - -	- - -	Gonerd - - -	{ Walter Silvestris, under Walter de Claville.
Come - - -	- - -	Edmar - - -	Odo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Combe - - -	Comb - - -	Alrist - - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Combe - - -		Ailmer - - -	Jagelin, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Combe - - -	- - -	Alwold - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Combe - - -	- - -	Aluric - - -	William Chievre.
Combe - - -	- - -	Ansgot - - -	Donnus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Combe - - -	- - -	Bristric - - -	William de Falesia.
Combe - - -	- - -	Colbrand - - -	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Combe * - - -	- - -	Dodo - - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Conba - - -	- - -	Edmar - - -	Haimer de Arcis.
Conma - - -	- - -	Alnod - - -	Goscelm

* This manor was in Bridestowe.

Contesberie

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Contesberie	- Countesbury	- Ailmer	- William Chievre.
Contone	- Compton	- Osolf	- Stephen, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coritone	- Coryton	- Alwin	- { Drogo, son of Malger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cornehude	- Cornwood	- Edmar	- { Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Corneorde	- Cornworthy	-	- Alured Brito.
Corneorde	- Cornworthy	- Ulf	- Juhel de Totnais.
Cortescanole	-	- Alwin	- { Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coteleie	- Cotleigh	- Edmar	- { Ricardus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Crabecombe	-	- Seward	- Ansgar, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cravelec	-	- Alwin Dapifer	- { Edmer, under the Bishop of Constance.
Crauuecome	-	- { Lieuegar	- Ansgar, under Baldwin.
Crawecome ⁷	-	- { Almer	- Alured Brito.
Crawecome ⁸	-	- { Seward	- Ansgar, under Baldwin.
Cressewalle	-	- Ordric	- Girard, under Walscin de Douay.
Crideholde	-	- Ordulf	- { Erchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Cridie	-	- { Goda	- { Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cridie	-	- { Goda	- William, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Crochewelle	- Crockernwell	- Ulf	- Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Crue	-	- Ailward	- William the door-keeper.
Culitone	-	- { The King in demesne.	
Culmestoche	- Culmstock	- { The Bishop of Exeter.	
Cume	-	- Alestan	- Godwin.
Dalilea	-	- Bristric	- Odo FitzGamelin.
Danescome	-	- Sagar	- William, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Deidestan or Ædelstan	-	- Etzi	- { William Chievre and Ralph de Pomerai in moieties.
Dene	- Dean	- Alwin	- { Four knights, under William de Falesia.
Deneorde ^a	- Denworthy	- Ailrich	- The King.
Denesberge	-	- Godric	- Colvin.
Deneswynesdone	-	- Tovi	- Ralph de Pomerai.
Depdone ^b	-	- Alric	- William de Falesia.
Depeforde	-	- { The King in demesne.	
Deppaford	-	-	- Oluric, of Walscin de Douay.
Derte	-	- { Alric	- Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Derte	-	- { Leuegar	- Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Dertere	-	- Alwald	- Alwald, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Dertrintone	- Dartington	- Alwin	- William de Falesia.
Devenaberie	- Denbury	- { Archbishop	- { The Abbot of Tavistock.
Didasam	- Dittisham	- { Aldret.	- Baldwin, under the Bishop of Exeter.

⁷ An appendage of Bacetesberie.⁸ An appendage of Alseministre.^a An appendage of Crabecome.^b An appendage of Cochintone.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Dimewoldesham	- - -	Algar	William de Falesia.
Dinintone	- - Doniton	Donna	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Dise	- - -	Alviva	Goscelm.
Dochorde	- - -	Alfleta	Walter, under Ruald Adobat.
Dodebroce	- - Dodbrook	Bristric ^c	Godeva, widow of Bristric.
Dodecote	- - Doddescote	Dodo	Walter Burgoin, under Goscelm.
Doduceswille	- - Qu. Dunkswell?	Almer	Ralph de Pomerai.
Doelis	- - Dawlish	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Dondritone	- - -	Brismer	{ Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Done	- - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Done	- - -	Alebric	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Done	- - -	Mathild	Odo
Doneslande	- - Dunsland	Oluric	Cadio, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Donestantone	- - { Doningston, or Dunston }	Algar	Algar
Donewoldham	- - -	Ademar	{ Aluered, under the Earl of Moreton.
Donicestone	- - Dunston	Doninus	{ Mauger de Cartreo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Donitone	- - { Doniton, or Dotton }	Earl Harold	{ The Abbot of St. Michael de Monte.
Donsedoc	- - Dunchidiock	Merlesvein	Ralph Paganel.
Doone	- - -	Edric	Ralph de Limesei.
Drakeforde	- - -	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Dueltone	- - -	{ Olf	{ William, son of Wimund, who married the daughter of Baldwin.
Dueltone	- - -	Bristric	Ansgar de Senarpont.
Dueltone	- - -	Edric	Ansgar.
Dune	- - -	{ Algar	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Dune	- - -	Godwin	Godwin.
Dunesforde	- - Dunsford	Saulf	Saulf.
Dunestal	- - Qu. Townstall?	Ansgar	Ralph, under Walscin de Douay.
Dunestanetune	- - Qu. Dunston?	Edwin	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Dunewinasdone	- - -	Toui	Ralph de Pomerai.
Dunitone	- - Qu. Dunterton?	-	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Dwelande ^d	- - Dowland	{ Two thanes	Walter de Claville.
Dwelande	- - -	Award	Walter de Claville.
Edeslege	- - Iddeleigh	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Edetone	- - -	Algar	Fulgo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Efforde	- - Efford	Brismar	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Eighebere	- - Eggbeare	Lieuegar	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Eisse	- - -	Two thanes	Ralph de Pomerai.
Ele	- - Qu. Hele?	Two thanes	{ Erchenbald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Elintone	- - -	{ The King in demesne.	

^c The name is sometimes written Bristric and sometimes Brictric in the two records.

^d An appendage of Lollardesdone.

Eltemetone

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Contesberie	- Countesbury	- Ailmer	- William Chievre.
Contone	- Compton	- Osolf	- Stephen, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coritone	- Coryton	- Alwin	{ Drogo, son of Malger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cornehude	- Cornwood	- Edmar	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Corneorde	- Cornworthy	-	- Alured Brito.
Corneorde	- Cornworthy	- Ulf	- Juhel de Totnais.
Cortescanole	-	- Alwin	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Coteleie	- Cotleigh	- Edmar	{ Ricardus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Crabecombe	-	- Seward	- Ansgar, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Cravelec	-	- Alwin Dapifer	{ Edmer, under the Bishop of Constance.
Crauuecome	- } Creacomb	{ Lieuegar	- Ansgar, under Baldwin.
Crawecome ⁷		{ Almer	- Alured Brito.
Crawecome ⁸		{ Seward	- Ansgar, under Baldwin.
Cressewalle	-	- Ordric	- Girard, under Walscin de Douay.
Crideholde	-	- Ordulf	{ Erchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Cridie	- } Creedy	{ Goda	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Cridie		{ Goda	- William, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Crochewelle	- Crockernwell	- Ulf	- Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Crue	-	- Ailward	- William the door-keeper.
Culitone	-	{ The King in demesne.	
Culmestoche	- Culmstock	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Cume	-	- Alestan	- Godwin.
Dalilea	-	- Bristric	- Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Danescome	-	- Sagar	- William, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Deidestan or Edelstan	- } -	- Etzi	{ William Chievre and Ralph de Pomerai in moieties.
Dene		- Dean	- Alwin
Deneorde ^a	- Denworthy	- Ailrich	- The King.
Denesberge	-	- Godric	- Colvin.
Deneswynesdone	-	- Tovi	- Ralph de Pomerai.
Depdone ^b	-	- Alric	- William de Falesia.
Depeforde	- } Dipford and Diptford	{ The King in demesne.	
Deppaford		-	-
Derte	- } Dart	{ Alric	- Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Derte		{ Leuegar	- Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Dertere	-	- Alwald	- Alwald, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Dertrintone	- Dartington	- Alwin	- William de Falesia.
Devenaberie	- Denbury	{ Archbishop	} The Abbot of Tavistock.
Didasam	- Dittisham	{ Aldret.	
		-	- Baldwin, under the Bishop of Exeter.

⁷ An appendage of Bacetesberie.^a An appendage of Alseminstre.⁸ An appendage of Crabecombe.^b An appendage of Cochintone.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Dimewoldesham	- - -	Algar	William de Falesia.
Dinintone	Doniton	Donna	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Dise	- - -	Alviva	Goscelm.
Dochorde	- - -	Alfleta	Walter, under Ruald Adobat.
Dodebroce	Dodbrook	Bristric ^c	Godeva, widow of Bristric.
Dodecote	Doddescote	Dodo	Walter Burgoin, under Goscelm.
Doduceswille	Qu. Dunkswell?	Almer	Ralph de Pomerai.
Doelis	Dawlish	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Dondritone	- - -	Brismer	{ Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Done	Downe	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Done			
Done			
Doneslande	Dunsland	Oluric	Cadio, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Donestantone	{ Doningston, or Dunston }	Algar	Algar
Donewoldham	- - -	Ademar	{ Aluered, under the Earl of Moreton.
Donicestone	Dunston	Doninus	{ Mauger de Cartreo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Donitone	{ Doniton, or Dotton }	Earl Harold	{ The Abbot of St. Michael de Monte.
Donsedoc	Dunchidioc	Merlesvein	Ralph Paganel.
Doune	- - -	Edric	Ralph de Limesei.
Drakeforde	- - -	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Dueltone	Dolton	{ Olf	{ William, son of Wimund, who married the daughter of Baldwin.
Dueltone			
Duueltone		{ Bristric	Ansger de Senarpont.
Dune	Downe	{ Algar	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Dune			
Dunesforde	Dunsford	Saulf	Godwin.
Dunestal	Qu. Townstall?	Ansger	Saulf.
Dunestanetune	Qu. Dunston?	Edwin	Ralph, under Walscin de Douay.
Dunewinasdone	- - -	Toui	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Dunitone	Qu. Dunterton?	- - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Dwelande ^d	Dowland	{ Two thanes	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Dwelande			
Edeslege	Iddesleigh	Award	Walter de Claville.
Edetone	- - -	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Efforde	Efford	Algar	Fulgo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Eighebere	Eggbeare	Brismar	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Eisse	- - -	Lieuegar	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ele	Qu. Hele?	Two thanes	Ralph de Pomerai.
Elintone	- - -	{ The King in demesne.	{ Erchenbald, under the Earl of Moreton.

^c The name is sometimes written Bristric and sometimes Brictric in the two records.

^d An appendage of Lollardesdone.

Eltemetone

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Eltemetone - -	- - - -	Elmer - -	Rainald, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Engeborne - -	- - - -	Brismar - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Engestecote - -	Qu. Hengescot ?	{ Gole, Hedric, } and Godric, } three thanes }	Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Engleborne - -	Ingleborne - -	Alrix - -	Rainald, under William de Falesia.
Erintone - -	Qu. Ermington ?	Ansger - -	The King.
Erticome - -	Yarcomb - -	Earl Harold - -	The abbey of St. Michael de Monte.
Esastaple, or Es- taple - - }	- - - -	Godric - -	Anschetel, under William Chievre.
Escage - -	- - - -	Alebricius - -	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Escapeleie - - }	- - - -	{ Aret - -	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Escapeleie - - }	Shapleigh - -	{ A thane - -	Giroid the chaplain.
Escapeleie - - }	- - - -	{ Uluric - -	Godwin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Eschipebroce - -	- - - -	Bristric - -	Walter, under Walter de Claville.
Escobecome ^d - -	Scobbescombe - -	Bristric - -	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Eslapaforde - -	- - - -	Bristric - -	Queen Matilda.
Esmarige or Es- maurige - - }	Smallridge - -	Olnod - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Esmitheham - -	- - - -	Aluric - -	Ansger, under the Earl of Moreton.
Esnidelleie - -	- - - -	Edric - -	Gilbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Espice - -	- - - -	Earl Harold - -	The King.
Esprecome - -	- - - -	Fitell - -	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Espredelestone - -	Spriddleston - -	Four thanes - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Espreitone - -	Spreyton - -	Osfers - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Esse - -	Rose Ash - -	Elward - -	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Essaple - -	- - - -	Aluric - -	Aluric.
Essebertone - -	Ashburton - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Essecestre - -	Exeter - -	{ The King in de- mesne.	
Esselingaforde - -	Shillingford - -	Brismar - -	Fulcer or Fulcher Archibalistarius.
Esseministre - -	Exminster - -	Wichin - -	William Chievre.
Essemundehorde - -	- - - -	Brismar - -	Gilbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Esseorde ^e - -	- - - -	- - - -	The wife of Hervei.
Essetone - -	Ashton - -	- - - -	The wife of Hervei de Helion.
Essoic - -	- - - -	Eurewac - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Estaforde - -	Stafford - -	Ednod - -	Earl Hugh.
Estandone - - }	- - - -	{ Algar the priest	Ralph de Pomerai.
Estantone - - }	Staunton - -	{ Alwena.	
Estapeleie - -	Stapley - -	Bristold - -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Estatforde - - }	- - - -	{ Sawin - -	{ Redulf Vitalis, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Estaveforde - - }	Stafford - -	{ Edric - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Con- stance.
Estoche - - }	- - - -	{ Alric - -	William de Poillei.
Estoche - - }	Stoke - -	{ Ulveva - -	{ Winemer, under William de Fa- lesia.
Estocheleie - - }	- - - -	{ Alsi - -	{ Erchenbald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie - - }	Stockleigh - -	{ Alveva - -	Ralph de Pomerai.

^d This manor was an appendage of Hainberie, afterwards of Grenoulie.

^e It was made an appendage to the manor of Sufferstan: it is written in the Exchequer Domesday Hacheurde.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Estocheleie - -	Stockleigh-	Alward - -	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie - -		Colvin - -	Albered, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Estocheleie - -		Hadimar - -	The Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie - -		Haimer - -	{ Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Estocheleie - -		Orgar - -	Alured Pincerna, under the Earl.
Estocheleie - -	Stoodley - -	Saulf - -	Rainald, under the Earl.
Estodleie - -		Almer - -	Robert, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Estolie - -	- -	Alwin - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Estotacome - -	{ Stodiscombe, or Stuttescomb - -	Ulf - -	Morin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Estotdone - -	- -	Alwin - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Estotleie - -	- -	Bristwold - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Estrete - -	Street - -	Ailmer - -	Torstin, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Etcheborne - -	Exborne - -	Almer - -	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Falleie - -	- -	Bristuold - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Farweie - -	Farway - -	Ailmer - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Farweie - -		Chénias - -	Ludo, under Goscelm.
Fedaven - -	- -	{ Edlovedief & Eideva - -	Walter Burgoin, under Goscelm.
Fen - -	Qu. Feniton?	Norman - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ferdendelle, or Ferdindela - -	Fardell - -	- -	Godfrey, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ferdendelle - -		Domnus - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ferentone - -	Farringdon - -	Two Brothers.	Bretell, under the Earl of Moreton.
Fereordin - -	- -	Edwin - -	Ricolf, under Goscelm and Walter.
Ferhendone - -	Farringdon - -	Alric - -	Fulcer, Archibalistarius.
Ferleie ^f - -	- -	- -	The King.
Ferleie - -	- -	Dona - -	Ansgot.
Fernehille - -	Fernhill - -	Alwin - -	Torgis, of Juhel de Totnais.
Fernewode ^s - -	Farwood - -	Godwi - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ferse - -	Fursham - -	Alcerlus - -	William de Falesia.
Ferurdi - -	- -	Godric - -	William Chievre.
Fileleie - -	- -	Osfers - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Finatone - -	Qu. Feniton?	Etmar - -	Drogo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Fluta - -	Fleet - -	{ The Abbot of Horton.	
Flutes - -		Bristwold - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Folefort - -	Fulford - -	Aritius - -	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Foletona - -	Foleton - -	Aluric - -	{ The church of St. Mary, by the gift of Juhel de Totnais.
Forde - -	Ford - -	Alveva - -	Ranulf, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Forde - -		Otrus - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.

^f An appendage of Depeforde.

^s An appendage of Bridestowe.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Framintone - -	Fremington - -	Earl Harold - -	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Fredeletescoc - -	Frithestock - -	Ordulf - -	{ Robert Fitz Ivo, under the Earl of Moreton.
Frisham - -	- -	Edmeratorius - -	{ Alured de Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Furintone - -	- -	Alwin - -	{ The wife of Engelbald, under the Bishop of Constance.
Galmentone - -	Galmton - -	Goda - -	Ralph de Felgers.
Gatcumbe - -	Gatcombe - -	Burgered - -	Ansgar, the King's servant.
Gatepade - -	Gappah - -	Five Thanes - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Gateshore - -	- -	Edwi - -	{ Ansgar Brito, under the Earl of Moreton.
Gherneslete - -	- -	Walo - -	{ Rainer Dapifer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ghiderleie, or Chiderleie - -	- -	Godwin the priest - -	Godwin, under the Earl of Moreton.
Gidesam - -	Gittisham - -	Chinias - -	Goscelm.
Gildescote - -	- -	Ulward - -	{ Gilbert, under Robert de Albemarle.
Godelege - -	Goodleigh - -	Ulward - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Godescote - -	- -	Bristric - -	Colwin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Godevacote - -	- -	Godeva - -	Goscelm.
Gohewis - -	Gorhuish - -	Alnot - -	Bernard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Gorwille - -	- -	Colbrand - -	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Goswelle - -	Goosewell - -	Hoccha - -	Robert, under William de Poillei.
Grennelize - -	- -	Four thanes - -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Grenoveia - -	Greenway - -	Alsi - -	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Gretedone - -	- -	Alcerius - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Haberie - -	- -	Alnod - -	Rainer, under Baldwin.
Hacome - -	Haccomb - -	Ote - -	Robert, under William Chievre.
Hacome - -		Ulf - -	Stephen, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hadreleie - -	Hatherleigh - -	{ The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Hagawile - -	- -	Aluric - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hagintone - -	- -	Ulfert - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hagintone - -	- -	{ Ulmar and Godritius - -	Uluric, under Walscin de Douay.
Hagintone, or Haintone - -	Heanton Punchardon - -	Ulf - -	{ Robert de Punchardon, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hainghestecote - -	Hengescot - -	- -	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Hainoc - -	Hennock - -	Alnod - -	{ Roger Fitzpaine, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Haiserstone - -	Qu. Ascerton? - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Haldiurdi - -	Qu. Hardworthy? - -	Earl Harold - -	The King.
Haleston - -	Halstow - -	Alred - -	Godbold Balistarius.
Haletron - -		Bristric - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Halgewille - -	Halwell - -	Bristric - -	Queen Matilda, afterwards Goscelm.
Halsbretone - -	Halberton - -	Bristric - -	Queen Matilda. — The King.

Hame

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Hame - - - }	Ham - - -	{ The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Hame - - - }	Ham - - -	Godric - - -	Colvin.
Hamberie - - -	Hembury - - -		Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Hamilhoc - - -	Hemioc - - -	{ The King in demesne.	
Hamistone - - -	Hempston - - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King.
Hamistone - - -		Ordulf - - -	Hamelin, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hanberie - - -	Qu. Annery? - - -	Bristric - - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Hanca - - - }	Anke - - -	{ Oluardus - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Hane, or Hanc - - - }		{ Burgered - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Hanchelole - - -		Wadel - - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hantone - - - }		{ Brismar - - -	{ Robert de Punchardon, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hantone - - - }	Heanton, or Hamp-ton - - -	{ Brismar - - -	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hantone - - - }		{ Bristeva - - -	Colvin.
Hantone - - - }		Ulf - - -	Helgod, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Hareoe - - -			Geffrey Bishop of Constance.
Harestane - - - }	Harston - - -	{ Edric - - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Harestane - - - }		{ Sueta - - -	Rainald under the Earl of Moreton.
Haustone ^h - - -		Ordulf - - -	The Bishop of Exeter.
Hax - - -		Aimar - - -	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Heierde - - -		Chippin - - -	Godbold Balistarius.
Hele - - - }		{ Edwi - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hele - - - }	Hele - - -	{ Olf - - -	Godbold Balistarius.
Hele - - - }		{ Two thanes - - -	{ Erchenbold, under the Earl of Moreton.
Helescavea - - -		E edric - - -	William, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hemberie - - -	Hembury - - -	edric - - -	Odo.
Henleie - - -		Brismer - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Heppastebe ⁱ - - -	Qu. Hippestan? - - -	Oluardus - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Herberneforde - - -	Qu. Wobernford? - - -	Alric - - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hereforde - - -	Harford - - -	Ordulf - - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Herlescome - - -		Two thanes - - -	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Hermondesworthe - - -	Hermansworthy - - -	Alward - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hernescome - - -	Yarnscomb - - -	Godwin - - -	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Herstanahaie - - -		Canistrus - - -	Goscelm de Exeter.
Hertitone - - -	Harton - - -	Guitda - - -	The King.
Hesmalacome - - -		Godwin - - -	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hetfelt - - -	Heathfield - - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Hevetruue - - -	Heavitree - - -	Wichin - - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Hevis - - - }		{ Algar - - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hewis - - - }	Huish - - -	{ Ailwin - - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hewis - - - }		{ Edric - - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Hewise - - - }		{ Wichinus - - -	Hamo, under William Chievre.
Hidone - - -	{ Clay, or Clist } Hydon - - -	Godwin - - -	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.

^h It had been part of Brantone.

ⁱ An appendage of Hanca.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Hierde - - -	- - -	Almar - - -	Ansgar, under Baldwin.
Hierlege - - -	- - -	Oliveva - - -	{ Drogo, son of Malger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hille - - -	Hill - - -	Etmar - - -	Haimer de Arcis.
Hillesdone - - -	Hillersdon - - -	Sirwald - - -	Rainald, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Hindefort - - -	- - -	Brorus - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hitenesleie - - -	Hittesleigh - - -	Doda - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Ho - - -	Hooe - - -	Alebrix - - -	Stephen, under Juhel de Totnais.
Hoca, or Hoche - - -	Hooke - - -	Ulf - - -	Godbold Archibalistarius.
Hochaorde - - -	Hockford - - -	Etnod - - -	Girard, under Walscin de Douay.
Hochesam - - -	Huxham - - -	Wichin - - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Hochesile - - -	- - -	Alward - - -	Ruald Adobat.
Hocoorde - - -	- - -	Colebran - - -	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Hole - - -	Hole - - -	{ Etmar - - -	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Hole - - -		{ Sawin - - -	Gosbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Holbeme - - -	Holbeame - - -	Ordritius - - -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Holebroce - - -	- - -	Godwin - - -	Godwin.
Holcome - - -	Holcombe - - -	{ Aimar - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Holecome - - -		{ Alwin - - -	Walter de Douay.
Holecome - - -	Holcombe and Hollacombe - - -	{ Seward - - -	Rogo, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Holecome - - -		{ The priests of Bomine.	
Holecome, or Holescome ^k - - -	- - -	- - -	William Chievre.
Holecumbe - - -	- - -	Bristric - - -	Queen Matilda.
Holescome - - -	- - -	Leugar - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Holle - - -	- - -	Alwin - - -	William de Falesia.
Holne - - -	Holne - - -	Edolf - - -	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Holnham - - -	- - -	Edmar - - -	Gilbert, under Ruald Adobat.
Homacheforde - - -	- - -	Edmer - - -	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Honecherche - - -	Honeychurch - - -	Alwin Niger	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Honelande - - -	- - -	{ Halebrix and Algard - - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Honessam - - -	Huntsham - - -	Alric the Priest - - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Honetone - - -	Honiton - - -	Elmer - - -	Dreus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Horeode ^l - - -	- - -	- - -	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Horeuude - - -	Horwood - - -	{ Osulf - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Horewode - - -		{ Alward - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Hortone - - -	- - -	Osulf - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Hundatoré - - -	Hountor - - -	- - -	{ Rainald, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Huneseva - - -	- - -	Alward - - -	William Chievre.
Hunitone - - -	- - -	Alwald - - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Huntesberie - - -	- - -	Editda - - -	Walter de Douay.
Hywis - - -	Huish - - -	Alwid - - -	Goscelm.
Ide - - -	Ide - - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Ilesam - - -	- - -	Berus - - -	{ Roger, under William the door-keeper.
Ilestintone ^m - - -	Ilsington - - -	Merlesuen - - -	Ralph Paganel.

^k An appendage of Otrie.

^l Appendant to Hortone.

^m Appendant to Linton.

Incrintone

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Incrintone	-	Algar	William Chievre.
Inudeborde	-	-	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Iplepene	Ipplepen	Goda	Ralph de Felgers.
Jacobescherche	-	Alvevia	Alvevia.
Johanesto	Instow	Alward	Walter de Claville.
Juelie	-	Brismar	Fulcer Balistarius.
Kari	Cary	Chenestan	Waldin, under Juhel de Totnais.
Labera	-	Etmar	Hubert, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Lachebroc	-	Algar	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lacome ^m	-	Edwin	Ralph de Pomerai.
Laierde ^a	-	-	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lamesete	Lambside	Tovi	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lanbertone	Lamerton	Ordulf	Ruald Adobat.
Lanchers	Lancras	Alveva	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lancome ^o	-	Edwin	Ralph de Pomerai.
Landeshers	-	Alnod	Earl Hugh.
Lanforde	Langford	Leuegar	Osbern de Salcei.
Langadone	Langdon	Hecus	Waldin, under Juhel.
Langafort	Langford	Earl Lewin	The King.
Langetrewe	Langtree	Bristric	Queen Matilda.
Langhestan	Langston	Edwin	Hugh, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Langehewis	-	Sawin	{ Leuric, under the Bishop of Constance.
Lannor	-	Semer	Walter de Claville.
Lantfort	-	Alestan	Godwin.
Laurochesbere	Larkbeare	Almer	Alured Brito.
Lege	-	Alebrich	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lege	-	Alwald	Alured Brito.
Lege	-	Alwin	Juhel de Totnais.
Lege	-	Elmer	{ Beatrix, sister of Elmer, under William Chievre.
Lege	-	Etmar	Aiulf.
Lege	-	Godwin	Roger, under Fulcer Balistarius.
Lege	-	Inwar	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lege	Leigh	Ordulf	Alured, under the Earl of Moreton.
Lege	-	Osferd	William de Poillei.
Lege	-	Osmer	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lege	-	Sawin or Salwin	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Lege	-	Summerlete	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Leie	-	Alward	Anschetel, under William Chievre.
Leige	-	Aldred	William the door-keeper.
Leige	-	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Levalige	-	Alsi	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Leuga	-	Alstus	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Leuage or Lewe	Lew	Bristric	{ Roger Molis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Levie	-	Bristric	Queen Matilda, afterwards Goscelm.
Levestone	Leveton	Saward	Richard, son of Earl Gilbert.
Lewendone	-	Two thanes	Rainald, under Godbold Balistarius.
Liclemore or Lidemore	-	Aiulf	Aiulf, under Juhel de Totnais.

^m Appendant to Brandone.
^o An appendage of Brandone.

^a Appendant to Lincome.

Lideforde

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Lideforde - }	Lidford - -	{ The King in demesne. Wadels - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Lidefort - - }			
Lideltone - -	Liddaton - -	- - - -	{ Godfrey, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Liege - - }	Leigh - -	{ Ailric - - - - - -	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff. { Nigel and Robert, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Liege - - }			
Leurichestone - -	- - - -	Saolf - - - -	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lim - - - -	- - - -	{ The Abbot of Glastonbury.	Walter, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limæ - - - -	- - - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Limet - - - -	- - - -	Ailric - - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Limet - - - -	- - - -	Alwin - - - -	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limet - - - -	- - - -	Osfers - - - -	
Limet - - - -	- - - -	Walo - - - -	{ Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limet - - - -	- - - -	Walo - - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Limet - - - -	- - - -	Four thanes - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Limete - - - -	- - - -	Alestan - - - -	Godwin.
Line - - - -	Lyn - - - -	Algar - - - -	William Chievre.
Lincome - - - -	Lincombe - -	Brismer - - - -	Robert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Linor or Limor - -	- - - -	Frawin - - - -	Morin.
Lintone - - - -	Linton - - - -	Ailward Tochesone	William Chievre.
Lisitone or Lisistone	- - - -	Gowin - - - -	{ Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Listone - - - -	Lifton - - - -	Queen Edith - -	The King.
Liteham - - - -	Littleham - -	{ The Abbot of Horton.	Queen Matilda, afterwards Goscelm.
Liteham - - - -			
Letelwere - - - -	- - - -	Bristric - - - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Lobe - - - -	Lobb in Braunton	Ulf - - - -	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Lochebroc - - - -	- - - -	Algar - - - -	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lochesbere - - - -	Loxbear - - - -	Algar - - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Lochesore - - - -	Loxore - - - -	Doleswif - - - -	{ Robert de Bellomonte, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Lochessare - - - -	- - - -	Ulward - - - -	{ Robert de Bellomonte, under Baldwin.
Lochetone - - - -	- - - -	Otro - - - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lochetore - - - -	- - - -	Alebrix - - - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Lodebroc - - - -	Ludbrook - -	{ Colbert - - Alwin - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Lodebroc or Ludebroc - - - -			
Lodeswille - - - -	Loddiswell - -	Hecus - - - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl.
Lollardesdone - -	- - - -	Aluric - - - -	Juhel de Totnais. Goscelm.

Lol-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Lollardesdone	-	{ Alward Mert, under Bris- tric - - }	Walter de Claville.
Lonmele or Lonnele	-	Alveron	Walter de Claville.
Lommine	Lowman	Alnod	Goscelm.
Loperidge or Ope- ridge	Luprige	Eddric	{ Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Losbere	Loosebear	{ The Abbot of Cranbourne.	
Loscombe	Luscombe	A thane	Anschetil, under William de Falesia.
Lotelande	Qu. Lukesland?	Soteman	Goscelm
Lovapit	Luppit	Aisi	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Lovenetorne	Loventor	Otro	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ludaford	Lidford	Ordricius	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Luperige	Luprige	Estnota	Baldwin, under Goscelm.
Macretone	Makerton	-	The King.
Madescame	Maidencomb	Elmer	Hamond, under William Chievre.
Madfort	Madford	Alwid	{ Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Madone	Meddon	Ansgot	Ansgot.
Magnelege	Manlegh	Alwid	Goscelm.
Magnetone	-	Edwi	Edwi, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Malacote	-	-	Godbold.
Mameorde	-	Lieuric	{ Richard de Noville, under Bald- win the Sheriff.
Mammehetva	Mamhead	Algar	Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin.
Manberie	Membury	Eldell	William Chievre.
Manedore	Manaton	Colbert	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Manelie	Manley	Alestantilie	Girard.
Manitone	Manaton	{ Adret, Eldred, or Edred - }	The same.
Matford	Matford	Wichin	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Matingeho	-	Dodo	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Con- stance.
Mavessart	-	Alvereton	Gilbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Mede	-	Alnot	Bernard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Meleberie	-	Ulnod	William de Poillei.
Meleford	-	{ Sawin -	Gosbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Melefort	Milford	{ Alwin -	{ The wife of Englebald, under the Bishop of Constance.
Melewis	Melhuish	Brismer	{ Hugh Redonensis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Mellestone	-	Bristric	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Merehode	-	{ Bristre	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Mereude	Marwood	{ Ulward	{ Two knights, under Robert de Albemarle.
Merlande	Merland	Leuegar	{ Gausbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Mertone	-	{ Jadolf -	{ Richard, son of Torolvus, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Mertone	Merton	{ Torquillus	Geffrey, Bishop of Constance.
Metcome	-	Bristric	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Con- stance.

Mewi

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Mewi - - -	Meavy - - -	{ Alward - - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mewi - - -		{ Alwin - - -	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mewi - - -		{ Edward - - -	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mewi - - -		{ Osof - - -	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Midelande - - -	Medland - - -	Alestan - - -	Godwin.
Midelcote - - -	Middlecote - - -	Alwin - - -	Alwin.
Midelton - - -	Milton Abbot - - -	{ The Abbot of } { Tavistock. }	
Midetone - - -	- - -	Edmer - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Con- } { stance. }
Mildedone - - -	- - -	Edilda - - -	William Chievre.
Mildelcote - - -	Middlecote - - -	Alwold - - -	Ranulf, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Milehywis - - -	Melhuish - - -	Saulf - - -	Saulf.
Miltitone - - -	Milton - - -	- - -	Alured Brito.
Mimidlande - - -	Qu. Medland? - - -	Alebricius - - -	Waldin, under Juhel de Totnais.
Mirlande - - -	Merland - - -	Elric - - -	Rainold, under Ruald Adobed.
Mochelesberie	- - -	{ Five thanes, } { under Bristric }	Ansgar de Senarpont.
Modleie - - -	- - -	Alwin - - -	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Modleie - - -	- - -	Godwin - - -	Odo, under Juhel.
Mogecome - - -	Mothecombe - - -	Alceric - - -	{ Robert de Punchardon, under } { Baldwin the Sheriff. }
Molacote - - -	- - -	Alger - - -	Godbold Balistarius.
Molland - - -	Molland - - -	{ Earl Harold - - -	The King.
Molland - - -		{ Norman - - -	{ Bernard, under Tetbald Fitz } { Berner }
Molland - - -		{ Ulwin - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Con- } { stance. }
Monacohchamtone - - -	{ Monk Oak- } hampton - - -	Olnot - - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
More - - -	More - - -	Aldret - - -	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Morbathe - - -	Morebath - - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King.
Morcet - - -	Morchard - - -	{ Algar - - -	William Chievre.
Morcete - - -		{ Algar - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Con- } { stance. }
Morchet - - -		{ Bristric - - -	Queen Matilda.
Morchet - - -		{ Almerd - - -	William Chievre.
Morleie - - -	Moreleigh - - -	Alnod - - -	{ Walter Silvestris, under Walter de } { Claville. }
Morleie - - -			
Morteheo - - -	Morthoe - - -	Edritius - - -	Ralph de Limesei.
Mortone - - -	- - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King.
Motberie - - -	Modbury - - -	Wado - - -	Richard, under the Earl of Moreton.
Motbilie - - -	- - -	Ordritius - - -	{ Reginald, under the Earl of } { Moreton. }
Musberie - - -	Musbury - - -	Almer - - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Nevetone - - -	Newton - - -	Alwod - - -	Ansgar, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Newentone - - -	Newton - - -	{ Aluric - - -	Godbold Arbalistarius.
Newentone - - -		{ Domnus - - -	Domnus.
Newentone - - -		{ Elward - - -	{ Walter Burgundensis, or Burgoin, } { under Goscelm. }
Nietone - - -	- - -	{ The priests of } { Bomine. }	

Nimet

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Nimet - - - }	- - -	{ Alward - -	Osmund, under Goscelm.
Nimet - - - }	Nimet - - -	{ Alward - -	Walter, under Walter de Claville.
Nimet - - - }	- - -	{ Alvold - -	Hermer, under Goscelm.
Nimetone - - }	- - -	{ Earl Harold -	The King.
Nimetone - - }	Nympton - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter -	
Niresse - - -	- - -	Wlnot - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Nistenestoc - - -	- - -	{ Certain canons under Giroid -	Giroid the chaplain.
Niuetone - - - }	- - -	{ Bristoinus -	Osmund, under Goscelm.
Niuuetone - - }	Newton - - -	{ Edmar - -	{ Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Nochecote - - }	- - -	{ Alestilla - -	Girard.
Norcote - - - }	Northcote - -	{ Ailmar - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Norcote - - - }	- - -	{ Ulf - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Northam - - -	Northam - -	The Abbot of Caen.	
Nortmoltone - - -	North Molton -	Queen Editha -	The King.
Nortone - - -	Norton - - -	Brictrich - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Noteswille - - -	Nutwell - - -	Donnus - - -	Donnus.
Notone - - -	- - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	
Ocheneberie - - -	Okenbury - - -	Tovi - - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ochenitone - - -	Oakhampton - -	Osfers - - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Odeborne - - -	- - -	Aldred - - -	Oswic, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Odeforde - - - }	Woodford - - -	{ Alebrix - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Odeforde - - - }	- - -	{ Elmar - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Odelie - - -	Woodleigh - -	Aluric - - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Odeordi - - -	- - -	Seric - - -	William under Ralph de Pomerai.
Odesclive ^p - - -	- - -	Edritius - - -	{ William, son of Edritius, under the King.
Odetreu - - -	- - -	Oslac - - -	
Odetrewe - - -	- - -	Two thanes - - }	Robert de Albemarle.
Offacome - - -	Uffculme - - -	Etdeva - - -	Walscin de Douay.
Offawille - - -	Offwell - - -	Borgaret - - -	Reginald, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Oghawille - - - }	Ogwell - - -	{ Aluric - -	{ William Pictavensis, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Oghawille - - - }	- - -	{ Edric - -	
Oladone - - -	Wollaton - - -	Sewin - - -	Albured, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Olfereor - - -	- - -	Godric - - -	Colvin.
Olperige - - -	Qu. Oldridge? ^p -	- - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Olvardesdone - - -	Wolverston - -	Boia - - -	{ Queen Matilda.
- - -	- - -	- - -	{ Hadolf.
Olueberie - - -	- - -	Seward - - -	{ Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Oluelie - - -	Woolley - - -	Alsi - - -	Colvin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Oluieuetone - - -	- - -	Aluric - - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Oluridintone - - }	Worlington - -	{ Olueva - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Olurintone - - }	- - -	{ Aluric - -	Alvius, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.

^p An appendage of the manor of Alseminstre.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Olurintone - - - }	Worlington	{	Alveius, under the Earl of Moreton. William de Falesia.
Olurintone - - -			
Olwritone - - - }			
Opecote - - -	Upcot - - -	Elmer - - -	Motbert, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Opesse - - -	- - -	Olnotdus - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance, and Unfrid under Drogo.
Oplomia - - -	Uplowman - - -	Elmer - - -	Almer the priest, under Goscelm.
Oppalume - - -	Uplime - - -	Alwin - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Orcartone - - -	Orchardton - - -	Norman - - -	Reginald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Ordie - - -	- - -	Almer - - -	Anschetil, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Orescome - - -	- - -	Edmer - - -	Hegot, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Orescome - - -	- - -	Alwin - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Orescome - - -	- - -	- - -	William Chievre.
Orrawie - - -	Orway - - -	Alwin - - -	Alured Ispaniensis.
Oteri - - -	- - -	Bristric - - -	Warin, under William Chievre.
Oteri - - -	- - -	Godric - - -	Roscelm, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Otri - - -	- - -	Ailsi - - -	Hubert, under Walscin de Douay.
Otri - - -	- - -	Ailsi - - -	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Otri - - -	- - -	Leuritius - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Otri - - -	Ottery - - -	{	The canons of St. Mary at Rouen.
Otri - - -			
Otrie - - -	- - -	Olnotdus - - -	Warin, under William Chievre.
Otrie - - -	- - -	Semar - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Otrit - - -	- - -	Dodo the priest - - -	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Otritone - - -	Ottertton - - -	Countess Gutda - - -	The Abbot of St. Michael de Monte.
Panestan - - -	Painston - - -	- - -	Rualdus Adobat.
Pantesfort - - -	Painsford - - -	Edwin, or Sedwin - - -	{ William Niger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Patford - - -	- - -	Godric - - -	Osbern de Salciet.
Patsole - - -	Patehole - - -	Ednod - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Pavestan - - -	Qu. Panson? - - -	Leieugar - - -	Alvid Brito, of Ruald Adobat.
Pech - - -	Peck - - -	{	Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Moreton.
Pech - - -			
Pecheelle - - -	- - -	Two thanes - - -	{ Walter de Osmundville, under Ruald Adobat.
Pedehæl - - -	- - -	Algar - - -	{ Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Pediccheswelle or Wediccheswelle }	- - -	Ulf - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Pedracome - - -	- - -	Bristoald - - -	William de Falesia.
Peintone - - -	Paignton - - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Percheham [¶] - - -	Parkham - - -	Algar - - -	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Petcote - - -	Patchcote - - -	Alwold - - -	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Petrocestoue - - -	Petrockstow - - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	

¶ An appendage to Setebrige.

Peu

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Peumore - -	Peamore - -	Wichin - -	{ Roger Fitz Paine, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Picaltone - -	- - - -	Godwin - -	Bernard, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Pidalige - -	- - - -	Haeca - -	Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Pidehel - -	- - - -	Alebricius - -	Torgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Piedelege ^r - -	- - - -	- - - -	William de Poillei.
Pihede - -	- - - -	Liuredus - -	Walter de Claville.
Pillande - -	Pilland - -	Edmer - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance
Pilland or Welland	Willand - -	Aluric - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Piltone or Wiltone	Pilton - -	Dodo - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Pinnoe - -	Pinhoe - -	Earl Lewin - -	The King.
Pissewille - -	Piswell - -	Aluric - -	Hamo, under William Chievre.
Pleiestou - -	- - - -	Bristuold - -	{ Drogo, under Odo Bishop of Constance.
Plemestoch	Plymstock - -	{ The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Plintone - -	Plympton - -	{ The King in demesne.	
Plumtrei - -	Plymtree - -	Bristric - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Pochehille - -	Poughill - -	Edmar - -	Ruald Adobed.
Poldreham - -	Powderham - -	Torssus - -	William de Hou or Owe.
Pole - - - -	- - - -	{ Algar - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Pole - - - -	Pole or Pool - -	{ Bristric - -	{ Ansfredon, under Walter de Claville.
Pole - - - -	- - - -	{ Edwi - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Polesleuge - -	Polesloe - -	Aluric - -	The canons of St. Mary.
Polham - - -	- - - -	Two thanes - -	Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Polochestone	- - - -	Bristuold - -	Robert, under Juhel de Totnais.
Pontimore [*] - -	- - - -	{ Odo - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Pontimore - -	Poltimore - -	{ Olmer - -	The canons of St. Mary.
Porlamute - -	Portlemouth - -	Hecus the Sheriff	Fulgo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Porrige - -	Potherige - -	Olf - - -	{ Alberidus, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Potaforde or Potafort - -	- - - -	{ Alwold and Lewin, two thanes	{ Rainald, under Ruald Adobat.
Potaford or Poteford - -	Putford - -	{ Two thanes - -	William Chievre.
Potiforde - -	- - - -	{ Edmaratorius - -	{ Ansgar Brito, under the Earl of Moreton.
Potitone - -	Puddington - -	Alward Tochesone	Ralph, under William Chievre.
Prenla - - -	Qu. Primley? - -	Osbern - -	Otelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Pudeforde - -	Qu. Putford? - -	Letmar - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Pultimore - -	Poltimore - -	Bertricius - -	Hamericus de Arcis.
Puteforde - -	Putford - -	- - - -	Ralph de Pomerai,
Racheneforde	Rackenford - -	Seward - -	Joscelin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Racombe - - -	Rocombe - -	{ Edric - -	William Chievre.
Racum - - - -	- - - -	{ Ordritius - -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Raddone or Radone	Raddon - -	{ Abbot of Tavistock - -	William the door-keeper, under the Abbot.

* An appendage to Blachagua.

* An appendage of Clist.

Rade-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Radeclive † - -	Redcliffe - -	Alric - -	{ Roger Flandrensis, under Ruald Adobat.
Radehide - -	- -	Edritius - -	Ralph de Limesei.
Radeude - -	- -	Alric - -	Rainald, under William Poillei.
Radeleie - -	- -	Bristric - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Raordin - -	- -	{ Ailward To-chesone - }	William Chievre.
Ratdone - -	Raddon - -	{ Alveva - -	{ Walter Dapifer, under Walter de Claville.
Ratdone - -		{ Ordulf - -	The Earl of Moreton.
Ratdone - -		{ Osulf - -	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ratreu - -		Rattery - -	Alwin - -
Raweberge - -	Roborough - -	Ulweia - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Reddix or Redic - -	- -	Two thanes - -	Godfrey, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Reddone - -	Raddon - -	Etward - -	William the door-keeper.
Reimore - -	Qu. Ringmore ? - -	Hecus - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Restone - -	- -	Ailmar - -	Albric, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Rewe - -	Rew - -	Wlnot - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Ridelecome - -	Riddlecombe - -	Algar - -	Goscelm.
Righendone ^u or Ringhendone - }	- -	Chepin - -	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rinestandone - -	- -	Abbet - -	{ Etdilla, under the Bishop of Constance.
Risfort - -	Rushford - -	Edwin - -	Edwin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rluperige or Lupperige - }	Lupridge - -	Cola - -	Walter de Claville.
Rocebere - -	Rockbear - -	{ Edmar - -	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rochebere - -		{ Sawin - -	Alward, under the Earl of Moreton.
Rochebere - -		{ Sawin - -	Rainer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rocheba - -		Ulmer - -	Goscelm, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Rodelei - -	- -	Alward - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Rbuerige - -	Rorige - -	Olieva - -	The canons of St. Mary at Rouen.
Rovecome - -	Rocombe - -	Almar - -	Haimer de Arcis.
Rumon - -	Qu. Rumonsleigh ? - -	Bristric - -	Stephen, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Sancome - -	- -	Esnot - -	Turgis, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sanforde - -	Sandford - -	Bristritius - -	Roger de Buslei.
Sanforde - -	Sandford - -	{ Brismer - -	Robert, under William de Poillei.
Sanforte - -		{ Norman - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Santone - -	Santon - -	Doda - -	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Saterleie - -	Satterleigh - -	Olnod - -	Godbold Balistarius.
Sedeborge - -	Sadborough - -	Brismer - -	Ansgot.
Selac - -	Sealake - -	Brismer - -	Goscelm, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Selcome - -	Salcomb - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Selingeforde - -	Shillingford - -	Edmar - -	William Chievre.
Selvestan - -	Shilston - -	Edvitiuus - -	Osbert, or Osbern de Salcey.
Sepisberie - -	- -	Earl Harold - -	The King.
Sideberie - -	Sidbury - -	Alwin and Godwin - -	The Bishop of Exeter.

† An appendage of Chiempabare.

^u An appendage of Anestinghes.

Sideham

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Sideham - - -	- - -	{ Alverona -	Osbert, under Walter de Claville.
Sidelham, or Sidreham - - -	} Sydenham -	{ Four thanes -	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sidreham - - -		{ Bristric -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sigeforde - - -	Sigford -	Bristric -	Solomon, under Ruald Adobat.
Sildenne - - -	- - -	Alric -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Silfestane - - -	Shilston -	Wado -	Richard, under the Earl of Moreton.
Siredone - - -	- - -	Aluric -	Aluric.
Sirefort * - - -	} Sherford -	{ - - -	The Abbot of Battle.
Sirefort - - -		{ Alebricius -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sirewille - - -	Sherwill -	Ulward -	William de Poillei.
Sladone - - -	Qu. Slaten -	{ The Bishop of Exeter -	Baldwin, under the Bishop.
Slapefeld - - -	- - -	Four-thanes -	Walter de Claville.
Sotebroce - - -	} Southbrook -	{ Ordulf -	The Earl of Moreton.
Sotrebroe - - -		{ Alviet -	Floher.
Spececote - - -	Speccot in Merton -	Ailaf -	{ Gausbert, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Sperchewille - - -	Sparkwell -	Bristric -	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Sprewe - - -	- - -	Algar -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
St. Marie Cherche - - -	} St. Mary Church -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	} Richard, son of Torold, under the Earl of Moreton.
St. Marie Cherche - - -		{ Ordulf -	
Stadforde - - -	} Stafford -	{ - - -	Ansgar.
Stafort - - -		{ Aluric -	Ansgar.
Stanlinz - - -	- - -	Alric -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Stoc - - -	Stoke -	Ansgar -	Ludo, under Walscin de Douay.
Stoche - - -	Stoke Canon -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	} Robert de Albemarle.
Stoches - - -	Stoke Damarell -	{ Brismar -	
Stoches - - -	- - -	Odroitus -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Stotberie - - -	- - -	Tovi -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Stotescome - - -	Stuttescomb -	Alebricius -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Stotlege - - -	- - -	Algar -	Arnald, under Walscin de Douay.
Stouretone, or Souretone - - -	Sourton -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	} Ansgar de Senarpont.
Suetatone - - -	} Swetton -	{ Godric -	
Suetetone - - -		{ Etdric -	Aiulf.
Sufferstan, or Sulfretone - - -	Silverton -	{ The King in demesne.	} Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sure - - -	Sewer -	Algar -	
Suraple - - -	- - -	Olwiet -	Walter.
Surleie - - -	- - -	Algar -	Fulco, under Juhel de Totnais.
Sutecome - - -	Sutcomb -	Edritius -	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Sut Moltone - - -	South Molton -	{ The King in demesne.	} Richard, under William the door-keeper.
Sutone - - -	{ Sutton, now Plymouth -	The King in demesne.	
Sutune - - -	Sutton -	Ulwin -	

* An appendage of Cedelintone.

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Taigne - -	Teign - -	Aluric - -	{ Hugh Redonensis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Taigne - -	Teign Bruer - -	Ulf - -	{ Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Taincombe - -	Teigncombe - -	Alric - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Taintone - -	Bishop's Teignton	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Taintone - -	Teignton - -	Osfers - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Tale - -	Tale - -	{ Alnotdus - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Tale - -		{ Borgaret - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Talebreie - -	Thelbridge - -	Olveva - -	Odo, Bishop of Constance.
Talebrue, or Talebrige - -			
Taletone - -	Tallaton - -	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Tamerlande - -	- -	Sedwin - -	{ Walter de Osmundville, under Ruald Adobat.
Tanbretone - -	Tamerton - -	{ The King in demesne.	
Tapeleie - -	Tapeley - -	Ulveia - -	{ Osbern and Roger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Tavelande - -	- -	Godric - -	{ Robert, under William the door-keeper.
Tavestoche - -	Tawstock - -	Earl Harold - -	The King.
Tavestoche - -	Tavistock - -	{ The Abbot of Tavistock.	
Tavetone - -	Tawton - -	Guitda - -	The King.
Tavi - -	Tavy - -	Bristwit Comesone	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Tautone - -	Bishop's Tawton	{ The Bishop of Exeter.	
Tawetone - -	Tawton - -	{ The King in demesne.	
Teigne - -	Teign - -	{ Edric - -	{ Gaufrid de Trailli, under the Bishop of Constance.
Teigne - -		{ Ustret - -	{ Roger de Molis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Teintone - -	King's Teignton - -	{ The King in demesne.	
Teteborne - -	Tedbourn - -	{ Bogred - -	William Chievre.
Teteborne - -		{ Doda - -	{ Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Tetecote - -	Tetcot - -	Aldret - -	Juhel de Totnais.
Tewibie - -	Qu. Thuborough ?	Bristold - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Topeshant - -	Topsham - -	Earl Harold - -	The King.
Tore, or Tori - -	Tor - -	Wado - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Toredone - -	- -	Aluric Colin - -	{ William Chievre, held under him by his sister Beatrix.
Torilande - -	- -	Almer - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Little Torrilande - -	- -	Elward Rufus - -	{ Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Torintone - -	Great Torrington	Earl Harold - -	The King.
Toritone - -		{ Etmar - -	Richard, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Toritone - -	Torrington - -	{ Geda - -	The King.
Toritone - -		{ Bristric - -	Odo Fitz Gamelin.

Torix-

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Torix - -	Torridge - -	Alebrix - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.
Torlestan - -	Thurlston - -	Johannes - -	Juhel de Totnais.
Torne - -	Thorne - -	Sawin - -	{ The wife of Engelbald, under the Bishop of Constance.
Torneberie - -	Thornbury - -	{ Alcerlo - -	Alured, under the Earl of Moreton.
Torneberie - -		{ - - - -	{ Ralph, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Tornecome - -	Thorncomb - -	Etward - -	Baldwin the Sheriff.
Torre - -	Tor - -	{ Ailric - -	William the door-keeper.
Torre - -		{ Bristric - -	Godeva, widow of Bristric.
Torsewis - -	- - - -	Ulveva - -	{ Drogo, son of Malger, under the Bishop of Constance.
Totescome - -	- - - -	Edric - -	{ William de Lestre, under the Earl of Moreton.
Totnais - -	Totnes - -	King Edward - -	Juhel de Totnais.
Touretone - -	Tiverton - -	Gida - -	{ Queen Matilda.
Touretone - -		- - - -	Merlesoan - -
Trendesholt - -	Trentishoe - -	Bricsius - -	Ralph Paganel.
Tresetone - -	- - - -	Grim - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Trisme - -	Qu. Trimstone ? - -	{ The Abbot of Buckfastleigh.	Juhel de Totnais.
Trule - -	Trill - -	Merlesoan - -	Ralph Paganel.
Tuchel y - -	- - - -	Bridewold - -	Alured de Ispania.
Tuicabere - -	Tackbear - -	{ Alward - -	Ruald Adobat.
Tucabere - -		{ - - - -	{ Alsi - -
Ulsistone - -	Woolston - -	Ustret - -	Colbert, under Juhel de Totnais.
Ulucumbe or Olecumbe - -	Wollacombe - -	Alvevia - -	{ Goscelm, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Uluredintone - -		- - - -	Earl Harold - -
Ulwitone - -	- - - -	Dodo - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Umberleie - -	Umberleigh - -	Bristric - -	The Abbess of Trinity, at Caen.
Ulwrintone - -	- - - -	Two thanes - -	{ Hugh de Dol, under William de Falesia.
Vennacre - -	- - - -	Olviet - -	Osmund, under Goscelm.
Wachetone - -	- - - -	{ The King in demesne.	
Wadeham - -	Wadham - -	Ulf. - -	Ulf.
Wadelescote - -	Waddlescote - -	Wadell - -	{ Roger de Molis, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wadestan - -	- - - -	Edmar - -	Ansger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wafort - -	- - - -	Chenegar - -	William de Falesia.
Wagesfelle z - -	- - - -	- - - -	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Walcome - -	Welcomb - -	Ansgot - -	{ Olw, under the Bishop of Constance.
Walderidge - -	- - - -	Doda - -	{ Goscelin Bervin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Waleforde - -	- - - -	Halebrix - -	William, under Juhel de Totnais.
Walenitone, or Walementone - -	- - - -	Alward - -	Ralph, under Juhel de Totnais.

z Near Plymouth.

z An appendage of Tavi.

Waleurde

Ancient Names of Manors.	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Waleurde - - -	- - -	Leugar - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Wafforde - - -	- - -	Two thanes - - -	Walter de Claville.
Warcome - - -	Warcombe - - -	Bristric - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Waseborne - - -	Washbourn - - -	Algard - - -	Hermer, under Goscelm.
Wafelle - - -	Washfield - - -	Goda - - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Wafelt - - -	- - -	- - -	Ralph Paganel.
Wasforde - - -	Washford - - -	Merlesoan - - -	Walter de Claville.
Wedrerige - - -	- - -	Otrus - - -	Rainald, under the Earl of Moreton.
Welesidinge, or Welingedinge - - -	- - -	Topi - - -	William, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wellecome - - -	Welcomb - - -	{ Brisid - - -	{ Goscelin under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Welnecome - - -	- - -	{ Edwin - - -	William Chievre.
Wenforde - - -	- - -	Edmer - - -	{ Walter de Osmundville, under Ruald Adobat.
Wenfort - - -	- - -	Queen Edith - - -	The King.
Wenneham - - -	- - -	Doda - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Were - - -	- - -	- - -	Ruald Adobat.
Were ^a - - -	Wear - - -	{ Ordulf - - -	Baldwin.
Wereie - - -	- - -	{ Suetricius the Abbot - - -	Godwin.
Weringehorde - - -	- - -	Adestan - - -	Nigel, under Juhel de Totnais.
Wesforde, or Wesforde - - -	Washford - - -	{ Colbert - - -	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Wesforde - - -	- - -	{ Ulmar - - -	- - -
Wesforde - - -	- - -	{ Four thanes - - -	- - -
Weslege - - -	Westleigh - - -	Ulward - - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Westone - - -	Weston - - -	Olnod - - -	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Wibeberie - - -	Wibbery - - -	Odrorius - - -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Wiborde - - -	- - -	Olward - - -	Dreus, under the Earl of Moreton.
Wic - - -	- - -	Aldret. - - -	- - -
Wic, or Wice ^b - - -	Week, or Wick - - -	Brismar - - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Constance.
Wic, or Wice - - -	- - -	Bristric - - -	Odo.
Wic, or Wice - - -	- - -	Ednod - - -	Rainer under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wic, or Wice - - -	- - -	Ordulf - - -	The Earl of Moreton.
Wicham - - -	- - -	Ulverona - - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Wide - - -	Widey - - -	Wadelo - - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Widebere - - -	- - -	Winemer - - -	Godfrey, under Goscelm.
Widecome - - -	Widescome - - -	Alveva - - -	Walter de Claville.
Widefelle - - -	- - -	Almar Rufus - - -	{ Alured Pincerna, under the Earl of Moreton.
Widworde - - -	Widworthy - - -	Almar - - -	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Wigacrofte - - -	Wycroft - - -	Wichin - - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Wilavestrew - - -	Willestrew - - -	Bulgeret. - - -	- - -
Wilelmetone - - -	Wilmington - - -	Etmer - - -	Morin, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wille - - -	- - -	{ Archbishop Aldret - - -	{ Grento, a knight, under the Abbot of Tavistock.
Wille - - -	- - -	{ Merlesuen - - -	Ralph Paganel.

^a An appendage of Bridestoue.

^b An appendage of Talebreie.

Wille-

Ancient Names of Manors	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Willecrostra - -	- - - -	- - - -	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Willedonne - -	- - - -	Norman - -	Ralph, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Willeland - -	Willand - -	Etmar - -	Vitalis, under Odo Fitz Gamelin.
Willematone ¹ - -	Wilmington - -	{ Alward - -	Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Willemitone ^m - -			Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Winleswille - -	- - - -	Alwin - -	Ruald Adobat.
Wincheleia - -	Winkleigh - -	Bristric - -	Queen Matilda.
Winescote - -	Winscot - -	Alfers - -	Ruald Adobat.
Winestone - -	{ Wimpston, in } { Modbury - - }	Edwin - -	{ Reginald, under the Earl of } { Moreton.
Winple - -			Whimble - -
Winple - -	{ Almar - -	Ralph, under William Chievre.	
Wipletone - -	- - - -	{ Ultret - -	William Chievre.
Wirige - -	- - - -	Wichin - -	The King.
Wirlesbeslige, or } Wasberleige - - }	- - - -	Ghitda, or Gida - -	
Witechenolle - -	White Knolle - -	Alric - -	Alric.
Witefelde ^a - -	White Knolle - -	Chepin - -	{ Jachelinus, under Godbold Bal- } { istarius.
Witefelle - -	{ Whitfield, in } { Marwood - - }	- - - -	Alured Brito.
Witefelle ^o - -		Alwin - -	{ Two Knights, under Robert de } { Albemarle.
Witefort - -	Whitfield - -	Sawin - -	{ Drogo, under the Bishop of Con- } { stance.
Witleie - -	Whitford - -	Earl Lewin - -	The King.
Witleie ^p - -	Whitlegh - -	{ Edmar - -	The wife of Hervei.
Witleie - -		{ Wadolo - -	Robert de Albemarle.
Witenes - -	Qu. Whitninch? - -	{ Godwin - -	Odo, under Juhel de Totnais.
Witestane - -	- - - -	Olmer - -	Goscelm.
Witestan - -	Whitstone - -	{ Tolus - -	William de Owe.
Witeweie - -	Whitway - -	{ Edritius - -	{ Robert de Bellemonte, under } { Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wodeberie - -	Woodbury - -	Osferd - -	Rainulf, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Wodiacome - -	- - - -	Guitda - -	The King.
Wogwell - -	Ogwell - -	Edric - -	Ailric, under Walscin de Douay.
Wogwell - -		{ Ordritius - -	Nicholas Archibalistarius.
Wolstantecote - -	- - - -	{ Alestan - -	Godwin.
Wrde - -	- - - -	Ulestan - -	Goscelm.
Wrdiete - -	- - - -	Saward - -	Ralph, under William de Poillei.
Wyce - -	- - - -	{ The Abbot of } { Tavistock.	
Ywis - -	- - - -	Alward - -	Ralph de Pomerai.
Ywis - -	Huish - -	- - - -	{ Held under Odo, by his father-in- } { law Tebald.
Ywisleie - -		{ Sawin - -	{ Ralph Vitalis, under Odo Fitz } { Gamelin.
	- - - -	Alevesclif - -	The King.

¹ An appendage to Wideworde.
^a An appendage of Corneude.
^p An appendage of Wide.

^m An appendage to Inudeborde.
^o An appendage of Braie.

The manors in the following table are recorded in the Exchequer Domesday, but are not to be found in the Exeter copy.

Ancient Names of Manors	Modern Names.	Possessors in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Possessors when the Survey of Domesday was taken.
Alfelemestone	-	Offerd	Ruald Adobed.
Alintone	- Allington	Ulnod	Richard Fitz Torulf.
Avetone	- Aveton	Sawin	Ruald Adobed.
Bacheleforde	-	Saulf	William, under Alured Brito.
Bachestane	- Qu. Batson?	Aluric	Robert Bastard.
Bichefor	- Bickford	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Blachestane	- Blakestan	Inewar	Alured Brito.
Blacheurde	- Blackworthy	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Buchesinde	- St. Budock	Alwin	Alured Brito.
Corneurde	- Cornwood	Three thanes	{ The same thanes, under Alured Brito.
Crawecome	- Creacombe	Almar	Alured Brito.
Cumbe	- Comb	Aluric	Osbern, under Robert Bastard.
Dunestanetone	- Dunston	-	Ranulf, under Robert Bastard.
Dunesford	- Dunsford	Elsi	Girard, under Walter de Douay.
Elford	- Efford	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Esprewei	-	Uluric	Hermer, under Walter de Donay.
Esseberie	- Ashbury	Leuric	Wihuenech, under Alured Brito.
Ferding	-	Sawin	Fulco, under Alured Brito.
Genelie	-	Godwin	Alured Brito.
Gerwelle	-	Colbrand	Oliver, under Tetbald Fitz Berner.
Godrintone	- Godrington	Asgar	Radulf, under Walter de Douay.
Grismetone	-	Alnod	William, under Alured Brito.
Hainemardun	-	Godo	Walter, under Ruald Adobed.
Haroldesore	{ Now called Hazard ^a }	Aluric	Robert Bastard.
Hechesburne	-	Ulnod	Alured Brito.
Herticome	- Yarcombe	{ The church of St. Michael de Mont. }	
Hetfelle	- Heathfield	Alsi	Ludo, under Walter de Douay.
Hiele	-	Aiolf	Wihuenech, under Alured Brito.
Laurochesbere	- Larksbear	Ulf	Alured Brito.
Lochebroc	-	Algar	Roger, under Baldwin the Sheriff.
Macheswelle	-	Sawin	Rainald, under Ruald Adobed.
Metwi	- Qu. Meavy?	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Mideltone	- Milton	Aluric	William, under Alured Brito.
Morlei	- Morley	Aluric	William, under Alured Brito.
Noteswode	- Notsworthy	Edward	Richard, son of Torulf.
Odehiwis	- Woodhouse	Ordulf	Richard, son of Torulf.
Otri	- Ottery	Semar	Radulf, under William Chievre.
Litel-Racheneford	- Little Rackenford	Godric	Ludo, under Walter de Douay.
Radewei	- Radway	Godric	William, under Alured Brito.
Sprei	-	Alcher	Wihuenech, under Alured Brito.
Stanehus	- Stonehouse	Alwin	Robert Bastard.
Sutrebroc	- Southbrook	Asgar	Ansgar, under Walter de Douay.
Tambretone	- Tamerton	Inewar	Alured Brito.
Tavei	- Tavy	Siward	Alured Brito.
Tideford	-	Wadels	Roger, under Ralph de Pomerai.
Ulgeberge	- Wolborough	Alwin	Alured Brito.
Wifleurde	-	Siward	Alured Brito.
Wicerce	- Whitchurch	Sawin	Ruald Adobed.
Witelie	- Whitlegh	Wadelo	Osulf, under Robert de Albemarle.

^a In Harberton.

THERE does not, I believe, exist any document to prove, that there is a single estate in the county remaining in the possession of a descendant of any person who held it at the time of the Domesday survey; although it is not improbable that some of the ancient families, who, according to the custom of that period, took their names from the places of their residence^a, in the reign of King John, or that of Henry III., may have inherited their estates, in direct descent from the Ralphs, Rogers, Walters, and Williams, who were sub-tenants in the reign of William the Conqueror, under Baldwin the Sheriff, and other great Lords paramount.

The chief landed property of the county, was divided soon after the conquest into several great baronies, as Oakhampton, Plympton, Totnes, Barnstaple, Dartington, Braney, or Bradninch, Bampton, Harberton, Berry, the Bishop of Exeter's, and the Abbot of Tavistock's barony.

The barony of Oakhampton belonged to Baldwin de Brioniis; Plympton, to Redvers, or Rivers, Earl of Devon; both centered in the Courtenays, and the lands were dispersed among the co-heirs of the last Earl of Devon. That of Totnes was dispersed after the forfeiture of Lord Zouch; but most of the estates passed by grant from Henry VII. to the Edgecumbes. Dartington, which had been originally in the Martins, and Barnstaple, which came to them by inheritance, passed to Lord Audley; and having been entailed on the crown, were dispersed under various grants; as were most of the lands of the bishopric, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Berry and Harberton, which belonged to the Pomeroy's, were alienated about the time of Sir Thomas Pomeroy's attainder; a great part was purchased by the Seymour family. Torrington was dispersed among the co-heirs of Torrington at an early period. Bradninch was settled on the dukedom of Cornwall. Bampton descended to the Earls of Bath, but

^a Westcote makes the following sensible observations, in answer to those who have erroneously supposed, that where the name of the place and the person are the same, the family gave its name to the place. "I think good to give you this *caveat* by the way, once for all, that when you find gentlemen and the houses in name alike, you be not confident, as some are, to maintain, that the house took name of the man, but rather the contrary, the house to give denomination to the possessor; for who can well imagine, think, or believe, or can yield a reason, why a gentle tribe, or any man should be called Ashford, Greneville, Fulford, Northcote, and Westcote, with many other the like in this county, but from the place of their habitation, as de Ashford, or Vado Fraxini; de Greneville, Villa Virida, or Campo Virido; de Fulford, Vado Pleno, or as some, de Turpi Vado; de Northcote; and de Westcote, according to the site of their houses? On the other side, there are some, which, to distinguish the places, have the name of the owners attached, as Moore, of Moore Hayes; Rogus, of Holcombe Rogus, &c."

is not now in the possession of their representatives. The whole of the great barony of the Abbot of Tavistock, was granted to the ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, and by far the greater part is now his property, together with the lands belonging formerly to Dunkeswell Abbey, with others granted also to his ancestor. His Grace is one of the principal landholders in the county. Lord Rolle has the most extensive landed property, his estates consisting of the accumulation of various purchases made in, and since, the reign of Henry VIII., besides what has accrued by the marriage of heiresses. Sir John Rolle died seised of above forty manors in Devon, in 1706. The other great landholders, are Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Morley, Lord Clinton, whose estates, formerly belonging to another branch of the Rolles, and inherited with the barony of Clinton, have lately been confirmed to him by a decision of the House of Lords; the Honourable Newton Fellowes, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Sir Charles Bampfylde, Bart., Sir Henry Carew, Bart., and Sir M. M. Lopes, Bart. The estates of the latter have been acquired by recent purchases.

Nobility resident in, or connected with, the County.

SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset.—This noble family first became connected with Devonshire in consequence of the Protector Somerset's purchase of the castle and manor of Berry Pomeroy, in the reign of Edward VI. Edward his son, by his first wife, the co-heiress of Fillol, having inherited this estate, under his father's will, resided at Berry Pomeroy, and was sheriff of Devonshire in 1582. In the inquisition taken after his death, in 1593, he is styled Edward Seymour, Knt., Lord Seymour. Edward his son, by the heiress of Welsh, was created a baronet in 1611, and died in 1613. Sir Edward Seymour, his great-grandson, the fourth baronet, was a distinguished member of the house of Commons, of which he was sometime speaker: he moved the impeachment of the Earl of Clarendon, and was one of the chief promoters of the Habeas Corpus act. Sir Edward at several times filled the offices of treasurer, and one of the commissioners of the navy, and comptroller of the Household. Francis his son, by his second wife, was created Lord Conway, and was ancestor of the marquis of Hertford. Sir Edward Seymour, the sixth baronet, grandson of the last-mentioned Sir Edward, upon the death of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, in 1750, succeeded to the titles of Baron Seymour and Duke of Somerset, and was grandfather of the present Duke^r who occasionally resides at Berry Pomeroy.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three lions of England, (being an augmentation, granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Jane Seymour,) 2 and 3, G. two wings conjoined in lure, the tips downwards, Or.

Crest:—Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a phoenix in flames, Proper, with wings expanded, of the first.

Supporters:—On the dexter side an unicorn, Arg. maned Or, and gorged with a ducal coronet Az., to which is affixed a chain, Or; on the sinister a bull, Az., maned, collared and chained, as the dexter supporter.

^r Edward, Duke of Somerset, who died without issue in 1792, was succeeded by his brother, Lord Webb Seymour, father of the present Duke. Lord Webb was of Monkton Farleigh, in Wilts, the seat of his maternal ancestors the Webbs.

RUSSELL, Duke of Bedford. — John Lord Russell, afterwards created Earl of Bedford, had a grant of the site of Tavistock abbey, with the whole of its rich demesnes, and other valuable estates in this county. William, the fifth Earl, was, in 1694, created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. Before the civil war, the Earls of Bedford had occasionally resided at Bedford House in Exeter, built on the site of the Blackfriars, of which Lord Russell had a grant. We do not find that this noble family had any residence in this county for more than a century past, till the present Duke built a spacious mansion in the cottage style, at Endsleigh, in the parish of Milton Abbot.

Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant G., on a chief S., 3 escallops of the first.

Crest: — On a wreath, a goat passant Argent, attired Or.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a lion, on the sinister an antelope, both G., the latter gorged with a ducal coronet, chained, armed, tufted, and hooped, Or.

PERCY, Duke of Northumberland. — Sir Hugh Smithson, who, on succeeding to the Earldom of Northumberland, at the death of his father-in-law, Algernon Duke of Somerset, took the name of Percy by act of parliament, and was afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, purchased Werrington, in this county, in the year 1775. It has since been the occasional residence of this noble family, and belongs to the present Duke.

Arms: — Quarterly, 1 and 4; quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant, Az., being the armorial bearing of the ancient family of Brabant, 2 and 3 G., 3 lucas or pikes for Lucy: the second and third principal quarters, Az., five fusils in fesse for Percy.

Crest: — On a chapeau G. turned up Erm., a lion passant Azure, his tail extended.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a lion, Azure: on the sinister an unicorn, Arg., collared, gobony, Or, and Az., with a chain appendant and reflecting over his back, Or.

EDGE CUMBE, Earl Mount Edgecumbe. — The ancestors of this noble family were originally of Eggescombe, now called Lower Edgecumbe, in the parish of Milton Abbot, where Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., the lineal descendant of the elder branch, still resides. In the reign of Edward III. William de Eggescombe married the heiress of Cothele, in
consequence

consequence of which marriage the immediate ancestors of Lord Mount Edgcumbe resided some time at Cothele, or Coteel, in Cornwall. They became possessed of Mount Edgcumbe, their present seat, (then called East Stonehouse,) and a large landed property in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, by the marriage of Sir Piers Edgcumbe with the heiress of Durnford: Richard Edgcumbe, Esq., the immediate descendant of Sir Piers, was, in 1742, created Baron Edgcumbe, of Mount Edgcumbe. In 1781 his younger son, George, the third Lord Mount Edgcumbe, (having succeeded his elder brother in 1761) was created Viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, and, in 1789, Earl Mount Edgcumbe. Mount Edgcumbe is now the seat of his son Richard, Earl Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall.

Arms: — G. on a bend Ermines, cottised Or, 3 boars' heads coupéd, Argent.

Crest: — On a wreath Or, and G., a boar passant, Arg., about the neck a chaplet of oak leaves, fructed, Proper.

Supporters: — On each side a greyhound, Arg., guttéé de poix, collared dove tail double, Gules.

FORTESCUE, Earl Fortescue. — The common ancestor of this ancient and widely spreading family, appears to have settled at Wymondeston, or Wimpston, in the parish of Modbury, at a period not much subsequent to the Conquest.* William Fortescue, the fourth in descent from the first possessor of Wimpston, married a co-heiress of Delaport; his grandson, of the same name, married a co-heiress of Beauchamp, of Ryme in Somersetshire, by whom he had two sons; William, and Sir John Fortescué, Captain of Meaux. William was ancestor of the Fortescues of Wimpston†,

* The earliest record which connects this ancient family with Devonshire, is a grant or confirmation of Wimpston by King John to John Fortescue, in 1209; but the pedigrees of the family derive its descent from Sir Richard Le Forte, shield-bearer to William the Conqueror, and the tradition is, that Wimpston was originally given to him for his good services at the battle of Hastings, and that his son Adam first bore the name of Fortescue.

† The extinction of the elder branch is involved in some obscurity. At the time of the visitation, in 1620, Thomas Fortescue of Wimpston, then the head of the family, had an only daughter, Joan, and two brothers, Henry and William, who resided at Morley, and was married, but had no issue. It appears by Sir William Pole's collections, that Joan Fortescue above mentioned married Edmund Babington, of Worcestershire. Wimpston had been sold or mortgaged in Sir William Pole's time. It is probable that Henry and William Fortescue, brothers of Thomas, left no male issue. The heiresses of Falwell and Pruteston, and a co-heiress of Bonville, had married into this elder branch of the family.

Preston

Preston and Spriddleston, all extinct in the male line. Sir John Fortescue was ancestor of the Fortescues of Shipham, Wood, Fallopit^u, Weare-Giffard, Filleigh, and Buckland Filleigh, all in Devonshire; and those of Pulesbourn, in Hertfordshire, Fulbourn, in Essex, and Salden, in Buckinghamshire. All these, except the Fortescues of Weare-Giffard and Filleigh, and those of Buckland Filleigh^x, are also extinct in the male line of the elder branch.

Hugh, Earl Fortescue, the present male representative of this ancient family, is descended from Sir John Fortescue, the learned chief justice and chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry VI. The Chancellor is in some pedigrees represented as the son of Sir Henry Fortescue, chief justice of Ireland, but in others, which seem to correspond better with dates, as younger brother of Sir Henry, and a younger son of Sir John Fortescue, Captain of Meaux. Martin Fortescue, son of the Chancellor, married the heiress of Denzell, or Densell, of Weare-Giffard, representative, through the Trewens, of the ancient family of Giffard. Arthur, the seventh in descent from Martin, married a co-heiress of Elford of Shipstor, by one of the co-heiresses of Copleston. His son and heir, Hugh, having married the only daughter of Hugh Boscawen, by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln; Hugh, his son, succeeded to the barony of Clinton, in right of his mother, in 1721, and was, in 1746, created Earl of Clinton, and Baron Fortescue, of Castlehill, with remainder of the barony to his half brother, Matthew. Upon the Earl of Clinton's death, the barony of Clinton^y devolved upon his sister, Margaret, who died without issue, and the barony of Fortescue on Matthew Fortescue above mentioned, whose son, Hugh, was created Earl Fortescue, and Viscount Ebrington in 1789, and is the present representative of the Fortescue family. His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of the county, and resides at Castle-hill.

Edmund, a younger son of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, who died in 1661, having married the daughter of Henry Aland, Esq., of Waterford: his son, Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the justices of the

^u For an account of the Fortescues of Preston, Spriddelston, Wood, and Fallopit, see extinct baronets.

^x See the head of Gentry. They have a male representative in William Fortescue, Esq., of Writtle in Essex. The Earl of Clermont, in Ireland, is descended also from this branch, and there are male descendants of some other younger branches.

^y Now enjoyed by Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis. See p. xc.

Common

Common Pleas, was created Baron Fortescue of Credan, in the kingdom of Ireland, which title became extinct in 1781. The Fortescues of Penwarne in Cornwall, extinct by the death of John Fortescue, Esq., in 1776, were a younger branch of the Fortescues of Filleigh.

Arms of Fortescue, Earl Fortescue: — Azure, a bend engrailed, Arg. cottised, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath a plain shield, Arg.

Supporters: — Two greyhounds, Arg., each having a ducal collar and line, Gules.

PARKER, Earl of Morley. — The family of Parker resided for several generations at North Molton. Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Frye, of Frye's-hall in Hatherleigh: John, his son, married the heiress of Ellicott, of Bratton; Edmund, his grandson, the heiress of Smyth of Essex; John, son of Edmund, who married the heiress of Mewe, or Mayhew, of Boringdon, was sheriff of the county in 1575, and died in 1610. John Parker, Esq., the fifth in descent from the last-mentioned John, having several times represented the county of Devon in parliament, was, in 1784, created Baron Boringdon. His son John, the second and present Lord Boringdon, was, in 1815, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Boringdon of North Molton, and Earl of Morley, in this county. His Lordship's principal seat is at Saltram, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary.

Arms: — Sable, a stag's head caboshed, between two flaunches, Arg.

Crest: — On a wreath an arm erect, vested Azure, cuff Arg. the hand holding the attire of a stag, Proper.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a stag, Argent, on the sinister a greyhound regardant, Sable, each collared Or, and thereto antique shields appendant G., that on the dexter charged with a horse's head coupé Arg. bridled, Or, that on the dexter with a ducal coronet, Or.

COURTENAY, Viscount Courtenay. — This ancient and noble family took its name from the town of Courtenay in France, and had been from a very remote period connected with the royal family of that kingdom. Reginald de Courtenay, the immediate ancestor of the English branch, came over into this country with King Henry II., in the year 1151, and having married the heiress of Robert de Abrincis, or Averinches, hereditary sheriff of Devon, Baron of Oakhampton, and governor of the
castle

castle of Exeter, his eldest son Robert succeeded to these honours of his maternal grandfather, and married a daughter (and eventually heiress) of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon. His son and grandson did not enjoy the title, although it was their inheritance, but were only Barons of Oakhampton. Hugh, his great-grandson, was summoned to parliament, in 1335, as Earl of Devonshire, by reason of his descent from the daughter of William de Redvers.

Sir Hugh Courtenay, eldest son of the second earl, was a distinguished military character, and one of the original Knights of the Garter; his younger brother, Sir Peter, was distinguished also as a military officer; another brother, William, was Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Sir Hugh Courtenay, and his son of the same name, who grew up to manhood, having died before the second Earl; Edward Courtenay, elder son of Edward, the next brother of Sir Hugh, succeeded as third Earl of Devonshire.

Thomas, sixth Earl of Devonshire, was taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, and beheaded at York in 1462; his brother Henry, the succeeding earl, was attainted and beheaded at Salisbury in 1466. John, a younger brother, who had been restored to the title in 1470, was slain at the battle of Tewksbury: dying without issue, the elder branch of this noble family became extinct.

In 1485 Sir Edward Courtenay, grandson of Sir Hugh, a younger brother of Edward, the third Earl of Devonshire, was created Earl of Devonshire, and was the ninth Earl of that family. William, his son, the tenth Earl, married Catherine, youngest daughter of King Edward IV. Henry, his son, the eleventh Earl, was, in 1525, created Marquis of Exeter. In 1538 he was tried for high treason, convicted and executed: his son Edward, who, in 1553, had been restored to the Earldom of Devonshire, died without issue in 1556, on which event the descendants of the four daughters * of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc in Cornwall,

sisters

* Matilda, the eldest, married John Arundell, Esq., of Talverne in Cornwall, whose immediate representative, the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago, took the name of Arundell in 1815; Elizabeth married John Trethurfe, Esq., from whom are descended the Vyvyans of Trelowarren the Bullers, &c. Isabella married William Mohun, Esq., ancestor of the Barons Mohun, extinct; and Florence, the ancestor of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart. As some publications have assigned the eldership to Elizabeth, it may be proper to mention that I follow the authority of the oldest book in the College of Arms, the visitation of Devonshire, by

Thomas

sisters of Edward, the ninth Earl of Devonshire, became heirs general of the elder branch of this noble family.

The immediate ancestor of the Powderham branch was Sir Philip Courtenay, sixth son of Hugh, second Earl of Devonshire. Richard, the eldest son of Philip, was Bishop of Norwich, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Sir Philip Courtenay, nephew and heir of the Bishop, was born in 1404: he had several sons⁷, the elder of whom, Sir William, was of Powderham. Sir William, his great grandson, died in 1535: Sir William Courtenay, the sixth in descent from the last-mentioned Sir William, was created a baronet before the Restoration, but never assumed the title. Sir William Courtenay, the third baronet, was, in 1762, created Viscount Courtenay of Powderham, and was grandfather of William, the present Viscount, who resides abroad. Powderham castle, the seat of the family, is kept up.

Arms of Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire: — Or, three torteauxes with a label of three.

Crest: — A plume of feathers, Arg. one, two, and three, issuing from a ducal coronet.

Arms borne by Viscount Courtenay: — Quarterly 1 and 4, Or, three torteauxes, 2 and 3, Or, a lion rampant, Azure.

Crest: — A dolphin naiant, Arg.

Supporters: — Two boars, Arg., bristled, tusked, and hooped, Or.

ADDINGTON, Viscount Sidmouth. — The Right Honourable Henry Addington, who was created Viscount Sidmouth in 1805, possesses the manor of Up-Ottery in this county, and occasionally resides in the manor-house. There was an ancient family of this name at High Bickington in Devon, extinct in its principal branch in 1668, which bore arms nearly similar to those now borne by Lord Sidmouth.

Arms: — Per pale Erm. and Sab., a chevron charged with four lozenges counterchanged between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.

Thomas Benoilt, who was Clarencieux King of Arms in the reign of Henry VIII., bearing date 1531, in which she is expressly called the first daughter, and Elizabeth the second. Elizabeth is called also "alterius filiarum" in the inquisition taken after the death of the last Earl of Devon.

⁷ Sir Philip, the second, had Molland given him for his portion, and was ancestor of the Courtenays of Molland. See extinct Gentry.

Crest : — A mountain-cat on a wreath, holding a shield within its paws, charged with a lozenge.

Supporters : — Two stags, Proper, each encircled round the neck with a chain, to which a key is pendant.

PELLEW, Viscount Exmouth. — Sir Edward Pellew, who had been long distinguished for his gallant services, was, in 1814, created Baron Exmouth, of Canon-Teign, and in 1816, after his glorious and successful expedition against Algiers, Viscount Exmouth. His Lordship, who is G. C. B., resides at Teignmouth: the old mansion of Canon-Teign, purchased in 1812, is occupied by the tenant of the demesne, but a few rooms are kept for the occasional residence of the family.

Arms, with the augmentation, as granted after the expedition to Algiers in 1816: — Gules, a lion passant gardant; in chief two civic wreaths, Or. On a chief wavy A. in front of a city, intended to represent that of Algiers; a range of batteries flanked on the sinister by a circular fortified castle, with triple battlements, Proper; thereon two flags displayed, the one barry wavy, Or, and G., (indicative of the presence of the Dey of Algiers within the said castle,) and the other of the last; on the dexter and abreast of the said batteries, a ship of the line, bearing the flag of an Admiral of the Blue squadron moored, also Proper, in allusion to the situation of His Majesty's ship, the Charlotte, at the moment of the attack upon the said city, with the motto ALGIERS.

Crest : — The stern of a ship with part of the foremast and bowsprit standing and appearing as a wreck, on a rock, the waves breaking round her, Proper; on the stern the word DUTTON, to commemorate the circumstance of Lord Exmouth having saved the Dutton East Indiaman, off Plymouth.

Supporters : — On the dexter side a lion gardant, Or, navally crowned Azure, his sinister paw resting on an increscent Arg., and on the sinister side a figure, designed to represent a Christian slave, naked from the waist upwards, holding in his dexter hand a cross, Or; and in his sinister hand his fetters broken, Proper.

TREFUSIS, Baron Clinton and Say. — It has been already stated, in the History of Cornwall, that the ancient barony of Clinton was, in 1794, adjudged to George William Trefusis, Esq., he being the fourth in descent from Francis Trefusis, Esq., who married the heiress of Robert Rolle, Esq., of Heanton Sachville, in this county, by the elder co-heiress of
Theophilus,

Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, and Baron Clinton and Say. The barony being in abeyance between the daughters of this Earl, was given by King George I. in 1721, to Hugh Fortescue, son and heir of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, by Bridget, sole heiress of Hugh Boscawen, Esq., who had married another of the Earl of Lincoln's co-heiresses, and, in 1746, the said Hugh Fortescue, was created Baron Fortescue and Earl Clinton. On his Lordship's decease without issue, in 1751, the Barony of Clinton and Say devolved to Margaret, only daughter of Samuel Rolle, Esq., then recently become the widow of Robert Walpole, the second Earl of Orford. After the death of her son, George, Earl of Orford, in 1791, without issue, the barony of Clinton was claimed by Mr. Trefusis, and adjudged as above mentioned. It is now vested in his son, Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis. Lord Clinton has lately purchased Huish, some time the seat of Sir James Norcliffe Innes, Bart. (now Duke of Roxburgh); Heanton, which was the seat of the Countess of Orford, and of the last Earl, is in a dilapidated state.

Arms of Trefusis: — Arg. a chevron between three wharrow spindles, Sable, borne by Lord Clinton, quartered with Rolle, Clinton, and Fiennes.

Crest: — A griffin seiant, Or, resting his dexter foot on a shield, Arg.

Supporters: — Two greyhounds, Arg. plain collared and leashed, Gules.

PETRE, Baron Petre. — Sir John Petre, created Baron Petre, of Writtle, in Essex, in 1608, was son of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, a younger brother of John Petre, or Peter, of Tor-Bryan, in Devonshire. The Secretary, who was a native of Exeter, died seised of seven manors in Devonshire. The greater part of the Devonshire estate has been sold by his descendant, William Francis Henry, the present Lord Petre, but he still retains the manor of Axminster and other landed property in this county.

Arms: — G. a bend, Or, between two escallop shells, Ar.

Crest: — On a wreath, two lions' heads erased and addorsed; the first, Or, the other, Az. each charged with a plain collar counterchanged.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a lion regardant, Az. collared, Or, on the sinister, a lion regardant, Or, collared, Azure.

CLIFFORD, Baron Clifford, of Chudleigh. — This noble house is descended from Sir Lewis Clifford, K. G., a younger brother of Thomas Lord Clifford², ancestor of the Earls of Cumberland. The family appears to have become

² The common ancestor of the Clifford family was Walter de Clifford, grandson of Richard Fitzpous, who came over with William the Conqueror: he was called De Clifford, from his castle of Clifford in Herefordshire. Richard Fitzpous is said to have been brother of Drogo, who held such large possessions in Devon, at the time of the Domesday survey.

first connected with Devonshire, by the marriage of Thomas Clifford, great grandson of Sir Lewis, who died in 1404, with a daughter of John Thorpe of Kings Teignton. Anthony Clifford, Esq., great grandson of Thomas, married a co-heiress of Sir Peter Courtenay of Ugbrook. His eldest son, Henry, was ancestor of the Cliffords of Kings Teignton, whose heiress married Colonel Hugh Bamfylde. Thomas, younger son of Anthony Clifford, settled at Ugbrook, and married the heiress of Staplehill. His grandson, Sir Thomas Clifford, was, in 1672, created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, and the same year made Lord High Treasurer of England: he married a co-heiress of Martyn of Lindridge. The Lord Treasurer was a patron of Dryden, who is said to have been a frequent visitor at Ugbrook.^a Hugh, third Lord Clifford, (who succeeded an elder brother,) married a co-heiress of Sir Thomas Preston, a Lancashire baronet, and was grandfather of Charles, the present and seventh Lord Clifford, who resides at Ugbrook.

Arms: — Checky, Or, and Az., a fesse, G.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a wyvern rising, Gules.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a wyvern, with wings expanded, Gules; on the sinister, a monkey, Proper; environed about the loins, and chained, Or.

KING, Baron King. — Peter King, some time Lord High Chancellor of England, created Baron King, in 1725, was a native of Exeter, and on the mother's side nephew of the celebrated John Locke. He had four sons who successively inherited the title: the elder married the heiress of Frye of Yarty, in Devon, who brought that estate into the family. Peter, the present Lord King, possesses Yarty, but the mansion has not been for some time inhabited by the family.

Arms: — Sable, three spears' heads, Arg., the points sanguine; on a chief, Or; as many battle-axes, Azure.

Crest: — On a wreath, a dexter arm, coupé at the elbow, habited, Az. adorned with three spots, Or, the cuff turned up; grasping a truncheon of a spear, S. the head, Arg.

Supporters: — Two English mastiffs regardant, Proper, each having a plain collar, Gules.

DUNNING, Baron Ashburton. — John Dunning, Esq., a native of Ashburton, having distinguished himself by great professional abilities, was in 1767 made Solicitor-General, and in 1782, created Baron Ashburton.

^a Collectanea Cliffordiana, p. 93.

His Lordship resided chiefly at Speechwick, in the parish of Withecomb-in-the-Moor, having taken a long lease of that estate, which will expire in 1845. His widow built a mansion at Sandridge, in Stoke Gabriel, now the property of his son, Richard Barré, the present Lord Ashburton, who resides in Scotland.

Arms : — Bendy, sinister of eight, Or, and V., a lion rampant, Sable.

Crest : — On a wreath, an antelope's head coupé, Proper, attired, Or.

Supporters : — Two antelopes, Proper, attired, hoofed, and charged on the breast, with an acorn slipped, Proper, and gorged with collars, bendy of eight, Or, and V.

ROLLE, Baron Rolle. — The ancestor of Lord Rolle, settled in Devonshire, in the reign of Henry VIII., having made considerable purchases of abbey lands, and among others the manor of Stevenstone, which he fixed on for his residence. Sir Henry Rolle, grandson of George Rolle, Esq., who purchased Stevenstone, married the heiress of Watts, of Somersetshire; his son, Sir Henry, married the heiress of Dennis, of Bicton and Holcombe Burnell, in this county, and had a son, Dennis Rolle, Esq., who died in 1638, leaving an only son, who died in his infancy. Henry Rolle, Esq. of Beam, near Torrington, being a nephew of the first-mentioned Sir Henry, inherited the family estates, but died without issue in 1647, when they devolved on John Rolle, Esq. of Marrais in Cornwall, grandson of George Rolle, (second son of George first mentioned,) who married the heiress of Marrais, of Marrais, and settled at that place. This John Rolle, was afterwards K. B., and many years one of the representatives for this county: he married one of the co-heiresses of his relation, Dennis Rolle, Esq. of Bicton, and at the time of his death, in 1706, was possessed of upwards of forty manors in Devonshire, besides large estates in Cornwall, Somersetshire, and Northamptonshire. His great grandson, Henry Rolle, Esq. was, in 1748, created Baron Rolle, of Stevenstone: dying unmarried, in 1759, the title became extinct: it was revived in 1796, when his nephew, John Rolle, Esq. was created a Peer, by the same style and title. His Lordship's principal seats are at Stevenstone, near Great Torrington, and at Bicton.

Henry, a younger son of George Rolle, Esq., first mentioned, having married the heiress of Yeo of Heanton-Sachville, settled at Heanton, and was ancestor of the Rolles of that place. Robert Rolle, great grandson of Henry, and son of Sir Samuel Rolle of Heanton, married one of the co-heiresses

heiresses of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, in consequence of which marriage, Margaret, the only daughter of his son Samuel, who had married Robert Walpole, the second Earl of Orford, became Baroness Clinton in her own right.

Dennis Rolle, younger brother of Robert above mentioned, was settled at Hudscot, in Chittlehampton; his grandson died without issue, and bequeathed Hudscot to the present Lord Rolle's father. Henry, a younger brother of Sir Samuel Rolle above mentioned, was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, at the time of King Charles the First's death, and continued in that high office during the government of the Commonwealth; his posterity became extinct after three generations.

Arms of Rolle, Baron Rolle: — Or, on a bar dauncettee, between three delves, Az. charged with as many lions rampant of the first, three bezants.

Crest: — An arm couped, Az. the hand, Or, holding a flint, Proper.

Supporters: — On either side a leopard regardant, Gules, spotted, Or, each crowned with a coronet flory of the second.

The earls of Dartmouth and Plymouth take their titles from those celebrated sea-ports, but the families have no other connection with the county. The Earl of Ilchester possesses estates in this county, by descent from the Wadhams, and Earl Stanhope, by inheritance from the earls of Londonderry, but neither of them have any residence in the county.

Irish Peers connected with Devonshire.

VAUGHAN, Earl of Lisburne. — The father of the present Earl became possessed of Mamhead, in consequence of having married to his first wife the heiress of Nightingale. The property of Mamhead devolved to the present owner, John, Earl of Lisburne, on the death of his half-brother Wilmot, the fourth Earl, in 1820. Wilmot, the third Earl, resided at Mamhead: it is now in the occupation of a tenant.

Arms of Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne: — Sable, a chevron, between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

Crest: — On a wreath an armed arm, bent at the elbow, brandishing a fleur-de-lis, all Proper.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a dragon, with wings expanded, regardant, Vert, gorged with a plain collar, Sable, edged, Argent, charged with three fleurs-de-lis, as in the coat, having a gold chain thereto affixed; on the sinister side an unicorn regardant, Argent, the mane, horn, tufts, and hoofs, Or, gorged and chained as the dexter.

GRAVES,

GRAVES, Baron Graves. — The present Lord Graves, who resides at Bishops Court, in the parish of Farringdon, is son of Thomas Graves, Admiral of the Blue, who was created a Peer of Ireland, in 1794, for his services in Earl Howe's victory over the French fleet.

Arms : — G. an eagle displayed, Or, crowned, beaked and taloned, Arg. on a canton of the last, an anchor erect with fluke, Sable.

Crest : — A demi-eagle displayed, Or, each wing charged with an Ermine spot ; the body encircled by a ducal coronet, Arg.

Supporters : — Two vultures, Proper.

SHORE, Baron Teignmouth. — Sir John Shore, some time Governor-General of Bengal, when created a Peer of Ireland, in 1797, took the title of Teignmouth. He is son of Thomas Shore, Esq. of Melton, in the county of Suffolk, and descended from Sir John Shore, an eminent physician at Derby, in the reign of Charles II.

Arms : — Arg. a chevron, S. between three holly leaves, Vert.

Crest : — A stork regardant, Arg. holding in the dexter claw a pellet.

Noble Families Extinct.

HOLLAND, Duke of Exeter. — John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, (third son of Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, by the heiress of Edmund de Woodstock, Earl of Kent,) was created Duke of Exeter, in 1388. He had two seats in this county, Exeter castle, and Dartington. The title was forfeited by his attainder, in 1399 ; but restored to John his son, in 1443. The second Duke distinguished himself by his military services in France. His son Henry, the third Duke, who was the last of the elder line ^a of this noble family, was dangerously wounded at the battle of Barnet-field, and, having been disinherited by parliament, fled to the continent, where he is said to have been reduced to such great poverty that he was obliged to beg his bread : he married a sister of King Edward IV.

Arms : — Gules, three lions passant, Or, within a border, Azure, charged with fleur-de-lis of the second.

Crest : — The royal lion on a chapeau, gorged with a collar, Az. charged with fleurs-de-lis, and ducally crowned.

^a The account of a younger branch of this family settled at Weare, in Topsham, will be given hereafter.

BEAUFORT,

BEAUFORT, Duke of Exeter. — Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, (son of John of Gaunt,) who led the rereward at the battle of Agincourt, between the forfeiture of that title and its restoration to the Holland family, was, in 1416, created Duke of Exeter for life; and among other grants had a pension of 40*l.* per annum assigned him, out of the city of Exeter. He died in 1426.

Arms: — The arms of England, within a border, gobony, Arg. and Az.
Crest: — A portcullis, Or, nailed, Az. chains of the first.

GREY, Duke of Suffolk. — Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, having become possessed of Shute-park, and other large estates in this county, by a marriage with the heiress of Bonville, resided occasionally at Shute. All these estates were forfeited by the attainder of his son Henry, who had been created Duke of Suffolk, in 1551, and was beheaded in 1554.

Arms: — Barry of six, Arg. and Az. in chief, three torteauxes: a label of three, Ermine.

Crest: — An unicorn salient, Ermine, in front of the sun in splendor.

Supporters: — On the dexter side an unicorn: on the sinister, a bull with a human face.

MONK, Baron Monk of Potheridge, Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle. — The celebrated General Monk, a native of this county ^b, the restorer of King Charles II., and of the English monarchy, had a grant of the above titles from his grateful sovereign, a few weeks after his restoration. The family of Le Moyne, or Monk, had been settled at Potheridge, in the parish of Merton, near Torrington, as early as the reign of Edward I. ^c, and continued there for 15 or 16 generations, having married heiresses, or co-heiresses of Tilley, Estcott, Rishford, Trenchard, Crukerne, Grant, Champernowne of Inswerk, Wood, and Plantagenet,

^b Born at Lancras, near Torrington, in 1608.

^c The pedigree in the visitation is traced seven generations before 3 Edward I.; but Sir William Pole says, that they first settled at Potheridge, in that monarch's reign. It seems not unlikely, that the first of the Le Moynes, who was of Potheridge, might have been a younger son of the family, who gave name to Shipton Moyne, or Moigne, in Gloucestershire, and that the heiress of Estcott, who was married to Le Moyne before the time of their settling in Devonshire, might have been the representative of some early possessors of Eastcote, or Estcourt, in the same parish of Shipton Moyne. Estcourt again gave name to a family who possessed it for many generations, and is now the seat of Thomas Grimston Estcourt, Esq., M.P.

Viscount

Viscount Lisle.^d The Duke of Albemarle was second son of Sir Thomas Monk^e: his elder brother having died without issue, he became the representative of this ancient family. The title became extinct in 1688, by the death of Christopher his son, the second duke. The great Duke of Albemarle resided at Potheridge, and in 1672 rebuilt the mansion, which had been the seat of his ancestors. It is now in ruins.

Arms:—Gules, a chevron between three lions, heads erased, Arg.

Crest:—On a chapeau a cat-a-mountain guardant, per pale, Sab. and Arg, between two branches of olive. The old crest of the family was a cockatrice, Argent.

Supporters:—On the dexter side a dragon; on the sinister a lion; each holding a branch of olive.

REDVERS, De Ripariis, or Rivers, Earl of Devon. — Richard de Redvers was created Earl of Devon by King Henry I. Richard, his grandson, the third Earl, married one of the co-heiresses of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. Richard, the fifth Earl, who succeeded an elder brother, married a co-heiress of Lord Biset. Baldwin, the seventh Earl, was, in 1240, created Earl of the Isle of Wight; his son Baldwin, the last Earl of the family, and the fifth of that Christian name, dying without issue, his sister, Isabel de Fortibus, who had married William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, became Countess of Devon in her own right. She died without issue, in 1292. The title descended to the Courtenay family as before mentioned^f, and the elder branch of that family bore the arms of Redvers, quartered with Courtenay.

Arms of Redvers, Earl of Devon:—Or, a lion rampant, Azure.

^d The coat of Monk, in the visitation of 1620, has 88 quarterings. Champernowne brought in Hamely, Talbot, Valletort, and Cornwall.

^e William Monk, one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas, married the heiress of Foster, and settled in Sussex. William Monk, Esq., the last of this branch died in 1714; his daughter married Knight of Godmersham.

^f See p. lxxxviii. After the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in 1466, Hugh Stafford, having before been created Baron of Southwick, in Devonshire, was, in 1469, made Earl of Devonshire, but was beheaded the same year. The title was restored to the Courtenays in 1485. After the extinction of this family, Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was, in 1603, created Earl of Devonshire. The title became extinct by his death in 1606. In 1618, William Cavendish was created Earl of Devonshire, and the title has continued ever since in this noble family, who in 1694 were elevated to the dukedom.

BOURCHIER, Earl of Bath. — William Bouchier, third son of William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, by Anne Plantagenet [†], a grand-daughter of King Edward III., having married the heiress of Sir Richard Hankford, by the heiress of the Lords Fitzwarren, became possessed of a considerable estate in Devonshire. Both he and his son, who married a co-heiress of John Lord Dinham, sat in parliament as Lords Fitzwarren. John, the grandson, was, in 1536, created Earl of Bath. The title became extinct by the death of Henry, the fifth earl, in 1654. This noble family had their residence at Tawstock, now the seat of their descendant Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. The last earl left no issue; Edward, his predecessor, had three daughters, co-heiresses; Elizabeth married the Earl of Denbigh, and died without issue; Dorothy married Thomas Lord Grey, whose son Thomas, Earl of Stamford, died without issue; Anne married James, Earl of Middlesex, and afterwards Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart. The Bouchiers of Westaway, in Pilton, are supposed to have been a younger branch of the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. A co-heiress of this family brought Westaway to an ancestor of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.

Arms: — Arg. a cross engrailed, G. between four water-bougets Sable.

Crest: — An old man's head side-faced, coupé at the shoulders, ducally crowned, Or, issuing therefrom a cap, G. tasseled of the last.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, an heraldic tiger, Arg. tufted, Or, on the sinister, a falcon, Arg. vulned in the wing, beaked and legged, Or.

LEY, Earl of Marlborough. — Ley, in Beer Ferrers, is said to have been the original seat of this family, and to have been repurchased by Sir James Ley, who was, in 1624, created Baron Ley of Ley, and in 1626, Earl of Marlborough. These titles became extinct, in 1679, by the death of William, the fourth earl. His daughter and heir married Tristram.

Arms: — A chevron between three bears' heads, coupé Sable.

Crest: — A lion seiant, Or, the dexter fore paw raised.

Supporters: — On the dexter side, a lion Arg. semeé of trefoils, slipped, V. on the sinister a lion, G. bezanty.

CAREW, Earl of Totnes. — Sir George Carew ^h, a distinguished military

[†] Eventually heiress of her father, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, who had married one of the co-heiresses of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.

^h He was the younger son of Sir Edmund Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, and grandson of Sir Nicholas Carew, who married one of the co-heiresses of John Lord Dinham. (See Carew of Haccombe, Baronet.)

officer

officer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that of her successor James I., was, in 1606, created Lord Carew, of Clopton; and in 1626, Earl of Totnes. He died in 1628, when these titles became extinct.

Arms: — Or, three lions passant, Sable.

Crest: — A lion passant, Sable.

Supporters: — On either side an antelope, G. armed, crined, and hoofed, Or.

GRANVILLE, Earl of Bath. — The very ancient family of Grenville, of late years written by this branch of the family Granville, was possessed of Bideford, which appears to have been their original habitation in the west of England, soon after the conquest. After they became possessed of Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, they divided their time between that place and Bideford. Although Kilkhampton appears to have been their chief, if not sole residence, during the time of the most eminent persons of this family, particularly Sir Beville Grenville¹, yet Prince contends for the right of ranking them among Devonshire worthies. Sir Beville's son, Sir John Grenville, who had so active a share in the restoration of King Charles II., was created, in 1661, Baron Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, and Earl of Bath: he was made also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon. His youngest son, John, was, in 1702, created Baron Granville of Potheridge, and died without issue in 1709. The title of Earl of Bath became extinct by the death of William Henry, the third earl, in 1711. Bideford still belongs to the representatives of the Granville family.

Arms: — Gules, three rests, Or.

Two crests, A griffin's head, Or, the wings elevated; and a griffin passant, Or, the wings elevated.

Supporters: — Two griffins, Or, the wings elevated.

WALPOLE, Earl of Orford. — It has been already mentioned, that Margaret, wife of Robert the second Earl of Orford, inherited the barony of Clinton and Say, and the Devonshire estates of that family. Heanton Sachville was in consequence one of the seats of the Countess of Orford, in her widowhood; and of George, Earl of Orford, her son, who died in 1791.

¹ For a further account of the Grenville family, see the History of Cornwall.

Arms : — Or, on a fesse between two chevrons, Sab. three cross crosslets of the first.

Crest : — On a wreath, the bust of a man side-faced and coupé, Proper, ducally crowned with a long cap G. thereon a Catherine wheel, Or.

Supporters : — On the dexter side, an antelope, Arg. attired, Proper, unguled Or, and gorged with a collar exchequettée, Or, and Az. with a golden chain affixed thereto, parting between his fore legs, and reflected over his back ; on the sinister a hart, Arg. attired, Proper, unguled, and gorged with a like collar and chain.

MARTYN, or MARTIN, Baron Martin, of Barnstaple and Dartington. — This ancient Norman family was at an early period of Comb Martin, and of Dartington, which Risdon calls the site of their barony, as early as the reign of Henry I. Nicholas, the fourth in descent from Martin de Tours, the founder of the family, acquired the lordship of Barnstaple and other large possessions, by marrying the heiress of Guy de Brien, by the heiress of Tracey. William, grandson of Nicholas, was summoned to parliament as Baron Martin of Barnstaple. William, the second Baron Martin, died without male issue, in 1324 ; his co-heiresses married Columbers, who died without male issue, and Audley. In consequence of the marriage of his father with the co-heiress of Martin, James Lord Audley inherited the baronies of Barnstaple and Dartington. Nicholas, Lord Audley, son of James, died without male issue, in 1389 ; his co-heiresses married Tuchet and Hilary, but by virtue of an entail, his Devonshire estates went to the crown. Younger branches are supposed to have continued the male line of the Martyn family.

Arms of Baron Martin : — Arg. two bars gules.

Arms of Baron Audley : — Gules, fretty, Or.

Crest : — Out of a ducal coronet a swan issuant, Proper, crowned, Or.

MOELS, Baron Moels or Mules. — Nicholas de Moels, or Molis, who married the heiress of Newmarch, in the reign of Henry III., was descended from Roger de Molis, who possessed Lew, and other estates in Devon, at the time of the Domesday survey. This Nicholas possessed Kings Kerswell by a royal grant. His son married the heiress of De Preux. John, his grandson, was summoned to parliament as Lord Moels, in 1292 ; John, grandson of the last-mentioned John, married the heiress of Lovell, of Castle Cary, and dying in or about 1337, left two daughters, co-heiresses,

co-heiresses, married to Courtenay and Bottreaux. A younger branch of the family of Moels, or Mules, was of Ernsborough, in Swimbridge. The co-heiresses of Sir John Mules, of Ernsborough, married Gilbert and Dabernon. John Mules, the son of a younger brother, settled at Halmeston, in Bishops Tawton. His son George married the heiress of Bridges of Exeter. The heiress of the last of the elder line of Mules of Halmeston, who had married an heiress of the Acland family, married Richard Bennet, Esq., who died in 1718; a younger son is supposed to have continued the male line, and that it is now represented by the Rev. John Hawkes Mules of Iminster; the Rev. William Mules, a younger brother, resides at Marwood, in this county.

Arms: — Arg. two bars, G. in chief three torteauxes.

Crest: — A mule passant.

MONTHERMER, Baron Monthermer, of Stockenham. — Ralph de Monthermer, of Stokenham, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in 1308; his son Thomas, who was slain in a sea-fight, in 1340, left a daughter and heir married to John de Montacute, who, in 1357, was summoned to parliament as Baron Montacute of Stokenham. His son, who received the like summons, succeeded afterwards to the earldom of Salisbury, and was father of Thomas, the celebrated Earl of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry V., whose heiress married Richard Neville, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.

Arms of Monthermer. — Or, an eagle displayed, V. beaked and membered, G.

Arms of Montacute, Baron Montacute. — Arg. three fusils in fesse, G. within a border, Sable.

ZOUCH, Baron Zouch of Haringworth and Totnes. — Eudo Le Zouch having married one of the co-heiresses of Cantilupe, became possessed of the barony of Totnes: William, his son, was summoned to parliament in 1308. Their descendant, John Lord Zouch, having taken part with Richard III., was attainted in 1485, and the castle and barony of Totnes seized by King Henry VII. The title was restored to the son, and became dormant in the reign of James I., on the death of Edward Lord Zouch, who left two daughters, co-heiresses, married to Tate and Leighton. It was, not many years ago, claimed by Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.; and he having, in 1807, made out his descent from one of the co-heiresses, it was taken out of abeyance, and given to him by his late Majesty in 1815.

Arms:

Arms : — G. ten bezants and a canton, Ermine.

Crest : — A trunk of a tree, Or, leafed, V. thereon a falcon rising, Arg.

BRIAN, BRIEN, or BRYAN, of Tor Bryan. — This ancient family was settled at Tor Bryan at a very early period. The heiress of an elder branch married Martin as before mentioned, but the male line was continued by younger sons. Sir Guy de Bryan, or Brien, was summoned to parliament in 1351; his son died in his lifetime, leaving two daughters, Philippa, married to Devereux, and afterwards to Scrope; and Elizabeth, married to Lovell.^k

Arms : — Or, 3 piles in point, Azure.

BOTTREAU, Baron Bottreaux of Molland Bottreaux. — This ancient baronial family resided at Molland Bottreaux, and at Bottreaux castle, in Cornwall, (now Boscastle,) from the reign of Henry I. William Baron Bottreaux was first summoned to parliament in 1367. The heiresses, or co-heiresses, of Corbet, Moels, Dawbeny, and St. Loe, married into this family. William, the last Baron Bottreaux, died in 1462, leaving a daughter and heiress, who brought the barony of Bottreaux to the Hungerfords, and through them to Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.

Arms : — Arg. a griffin segreant, G., beaked and legged, Azure.^l

^k Sir William Pole says in his Collections, (see the printed copy, p. 286.) that Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Guy de Brien, had two husbands, and that by the first, Sir Robert Fitzpayne, she had a daughter, Isabel, married to Richard Lord Poynings, through which match Henry Earl of Northumberland claimed the manor of Slapton and other lands, which, after a long controversy, were allotted to him by arbitration. There seems to be some great mistake in this. The inquisition, taken after the death of Sir Guy de Brien the elder, 14 Ric. II., states that his grand-daughter Philippa, the wife of Sir John Devereux, was then twelve years of age; and Elizabeth, then the wife of Robert Lovell, only nine. In the first year of Henry IV. the estates of Sir Guy de Brien were divided between the said Philippa, then the wife of Sir Henry Scrope, and the said Elizabeth Lovell. On the other hand, it appears that Sir Robert Fitzpayne, who died 28 Edw. III., was seised, jointly with *Ela* his wife, of certain estates; and that they had an only daughter and heir, Isabel, who became the wife of Sir Richard Poynings, Knt.; and it appears by Esch. 16 Ric. II. and Cl. Rot. 17 R. II., that the said Isabel was then 30 years of age. These records seem wholly irreconcilable with the above statements; and it appears unaccountable that the Earl of Northumberland should have been deemed, as Sir William Pole calls him, (p. 524.) the heir general of Brien, and as such should have had lands awarded to him: for Isabel, the heiress of Fitzpayne, appears to have been 30 years of age at the same time that the co-heiress of Brien, erroneously, as it should seem, supposed to have been her mother, was only 11.

^l The family sometimes bore other arms. — See the History of Cornwall.

BONVILLE,

BONVILLE, Baron Bonville. — Nicholas Bonville, who died in 1294, married the heiress of Pyne, of Shute. William, the fourth in descent from Nicholas, was summoned to parliament as Baron Bonville in 1449. Lord Bonville was beheaded after the battle of St. Alban's. His only son had been killed in battle not many months before at Wakefield: his granddaughter and heiress married Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

Arms: — Sable, six mullets, Arg., pierced, 3, 2, and 1.

DINAN, or DINHAM, Baron Dinham. — The ancient family of Dinan had large possessions in this county and in Cornwall, and were founders of Hartland abbey. Oliver de Dinan, of Cardinham, in Cornwall, was summoned to parliament as a baron in the reign of Edward I.: his immediate descendant, Sir John Dinham, was summoned to parliament as Baron Dinham in 1464, and in 1485 was made Lord Treasurer. He died 1501, leaving no surviving issue. His sisters and co-heirs married Sir Foulke Fitzwarren, John Lord Zouch, Sir Nicholas Carew, and Sir Thomas Arundell. The Dinhams were possessed of Hemiock castle, in this county, by inheritance from the Hydons. John Lord Dinham rebuilt the house at Nutwell, in Woodbury, which had been an ancient inheritance of the family, and resided there. The heiress of De Arches, and a co-heiress of Lord Moels, married into this family, a younger branch of which, now extinct, settled at Wortham, in Lifton, and continued there for several descents.

Arms: — Gules, five lozenges conjoined in fesse, Ermine.

BROOKE, Baron Cobham. — Holdich, in Thorncombe, was the seat of the family of Brooke from the reign of Henry III. till the attainder of Henry Lord Cobham, in the reign of James I. They had also a castle and park at Wycroft in Axminster. Sir John Brooke of Holdich and Wycroft was summoned to parliament as Baron Cobham^m in 1472.

Arms: — G. on a chevron, Arg., a lion rampant, Sab. crowned, Or.

Crest: — A chapeaux, G., therefrom a wing of the same charged with a chevron, Arg., thereon a lion rampant, S. crowned, Or.

Supporters: — Two lions rampant.

^m As descended from John Lord Cobham, who died in the ninth year of Henry IV., by the heiresses of De la Pole and Braybroke.

WILLOUGHBY,

WILLOUGHBY, Baron Broke. — Sir Robert Willoughby, who was summoned to parliament as Baron Broke in 1492, married the heiress of Champernowne, of Beer Ferrers. His son Robert, the second Lord Broke, who married a co-heiress of Beauchamp of Powick, died without surviving male issue. The daughters of his son Edward married Sir Fulke Greville^a and Sir Francis Dautrey.

Arms — Or, two bars, G., charged with three waterbougets, two, one, Arg., quartering Brooke and Latimer.

Crest : — An old man's head couped at the shoulders, ducally crowned, Or.

MOHUN, Baron Mohun of Oakhampton. — John Mohun, descended from the ancient baronial family of Mohun of Dunster, was, in 1628, created a peer, by the title of Baron Mohun, of Oakhampton. The title became extinct by the death of Charles, the third Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, to whom it also proved fatal, in 1712. The heiress of Lord Mohun married Arthur, Viscount Doneraile.

Arms : — Or, a cross engrailed, Sable.

Crest : — A dexter arm embowed, maunched, Erm. in the hand, Proper, a fleur-de-lis, Or.

Supporters : — Two lions rampant gardant, Arg., crowned with earls' coronets, Or, the balls, Arg.

ELLIOTT, Baron Heathfield. — The first Lord Heathfield, the brave defender of Gibraltar^o having married a daughter of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., who died in 1741, the late baronet of that name, who died in 1794, bequeathed Buckland Abbey, Nutwell in Woodbury, and other estates in Devon, to his nephew, Francis Augustus, the late Lord Heathfield, who resided at Nutwell, and died in 1813, when the title became extinct.

Arms : — G. on a bend, Arg., a baton, Az., on a chief of the last the fortress of Gibraltar, under it *plus ultra*, as an augmentation.

Crest : — A dexter arm holding a cutlass, Proper ; the arm charged with a key.

^a Correct the account in p. lxxxii. of Cornwall, where for Grenville read Greville. The daughters of Robert, the second Lord Broke, by his second wife, married Pawlet and Blount, and inherited, by bequest, most of his estates.

^o Created Lord Heathfield in 1787.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a ram; on the sinister a goat, each wreathed with flowers round the neck.

Baronial Families not summoned to Parliament.

De SAP, Baron of Oakhampton. — The heiress married Avenell.
Arms: — Checky, Or, and Az., over all two bars, Argent.

FITZ ROBERT, or De TORRINGTON, Baron of Torrington. — After six descents the co-heiresses married Merton, Waleis, Tracey, Sully, and Umfraville.

Arms: — G. 2 bars, and in chief a lion passant, Or.

TRACEY, Baron of Barnstaple. — The heiress of Henry Tracey, who died about the latter end of Henry the Third's reign, married Nicholas Martin, Baron of Dartington, and afterwards Sir Jeffery Camville, and had issue by both.

The Traceys of Toddington, in Gloucestershire, of which the late Viscount Tracey was the representative, were of this family, but the early pedigrees are not sufficiently clear to enable us to ascertain the exact relation of this Henry. It is probable that the younger branch remained at Toddington; for it appears that William de Traci, the common ancestor, in the reign of Henry I. possessed both Toddington and the barony of Barnstaple. This William de Traci was a younger son of John de Sudely, Lord of Sudely, in Gloucestershire, by the heiress of Henry de Traci, who possessed the barony of Barnstaple in the reign of Henry I.

Arms: — Or, an escallop in chief, S. between 2 bends, Gules.

NONANT, Baron of Totnes. — The heiress married Beauchamp.
Arms: — Arg. a lion rampant, Gules.

CANTILUPE, Baron of Totnes. — The heiress married Eudo le Zouch, in the reign of Henry III.

Arms: — Az. three leopards' faces jessant de lis, Or.

BREWER, or BRIWERE, Baron Brewer. — Dugdale, who spells the name Briwere, says that the first mention he had seen of the family was in the
VOL. VI.

26 of Henry II., when William Briwere purchased lands in Devon: but it may be observed that Ralph de Bruera, or Brewer, held three manors under Baldwin the Sheriff at the time of the Domesday survey. William Brewer, a powerful baron in the reign of King John, and a great favourite of that monarch, was founder of Tor and Dunkeswell abbies: his son William died without issue in 1232: Grace, the elder sister, married Braose, or Brus; Isabel married Dover, and afterwards Wake; Margaret, Ferte, or De Feritate; Alice, Mohun; and Joan, Percy.

Arms of Brewer:—Gules, 2 bends undy, Or: a different coat is assigned to Brewer of Teign Bruer.

POMEROY, Baron of Berry. — This ancient family continued to possess the barony of Berry till the attainder of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, in the reign of Edward VI. The heiresses or co-heiresses of Valletort, Merton, Beavill, and Denzell, married into this family.

The elder branch of this family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the heiress is said to have married Penkevil: younger branches were of Sandridge and of Ingesdon in this county; a co-heiress of Pomeroy of Sandridge married Gilbert, ancestor of the Rev. Pomeroy Gilbert of Bodmin, about a century ago. About the middle of the seventeenth century the co-heiresses of Pomeroy of Ingesdon married Thomas and Ford. Arthur Pomeroy, Viscount Harberton, of the kingdom of Ireland, is supposed to be descended from a younger son of the Pomeroy of Ingesdon.

Arms of Pomeroy. — Or, a lion rampant, G., a border invecked of the second.

VALLETORT, Baron of Harberton. — Extinct about the year 1304: the co-heiresses married Corbet and Pomeroy.

Arms: — Arg. 3 bends, G., within a border, Sable bezanty.

PAGANEL, or PANNEL, Baron of Bampton. — William Paganel married the grand-daughter and heiress of Walter de Douay, who possessed Bampton by the gift of William the Conqueror; his son Fulke married a co-heiress of Averinches. The male line of Paganel became extinct after four descents, when the inheritance came to Sir John Cogan, whose grandfather had married the sister of the second William Paganel.

Arms: — Or, two lions passant in pale, Azure.

Irish

Irish Peer Extinct.

RIDGWAY, Earl of Londonderry. — John Ridgway, *alias* Pecoek, purchased the manor of Tor Mohun, and resided at Torwood. His grandson was, in 1612, created a baronet; in 1616 Baron Ridgway of Galen Ridgway, in the county of Londonderry; and, in 1622, Earl of Londonderry. These titles became extinct by the death of Robert, the fourth Earl, in 1719. His only son, Henry Lord Ridgway, had died in 1708. Co-heiresses of Southcote and Mack-Williams, and the heiress of Weston, had married into this family. The co-heiresses of the last Earl of Londonderry married Arthur, Earl of Donegall, and Thomas Pitt, Esq., who, in 1719, was created Baron Londonderry, and, in 1726, Earl of Londonderry.

The original arms of Ridgway, *alias* Pecoek, were, Arg. on a chevron engrailed three trefoils, Or, between three peacocks' heads erased, Az., their necks encircled with crowns, Or. The Ridgways afterwards bore Sable two angels' wings conjoined in fesse, the tips upwards, Argent.

Noblemen's Seats.

	Parishes.	
Berry Pomeroy	- - -	Duke of Somerset.
Bicton	- - -	Lord Rolle.
Bishop's Court	- - Farrington	Lord Graves.
Canon Teign	- - Christow	{ Occasionally inhabited by Viscount Exmouth.
Castlehill	- - Filleigh	Earl Fortescue.
Court	- - North Molton	{ Occasionally inhabited by the Earl of Morley.
Endsleigh	- - Milton Abbot	Duke of Bedford.
Huish	- - -	Lord Clinton.
Mamhead	- - -	Earl of Lisburne (inhabited by a tenant).
Mount Edgecumbe	- - Maker	Earl Mount Edgecumbe.
Up-Ottery	- - -	{ Occasionally inhabited by Viscount Sidmouth.
Powderham Castle	- - -	Viscount Courtenay (resides abroad).
Saltram	- - Plympton St. Mary	Earl of Morley.
Stevenstone	- - St. Giles	Lord Rolle.
Ugbrook	- - Chudleigh	Lord Clifford.
Werrington	- - -	{ Occasionally inhabited by the Duke of Northumberland.

There are few remains of the ancient seats of the extinct nobility; the principal are, Colecombe castle, a seat of the Earls of Devon; Potheridge, the seat of the Duke of Albemarle; and Heanton Sachville, that of the Earl of Orford. There are some remains of Oakhampton Castle, a seat of the Earls of Devon; merely a tower of Hemiock Castle, a seat of the Dinhams; and a gateway only of the old mansion of the Bourchiers, Earls of Bath, near the seat of their representative, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.

Baronets.

PRIDEAUX, of Netherton, 1622. — This ancient family was originally of Prideaux castle, in Cornwall. A younger branch settled at Orchardton, in the parish of Modbury, in this county, in the reign of Henry III. The elder line of the Orchardton branch became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A younger son of this branch settled at Adeston, in Holbeton, and afterwards removed to Theoborough, or Thuborough, in Sutcomb. Before the separation from the Orchardton branch, the heiresses of Treverbin and Clifford, and daughters of Mortimer, Earl of March, and Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, had married into this family. Sir John, second son of Sir Piercy Prideaux, of Orchardton, Knight Banneret, acquired Adeston, by his marriage with the heiress of Adeston: his son married the heiress of Gavestone, his grandson, the heiress of Bromford; his great grandson the heiress of Giffard, of Thuborough. Sir Richard Prideaux, sixth in descent from Sir John above mentioned, had two sons, William of Thuborough^p, and Roger of Soldon, in the parish of Holsworthy. This Roger had two sons, Nicholas^q, and Edmund, an eminent lawyer, who purchased Netherton, and was created a baronet in 1622. The second wife of Sir Edmund Prideaux, the fourth baronet, (who died in 1719,) was a co-heiress of Saunderson of Lincolnshire. Sir Edmund, the fifth baronet, had two daughters co-heiresses, married to Winstanley of Leicestershire, and Basset of Tehidy, in Cornwall. Sir John Prideaux,

^p The late John Prideaux, Esq. of North Tawton, whose heiress married John Sillifant, Esq., of Combe, is supposed to have been the representative of this branch.

^q Ancestor of the Prideauxes of Soldon. The heiress of this family married a younger brother of Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., who died in 1719.

half-

half-brother of Edmund, was the sixth baronet, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, the present baronet.

A younger branch of Prideaux of Netherton, being descended from a younger son of the first baronet, who married a co-heiress of Francis of Comb Flory, in Somersetshire, was of Ford Abbey. The heiress of this branch, in 1690, married Gwynn.

Arms : — Arg. a chevron, S., a label of three points.

Crest : — On a cap of dignity, a Saracen's head, couped at the shoulders, looking sideways, Proper.

WREY, of Tawstock, 1628. — The ancestors of this ancient family were originally of Wrey, in the parish of Moreton Hampstead, whence they removed to North Russel^r, and afterwards, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Killigrew, to Trebigh, in Cornwall. Sir William Wrey was described of Trebigh, when created a baronet, in 1628. At an earlier period, the heiresses of Holway and Norris had married into this family. Sir Chichester Wrey, the second baronet, married the Countess Dowager of Middlesex, who was one of the co-heiresses of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath.^s In consequence of this marriage, he became possessed of Tawstock, in Devonshire, the present seat of the family, and other estates in the county. Sir Bouchier Wrey, the third baronet, was a distinguished military officer. His grandson, Sir Bouchier, is the present and sixth baronet.

Arms : — Sable, a fesse between three pole-axes, Argent, helved, Gules.

Crest of Wrey : — An arm embowed, habited, S. the hand, Proper, holding a hatchet, Arg., helved, G.

The present baronet uses the crest of Bouchier, and bears the arms of Plantagenet, Bouchier, and Bohun, quartered with Wrey.^t

POLE, of Shute, 1628. — Arthur Pole, ancestor of this ancient family who settled in Devonshire in the reign of Richard II., was a younger son of Pole or Poole, of Poole, in the hundred of Wirral, in Cheshire. This Arthur married the heiress of Pole of Honiton.^u Sir William Pole, fifth in descent from Arthur, was the industrious and learned collector of the

^r It does not appear where North Russel is.

^s See p. xcvi.

^t See how they are entitled to these coats, p. xcvi.

^u The father of this heiress had married the heiress of Ockbeare, by the heiress of a younger branch of Bonville.

valuable

- valuable materials for a history of his native county, which were published by his descendant, the late Sir John William De la Pole, in 1791. He married a co-heiress of Chief Baron Periam. His eldest son, John, was created a baronet in the lifetime of his father, and died in 1635. Periam Pole, a younger son of Sir William, was ancestor of the Poles of Ireland, of whom the late William Pole, Esq.², was the representative. Sir William Templer Pole¹, the present baronet, is the seventh in succession.

Arms:— Azure, semée-de-lis, Or, a lion rampant, Argent.

Crest:— A lion's gamb, G., armed, Or.

BAMPFYLDE, of Poltimore, July 14. 1641. — John Baumfield, ancestor of this family, acquired Poltimore, in the reign of Edward I.; his father married the heiress of Faber, and the pedigree is traced two generations higher. John Baumfield, the fifth in descent from John, who settled at Poltimore, married the heiress of Pederton, and had two sons, the younger of whom was ancestor of the Bampfylde of Hardington, in Somersetshire, (his mother's inheritance,) extinct about the beginning of the eighteenth century. William, the great grandson of the last-mentioned John, married a co-heiress of St. Maure. John Bampfylde, Esq., the sixth in descent from William, was created a baronet in 1641. He married one of the co-heiresses of the elder branch of Copleston. Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, the late baronet, married the heiress of Codrington, by the heiress of Gorges of Wraxall, in Somersetshire; his son, Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, is the fifth baronet, and the seventeenth in lineal descent from John Baumfield, who first acquired Poltimore.

Arms:— Or, on a bend, G., three mullets, Arg.

Crest:— On a wreath a lion's head, erased, Sab., ducally crowned, G.

NORTHCOTE, of Hayne, July 16. 1641. — This family derives its descent from Galfridus de Northcote, who possessed Northcote, in the parish of East Downe, in the twelfth century. After many descents, during which the heiresses or co-heiresses of Hilion, Meols, Hawkworthy, Guamed or Mamhede, and Passmere, married into the family, Walter Northcote, acquired Hayne, in the parish of Newton St. Cyres, by marriage with the

² He bequeathed his estates to the Honourable William Wellesley, who took the name of Pole.

¹ His father, the late baronet, wrote his name *De la Pole*.

heiress

heiress of Drew. This Walter left a daughter and heiress, married to Yarde. John Northcote, elder son of his brother John, was created a baronet, in 1641; he married the heiress of Haswell; his son, Sir Arthur, the heiress of Welsh. Sir Henry, the fifth baronet, married the heiress of Stafford, of Pynes, in the parish of Upton Pyne, now the seat of the family. His son, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, is the sixth and present baronet.

Arms:—Quarterly, 1. and 4., Arg., a fesse between three crosses molines, Sab. 2. and 3., Arg., three crosses in bend, S.

Crest:—Upon a cap of dignity, a stag trippant, Arg.

CHICHESTER, of Raleigh, August 4. 1641. — This family is said to have taken its name from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, the residence of its remote ancestors. The first person of the family mentioned by Prince is Waleran de Cirencester, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas de Cirencester ^a, who was lord of the manor of St. Mary Church, in the reign of Henry III. Richard, great grandson of Sir Thomas, is said to have been the first of the family who wrote his name Chichester. Sir John Chichester, grandson of Richard, married the heiress of Raleigh, of Raleigh, in the parish of Pilton. John, son of Sir John, married the heiress of Woolton, or Wotton, of Widworthy. Richard, a younger son of this John, was ancestor of the Chichesters of Hall. ^a John, great-grandson of the last-mentioned John, married the heiress of Beaumont, of Youlston: by a second wife, he had two sons, ancestors of the Chichesters of Arlington ^b and Widworthy. Edward, son of the first wife, married a daughter of Bouchier, Earl of Bath. His son, Sir John, was father of Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, who died of the gaol-fever, so fatal at the assizes at Exeter, in 1585; Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy of Ireland, created Lord Belfast, who died without issue; Sir Edward Chichester of Eggesford, created Viscount

^a According to Sir William Pole, Sir Thomas de Cirencester bore for his arms, Arg., a chevron, Azure, a label of three points, Gules.

^a James, son of Richard, married a co-heiress of Gough; John, grandson of James, a co-heiress of Marwood. At a later period, the heiress of Harwood married into this family. The present representative is Charles Chichester, Esq. now of Hall. This branch has resided at Atherington and at Stowford, in Swimbridge.

^b Arlington, now the seat of John Palmer Chichester, Esq., was settled on a younger branch in the reign of Henry VII. The grandfather of the present Mr. Chichester married the heiress of Palmer of Dorney, Bucks.

Carrick-

Carrickfergus, ancestor of the present Marquis of Donegal; and other children. Sir Robert Chichester, K. B., son of Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, married one of the co-heiresses of Lord Harington of Exeter, by whom he had an only daughter, married to an ancestor of the Earl of Aylesbury. John Chichester, Esq., of Raleigh, his son by a second wife, was created a baronet in 1641. Sir John Chichester, the fifth baronet, who died in 1784, married one of the co-heiresses of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart. Sir Arthur Chichester of Youlston, cousin^c of the late Sir John Chichester, is the present and seventh baronet.

Arms: — Checky, Or, and G., a chief Vaire.

Crest: — On a wreath, a heron rising with an eel in his beak, Proper.

DAVIE, of Creedy, Sept. 9. 1641. — The original name of this family was De la Way, taken from a place called Way or Wey, in the parish of St. Giles, which was their ancient inheritance, and which the heiress of Walter De la Way brought at a very early period to the Pollards. In process of time, the name of the younger branch, which continued the male line, was altered to Dewey, De Vye, or Davy.^d Robert de Via, or Davye, in the early part of the fourteenth century married the heiress of Owlacombe. The heiress of Upcot of Upcot, in Beaford, married into this family also at an early period. They flourished for many years at Upcot, and at Ebberleigh and Owlacombe or Oldacombe, both in Roborough.

William Davie, Esq., was member for Barnstaple in 1446; his son Richard had two sons, William the elder, who continued at Ebberleigh^e, and Robert, who settled at Crediton. This Robert married the heiress of

^c Descended from the Rev. William Chichester, a younger son of Sir John Chichester, (grandfather of the late baronet,) who died in 1740.

^d There was a John Davy, one of the bailiffs of Exeter in 1314.

^e John Davie of Ebberleigh, fourth in descent from Roger, married a co-heiress of Blinsam or Blinsham; John, grandson of John, a co-heiress of Doderidge of Doderidge, in Crediton. John, son of the last-mentioned John, was of Ebberleigh, in 1620; he was then the head of the family, and had four sons, of whom Henry was the elder; Thomas, the second son of John Davie, by the co-heiress of Blinsam, had settled at Upcot, in Beaford, where his great grandson Henry was living at the age of 28, in 1620. This is the Henry Davy of Upcot spoken of as an antiquary by Risdon. There were also, in 1620, male descendants of a third son of John Davie, and the co-heiress of Blinsam. Mr. Hugh Davy of Oldacombe, who died in 1763 was the last of this elder branch of the family. It is probable that the Davies, merchants of Bideford, ancestors of the Davies of Orleigh, were descended from one of the younger sons of this branch.

Thomas,

Thomas, by the heiress of Bardolph, and had four sons, John, ancestor of the Davies of Crediton; Gilbert, ancestor of the Davies of Canon Teign^f; Lawrence, ancestor of the Davies of Medland^g; and John, ancestor of the Davies of Creedy. This last-mentioned John was mayor of Exeter in 1584, and in that year entertained Don Antonio, King of Portugal: his son of the same name was created a baronet in 1641. The second wife of Sir John Davie, the third baronet, was a co-heiress of Reynell, by a co-heiress of Periam. Sir William Davie, his successor, was the son of a younger son of the first baronet; he also dying without male issue, the title went to John, son of Humphrey, youngest son of the first Baronet. This Sir John was great-great grandfather of Sir John Davie of Creedy, the present and ninth baronet.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, S., between three mullets pierced, Gules.

Crest: — A holy lamb.

ACLAND, of Columbjohn, 1644. — This ancient family derived its name from Aclana, or Akeland, (*i. e.* Oakland,) in the parish of Landkey, which had been their property and residence for sixteen descents at the time of the last heralds' visitation, in 1620. Before the year 1500, the heiresses or co-heiresses of Leigh, (of Leigh in Loxbeare,) Hawkridge, Riverton, and Hakworthy, had married into the family. John Acland, who lived about the latter end of the fifteenth, or the beginning of the sixteenth century, had two sons, the younger of whom, Anthony, left posterity settled at Hawkridge, and afterwards at Fremington.^h John, grandson of the last-mentioned John, (in the elder line,) married a co-heiress of Radcliffe, and had two sons, the younger of whom, Sir John Acland, is recorded by Prince for his extensive charities, and his benefactions to his native county and to the university of Oxford. He built the house at Columbjohn, which was some time the chief seat of the family.

Sir Arthur Acland, son of Hugh, elder brother of Sir John, and heir to his father and uncle, married the heiress of Malet of Wooley. John (son of Sir Arthur) was a zealous royalist, and garrisoned his house at

^f Edmund Davie, M. D., the last of this branch, died in 1692, and was buried in Exeter cathedral.

^g In Cheriton Bishop. Andrew Davy, the last of this branch, (so they spell their name,) died in 1722.

^h John Acland, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1767: his sisters and co-heiresses married Barbor and Fortescue: the latter had no issue.

Columbjohn for the King. He was created a baronet in 1644, but the patent not having been made out, it was confirmed to his younger son Hugh¹, in 1677, with precedency from the date of the former patent. Sir Hugh Acland, the sixth baronet, (being grandson of the last-mentioned Hugh,) married a co-heiress of Sir Thomas Wroth, Bart. A younger son of this Sir Hugh settled at Fairfield in Somersetshire.^k Sir Thomas Acland, the seventh baronet, married the heiress of Dyke of Somersetshire, and was succeeded by his grandson John, son of the brave Major Acland, distinguished by his gallant services in America, and of the excellent Lady Harriot^l, whose sufferings and resolution, during an anxious attendance upon her husband, throughout the perils of a long campaign, have been related by the pen of General Burgoyne, and will bear comparison with what has been recorded of the most celebrated heroine of antiquity. The present and tenth baronet is son of the late baronet, and nephew of the brave Major Acland and Lady Harriot.

Arms: — Checky A. and S., a fesse, G.

Crest: — On a wreath a man's hand couped at the wrist, with a glove on, and a falcon perched thereon, Proper.

CAREW, of Haccombe, 1661. — The first of the ancient baronial family of Carew, or De Carru, who was connected with Devonshire, was Sir John de Carru, who married one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Mohun, of Mohun's Ottery, about the year 1300. The only son of this marriage died without issue. Sir John's second wife was a daughter of Lord Talbot. Sir Nicholas, his great-great-grandson, married the heiress of Courtenay of Haccombe, by the heiress of L'Ercedekne, Archdekne, or Archdeacon. This lady, being in her widowhood possessed of most of the great estates of the family, gave Haccombe to her second son^m Nicho-

¹ Sir Francis, the elder son of the first baronet, died without issue; Sir John, the younger son, succeeded to the title, and had an only son, Sir Arthur, who died in his minority.

^k See p. cxx.

^l Daughter of Stephen, Earl of Ilchester.

^m Sir Thomas Carew, the elder son, inherited Mohun's Ottery, and married a co-heiress of Carminow; his son, Sir Nicholas, who was buried in Westminster Abbey, married one of the co-heiresses of John Lord Dinham; Sir Edmund Carew, his son, had three sons, Sir William, whose two sons, Sir Peter and Sir Gawen, both distinguished military characters, died without issue, and whose only daughter married Kirkham of Blagdon. Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, one of whose co-heiresses married Sir Thomas Carew, Bart., of Haccombe, and George, father of George Carew, created Earl of Totnes.

las. Thomas Carew, Esq., sixth in descent from Nicholas, was created a baronet in 1661; he married a co-heiress of Carew of Bickleigh, and to his second wife, the heiress of Duck, by whom he had an only daughter. Sir Thomas, the fourth baronet, married one of the co-heiresses of West. His great grandson, Sir Henry, the seventh and present baronet, married the heiress of the late Walter Palk, Esq.

Arms:— See Carew Earl of Totnes.

Crest:— On a wreath, a main-mast, the round top set off with palisades, Or, a lion issuing thereout, Sable.

Supporters:— Two antelopes, G., armed and unguled, Arg.

ROGERS, of Wisdom, 1698.— John Rogers, Esq., who was created a baronet by King William III., was an eminent merchant and M. P. for Plymouth: he was the immediate descendant of Mr. John Rogers, the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign. Sir John Lemon Rogers is the fourth in descent from the first Sir John, and is the fifth baronet. The seat of the family has been, of late years, at Blachford in Cornwood. Wisdom is now a farm-house.

Arms:— Arg. a chevron, G., between three roebucks current, S., attired and gorged with ducal coronets, Or.

Crest:— On a mount, Vert., a roebuck current, Proper, attired and gorged with a ducal coronet, Or, between two branches of laurel, Proper.

DUNTZE, of Rockbeare House, 1774.— John Duntze, a merchant in Exeter, and M. P. for Tiverton, was created a baronet in 1774, and was father of Sir John Duntze of Tiverton, the second and present baronet.

Arms:— Arg. a holy lamb passant, Or.

Crest:— A mullet between two eagles' wings.

BAKER, of Loventor, in the parish of Berry Pomeroy, 1776.— Sir George Baker, late physician in ordinary to His Majesty, was created a baronet Aug. 24. 1776. His father was rector of West Allington, and his ancestors had for several generations been possessed of property in the county. Sir Frederick, son of Sir George, the second and present baronet, resides at Bath, but possesses property in the county. Loventor is inhabited by his aunt.

Arms :— Arg. on a saltier engrailed, Sable, five escallops of the first ; on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field.

Crest :— A dexter arm embowed, vested, Azure, cuffed, Arg., holding in the hand, Proper, an arrow of the last.

PALK, of Haldon House, 1782. — The ancestors of this family were resident in Devonshire, and possessed of Ambrook, in the parish of Ippepen, about the end of the fifteenth century. Sir Robert Palk was created a baronet in 1782. The present and third baronet, Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, is his grandson, being son of the late Sir Lawrence, by Lady Elizabeth Vaughan, daughter of Wilmot, Earl of Lisburne.

Arms :— S. an eagle displayed, Arg., beaked and legged, Or, a border engrailed of the second.

Crest :— On a semiterrestrial globe of the northern hemisphere, Proper, an eagle rising, as in the arms.

BULLER, of Lupton, 1789. — The late eminent lawyer, Francis Buller, Esq., a younger son of James Buller, Esq., of Shillingford in Cornwall, and of Downe, in Devonshire, and one of the justices of the court of King's Bench, married the heiress of Yarde of Lupton, in the parish of Brixham. He was created a baronet November 28, 1789. His son, Sir Francis, the present baronet, who took the name of Yarde, has not resided in Devonshire since he inherited the title ; but the estates and Lupton are still in the family.

Arms :— Quarterly of nine, S. and A., in the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth quarter, an eagle displayed of the first.

Crest :— A Saracen's head, coupé, Proper.

KENNAWAY, of Escot, 1791.—John Kennaway, Esq., son of a merchant of Exeter of Scottish origin, distinguished himself in the wars in India against Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, and in negotiating the alliance between the East India Company and the Nizam, in 1790, and the treaty of peace between the allied powers and Tippoo, in 1792. He was created a baronet for the former services in 1791. Escot House having been burnt down and not rebuilt, Sir John Kennaway resides in a house not far distant.

Arms :

Arms: — Arg. a fesse, Az., between two eagles displayed in chief, and in base an annulet, G., through which a slip of olive and another of palm in saltier.

Crest: — An eagle rising, Proper, from the beak an escocheon pendant, Azure, charged with the sun in splendour, Proper.

HAMLIN WILLIAMS, of Clovelly Court, 1795. — Richard Hammett, Esq., father of Sir James Hamlyn, married the heiress of Risdon of Woolfardisworthy: his son James, who took the name of Hamlyn in 1760, pursuant to the will of his great uncle Zachary Hamlyn, Esq., of Clovelly Court, was created a baronet in 1795, and died in 1811: he married the heiress of Williams of Carmarthenshire. His son, Sir James Hamlyn Williams, the present baronet, took the name of Williams, in addition to Hamlyn, in 1798.

Arms of Hamlyn: — Or, a falcon regardant, the wings elevated, S., belled, G., between three roses.

Arms of Williams: — G. a lion rampant, per fesse wavy, A., and Erm. ducally crowned, Or.

Crest: — A swan with wings endorsed, Arg. collared, G., winged, beaked, and legged, Or, holding in the beak a bolt, Sable.

Crest of Williams: — A demi-swan, A., the wings elevated, S., each charged with a rose of the first, on the breast a birdbolt erect of the second, the head downwards.

MILMAN, of Levaton in Woodland, Nov. 4. 1800. — The late Sir Francis Milman, physician to His Majesty, who was created a baronet in 1800, was son of the Rev. Francis Milman, and grandson of another Francis Milman, both beneficed in Devonshire, and descended from the ancient family of Milman of Yorkshire, and of Chelsea near London. The late Sir Francis married the heiress of Hart of Stapledon, in Gloucestershire: his elder son, Sir Francis, is the present baronet. The grandfather married a co-heiress of Dyer, of Levaton.

Arms: — Azure, a serpent nowed, Proper, between three sinister gauntlets, Arg.

Crest: — A stag lodged, per pale, Erm. and Erminois, attired, Or, the body charged with two hurts.

ELFORD,

ELFORD, of Bickham, Nov. 26. 1800. — This ancient family is said to have been of Cornish extraction. Robert de Elford was sheriff of Devonshire in 1302. Before the year 1400, they settled at Longstone, in the parish of Shipstor, where the elder branch remained till 1748, when it became extinct in the male line. John Elford, of Longstone, in 1517, married the heiress of Scudamore. John, the fourth in descent from the last-mentioned John, married a co-heiress of Copleston, by whom he had four daughters; two of these married into the Fortescue family; and a third married Woollcombe. The Rev. Lancelot Elford, who, on the extinction of the Longstone branch, had become the male representative of the family, was father of Sir William Elford, created a baronet in 1800. A co-heiress of Hals married into this family. Sir William resides at Bickham, which has for a considerable time been the seat of his branch of the family.^a

Arms: — Quarterly, 1 and 4., per pale, wavy, A. and S., a lion rampant, G., 2 and 3. Arg., three stirrups and leathers, Sab., for Scudamore.

Crest: — A demilion rampant, per pale, wavy, A. and S., ducally crowned, Or.

LETHBRIDGE, of Sandhill Park, 1804. — John Lethbridge, Esq. of Westaway House, in Devonshire, great grandson of John Lethbridge, who married a co-heiress of Bouchier of Westaway, was created a baronet in 1804, and was father of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., who resides at Sandhill Park, in Somersetshire, but possesses Court in Winkleigh, and other lands in this county.

Arms: — Argent, over water, Proper, a bridge embattled of five arches; on the centre arch a turret, G., in chief an eagle displayed, S., charged on the breast with a bezant.

Crest: — From a bridge embattled of one arch a demi-eagle issuant, S., wings elevated Erminois; on the breast a leopard's face, Or.

LOPES, of Maristow, 1805. — Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Esq., of Maristow House, son of Abraham Lopes, Esq., of the island of Jamaica, was created a baronet in 1805, with remainder to his nephew, Ralph Franco.

^a Jonathan Elford, of Bickham, was second son of John Elford, (then the representative of the family,) who was 14 years of age in 1620.

Arms :

Arms: — Az. a chevron, Or, charged with five barrulets, G., between three eagles rising of the second; on a chief of the same, five lozenges of the field.

Crest: — A lion seiant Erminois, gorged with a collar gemelle, G., the dexter fore-paw resting on a lozenge, Azure.

Louis, of Cadwell, 1806. — The late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, of French extraction, was, for his gallant services in the West Indies, created a baronet in 1806, and was succeeded in the title by his son now Sir John Louis, who is a captain in the navy.

Arms: — Az. a lion rampant, Arg. charged on the shoulder, with an eagle displayed, S.; on a chief wavy Erm., an anchor erect of the third; the shank surrounded with a naval coronet; the rim Az., the stern and sails, Proper.

Crest: — A griffin's head erased, between two wings elevated, Or, in the beak a fleur-de-lis, on the breast a trident erect, Or.

Supporters: — On the dexter side a British sailor, habited, Proper, his exterior hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a flag, Arg., charged with a cross, G. surmounted by a pair of wings, Or, and inscribed with the words St. Domingo, in base, Sable.

On the sinister an allegorical figure, representing the Nile, the head and the upper part of the face concealed by a veil, Arg., the mantle Vert., inscribed with hieroglyphicks; wreathed about the waste with bulrushes, Proper, and in the exterior hand an ancient rudder, Or.

PERRING, of Membland, or Memland, in the parish of Holbeton, 1808. — John Perring, Esq., alderman of London, and of Memland, in Devonshire, (which estate was purchased by his uncle, Peter Perring, Esq.,) was created a baronet in 1808.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, Sable, between three leopards' faces of the fields, as many fir-cones, Proper.

Crest: — A fir-cone, Proper.

DUCKWORTH, of Weare, September, 1813. — Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B., then Admiral of the Blue, who had been distinguished by a series of brilliant services, was created a baronet in 1813: he died in 1817, and was succeeded by his son, John Thomas, a minor.

Arms: — Arg., on a chevron, Az., between two ducks in chief, Proper,
and

and a naval crown in base of the second, a bomb fired between two estoiles, Or, on a chief of the second, the words *St. Domingo* encircled by two branches of laurel, Or.

Crest :— A castle fired, Proper, supported on the sinister side by a sea-lion, Azure.

Supporters, granted in 1814 :— On the dexter side, a human figure, holding in the exterior hand a sword erect, Proper, pannel and hilt, Or; around the head a halo, composed of seventeen estoiles of the last; across the dexter shoulder a belt, Az. fimbriated, and charged with three estoiles, Or, the waist encircled by a vest, Arg.; pendant from the sinister side a scabbard of the second, and under the feet the hide of an ox, Proper; the same being emblematical of the constellation Orion, the name of his Majesty's ship commanded by Sir J. T. Duckworth, on the 1st of June, 1794.

On the sinister side, a British sailor habited, Proper, the exterior hand supporting a flag-staff; thereon hoisted the flag of a Rear Admiral of the White Squadron, Proper, with the word *Minorca* inscribed on the cross in letters of gold; to commemorate his services at *Minorca*.

PALMER ACLAND, of Newhouse, Devon, and of Fairfield, Somersetshire, 1818. — John Palmer Acland, Esq., who was created a baronet in October, 1818, is the grandson of Sir Hugh Acland, Bart., being the eldest surviving son of Arthur Acland, Esq., by the heiress of Oxenham, who married the heiress of Long of Newhouse. Sir John Acland took the name of Palmer, of Fairfield, in Somersetshire, in addition to that of Acland, in 1818. Sir John Palmer Acland bears the arms of Acland and Palmer, quarterly, and the crests of both families.

Arms of Palmer :— Or, two bars, G., each charged with three cinquefoils; in chief a greyhound current, Sable.

Crest :— A demi-panther, A., semée of hurts, bezants, torteauxes, and pomes; in the paws a branch of palm-tree fructed, Proper.

DRAKE, of Nutwell, 1821. — Francis Drake, who was created a baronet in 1622, was nephew of the great Sir Francis Drake, and son of John Drake, some time vicar of Upnor, in Dorsetshire; but it does not appear that he was of the same family as the Drakes of the eastern part of Devonshire. The title became extinct, in 1794, by the death of Sir Francis Henry Drake,

Drake, Bart., who bequeathed Buckland, and other family estates in Devonshire, to the late Lord Heathfield, son of his sister and heir^o, who had married the gallant defender of Gibraltar. The late Lord Heathfield dying without issue, his estates devolved on Thomas Trayton Fuller, Esq., second surviving son of John Trayton Fuller, Esq., of Brightling, in Sussex, who had married his sister and heir. Mr. T. T. Fuller, in 1813, took the additional names of Elliot and Drake, and in July, 1821, was created a baronet.

Francis Samuel, a younger son of Sir Francis Henry, the fourth baronet, (who died in 1740,) was an admiral in the navy, and was, in 1782, created a baronet, for his share in Sir George Rodney's glorious action. The title became extinct at his death, in 1789.

Arms :— Sable, a fesse wavy, between two pole stars, Arg.; borne quarterly^p with Elliot and Fuller.^q

Crest :—On a helmet, a ship under ruff, drawn round the globe with a cable rope, by a hand out of the clouds. Over it this motto : *Auxilio divino*, and underneath it, *Sic parvis magna*.

These arms, with the crest, were granted to Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator.

Sir WALTER ROBERTS, who resides at Courtland, near Exmouth, is son of Sir Thomas Roberts, of Glassenbury, in Kent, and of Brightfield town, in the county of Cork. Sir Thomas was created a baronet in 1809.

Arms :— Az. on a chevron, Arg., double cottised, Or, three mullets pierced, Sable.

Crest :— On a mount vert an eagle displayed, Erm., wings, Arg., gorged with a wreath of shamrocks.

It would be improper, whilst treating of the Devonshire baronets, to omit the name of Bastard, of Kitley, although the gentleman on whom the title was so handsomely conferred declined the honour. The patent had passed the privy seal, and was gazetted before it was notified to the party thus deservedly honoured. It is in the recollection of many yet living, that William Bastard, Esq., of Kitley, made a most prompt tender of his services upon the appearance of the combined fleet off Plymouth, in 1779; on the 16th of August, he offered the governor to raise 500 men, as a

^o The other co-heiress married the Rev. John Pugh.

^p See p. civ.

^q Arg. 3 bars and a canton, Gules.

corps of fencibles ; setting the first example of raising men for the public service at that important juncture. On the 18th, he had to select from 1500 young men, contending who should have the honour of serving under him in defence of their country. On the 19th, his regiment being complete, and officered by the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood, he was appointed to the service of guarding the French prisoners on their march to Exeter. On the 23d, they set out from the prison at Plymouth, and on the 25th he delivered them, being about 1300 in number, to the commanding officer at that city. With a due sense of the merit of these prompt services, the late king signed the warrant for a baronetcy, which was gazetted on the 1st of September, and notified to Mr. Bastard, in a letter from Earl Paulett, on the 4th. The title thus handsomely conferred was modestly declined, with a due sense of the intended honour.

The ancient family of Bastard derives its origin from Robert Bastard, who held several manors in this county, in the reign of William the Conqueror. An early period, Efford, in the parish of Egg Buckland, was for several generations the seat of this family. Sir William Pole reckons Bastard among the old families whose estates had been sold, but whose descendants remained in the county ; and he mentions William Bastard, Esq., “ learned in the laws,” as living, in his time, at Wolston, in West Allington. Garston, or Gerson, in that parish, was the chief residence of the immediate ancestors of the late William Bastard, Esq., already mentioned. Kitley was acquired in marriage with the heiress of Pollexfen, about the beginning of the last century. The heiresses of Atley and Killiowe, had previously married into this family. The present representative of the family is Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., one of the members of the county, grandson of William Bastard, Esq., created a baronet as above mentioned, and nephew of the late John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., who was one of the representatives of the county in several parliaments. His younger brother, John Bastard, Esq. M.P. for Dartmouth, resides at Sharpham, which was the inheritance of his mother, the heiress of Pownall.

Arms of Bastard :—Or, a chevron, Azure.

Crest :—Out of a wreath, a dexter arm embowed in plate armour, Proper ; garnished, Or, the elbow towards the sinister ; the hand in a gauntlet grasping a sword, also Proper, pomel and hilt, Or, in bend sinister, the point downwards.

Extinct

Extinct Baronets, and such as are no longer connected with the County.

RIDGWAY, of Torwood, 1612. — See p. cvii.

CHUDLEIGH, of Ashton, 1622. — This ancient family was originally of Chudleigh. They acquired Broad Clist by purchase, and settled there in the reign of Edward III. Some time afterwards they removed to Ashton, which came into the family with the heiress of Prous, in the reign of Edward II. John Chudleigh, the third in descent in the pedigree, entered at the Heralds' visitation, in 1620, married the heiress of Martin; his grandson, a co-heiress of Novant. Christopher, the ninth in descent, married the heiress of Stretchley, of Stretchley: his son John died in the Streights of Magellan, being on a voyage of discovery, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. George Chudleigh, Esq., his grandson, was created a baronet in 1622. Sir George Chudleigh, who married one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Davie, Bart., of Creedy, died in 1738, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, married to Oxendon, Chichester, and Priedeaux. The title and the male line of this ancient family became extinct by the death of Sir James Chudleigh, the sixth baronet, who was killed at the siege of Ostend, in 1745. The celebrated Duchess of Kingston was daughter and heiress of Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, younger brother of Sir George Chudleigh, above mentioned.

Arms: — Ermine, three lioncels rampant, Gules.

Crest: — On a wreath, a savage, Proper, a garland about his head, a bugle-horn hanging on a string from his shoulder, on his left side; his left arm bent, and in his right hand a Hercules club, Proper.

Supporters: — Two savages, or wild men, Proper.

DRAKE, of Buckland Monachorum, 1622. — See p. cxx.

HELE, of Fleet, 1627. — Sir William Pole describes two ancient families of this name, one descended from Hele, of Hele, in the parish of Bradninch; the other of Hele, in the parish of Cornwood; but the pedigree, in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620, makes all the Heles to descend from the former, the heiress of the elder branch of which married Francis, in the

reign of Richard II. ^p About this time Roger, a younger brother of the family, is said to have settled in Cornwood. John, the third in descent, of that place, married the heiress of Broking, and appears to have died without issue. Hugh, a younger brother, who succeeded to the Cornwood estate, was ancestor of the Heles of Cornwood and Diptford. Jacob Bickford Hele, Esq., now of Stert in Diptford, is the representative of this branch, and of the ancient family of Hele.

Nicholas, a younger brother of Hugh, was of South Hele, and had by two wives several sons. The elder died without issue. John, the second, was ancestor of the Heles of Gnaton and Holwell ^q; Thomas, ancestor of the Heles of Fleet; Hugh, ancestor of those of Newton Ferrers ^r; Walter, ancestor of the Heles of Brixton ^s; and Sir John Hele, Sergeant-at-law, ancestor of the Heles of Wembury. ^t

Thomas Hele, Esq., of Fleet, above mentioned, was created a baronet in 1627: his son Samuel, and the two sons of Samuel, (Samuel and Henry,) successively enjoyed the title, which became extinct on the death of Sir Henry Hele, the fourth baronet, in 1677. Under the will of the first Sir Samuel, the Fleet estate passed to his cousin Richard, on the death of whose great grandson, James Modyford Hele, in 1716, the Fleet branch of the Heles became extinct. Mr. Bulteel is the representative of this branch.

Arms: — Gules, a bend lozengy, Ermine.

Crest: — On a chapeau, a falcon, the wings elevated, Arg.

POLLARD, of Kings Nympton, 1627. — This ancient family was of Way,

^p Nicholas, the last of the elder branch, (whose heiress married Francis,) had himself married the heiress of Percehay.

^q The Holwell branch became extinct in the early part of the last century, by the death of Roger Hele, Esq., who left two daughters; Juliana, married to the Duke of Leeds, by whom she had no issue, and afterwards to the Earl of Portmore, ancestor of the present Earl; and Charity, married to the Right Hon. George Treby, whose representatives are Paul Treby Treby, Esq., Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., and Arthur Kelly, jun., Esq.

^r The Heles of Newton Ferrers were descended, according to Prince, from Hugh, second son of Nicholas Hele, by his second wife. This branch is supposed to have been long ago extinct.

^s The Heles of Brixton were descended from Walter, whom Prince calls the third son of Nicholas, by his second wife, but whom other accounts make the second. He was father of Elizeus Hele, who died in 1635, and bequeathed his estates to charitable uses; and another son, whose posterity failed after two generations.

^t Sergeant Hele, by a co-heiress of Warwick, had Sir Warwick Hele, Sir Francis, and other sons; but the male issue of this branch became extinct by the death of John, son of Sir Francis. The heiress of this branch married Sir Edward Hungerford, K. B.

near

near Torrington, in the reign of Henry III. John Pollard, in the reign of Edward II., married the heiress of Doddescomb; his son Walter, the heiress of Cornu of Horwood, which became the chief seat of the family. The elder branch of the Pollards of Way and Horwood continued in the male line till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was remaining in Sir William Pole's time (about 1620) an ancient branch of this family, then residing at Langley, in High Bickington, descended from Roger, second son of the heiress of Doddescomb, which Roger married a co-heiress of Harford, and the fourth in descent from him, the heiress of Britton, of Langley. This branch is extinct.

Sir Lewis Pollard, made one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 1515, was son of Robert, second son of John Pollard (which John was son of the heiress of Cornu). Sir Lewis purchased Kings Nympton, and built the family seat there. Lewis Pollard, Esq., his immediate descendant, was created a baronet in 1627. Sir Hugh, the second baronet, was a zealous royalist, and was governor of Dartmouth, at the time of its capture by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646: he was afterwards comptroller of the household to King Charles II. At his death, in 1667, the title became extinct. Robert, fourth son of the Judge, settled at Knoweston Beupell, and his posterity remained there in 1630.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron, Sab., between three escallops, G.

Crest: — A stag, trippant, Arg., attired, Or.

LAWDAY, of Exeter, 1642. — Sir Richard Lawday, who was created a baronet in 1642, lost his life in the King's service during the civil war. Mr. William Lawday, some time of the city of Bath, and one of the sheriff's officers for Somersetshire, claims to be the immediate male representative of Sir Richard. The title, nevertheless, has lain dormant ever since his death, and Le Neve says that he died without issue.

Arms: — Party per Saltier, G. and Sab., a griffin segreant, Or.

Crest: — A talbot's head issuing out of a mural crown.

DRAKE, of Ash, 1660. — John Drake, ancestor of this family; settled at Ash, in the parish of Musbury, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Billett. Gilbert, third son of John Drake, the fourth in descent, was of Axmouth, and had three sons^u; George Drake, the elder, who was

^u It is probable that one of these was ancestor of the Drakes of Bystock, near Exmouth, of whom George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, is the present representative: his ancestor married one

reign of Richard II. ^p About this time Roger, a younger brother of the family, is said to have settled in Cornwood. John, the third in descent, of that place, married the heiress of Broking, and appears to have died without issue. Hugh, a younger brother, who succeeded to the Cornwood estate, was ancestor of the Heles of Cornwood and Diptford. Jacob Bickford Hele, Esq., now of Stert in Diptford, is the representative of this branch, and of the ancient family of Hele.

Nicholas, a younger brother of Hugh, was of South Hele, and had by two wives several sons. The elder died without issue. John, the second, was ancestor of the Heles of Gnaton and Holwell ^q; Thomas, ancestor of the Heles of Fleet; Hugh, ancestor of those of Newton Ferrers ^r; Walter, ancestor of the Heles of Brixton ^s; and Sir John Hele, Sergeant-at-law, ancestor of the Heles of Wembury. ^t

Thomas Hele, Esq., of Fleet, above mentioned, was created a baronet in 1627: his son Samuel, and the two sons of Samuel, (Samuel and Henry,) successively enjoyed the title, which became extinct on the death of Sir Henry Hele, the fourth baronet, in 1677. Under the will of the first Sir Samuel, the Fleet estate passed to his cousin Richard, on the death of whose great grandson, James Modyford Hele, in 1716, the Fleet branch of the Heles became extinct. Mr. Bulteel is the representative of this branch.

Arms: — Gules, a bend lozengy, Ermine.

Crest: — On a chapeau, a falcon, the wings elevated, Arg.

POLLARD, of Kings Nympton, 1627. — This ancient family was of Way,

^p Nicholas, the last of the elder branch, (whose heiress married Francis,) had himself married the heiress of Percehay.

^q The Holwell branch became extinct in the early part of the last century, by the death of Roger Hele, Esq., who left two daughters; Juliana, married to the Duke of Leeds, by whom she had no issue, and afterwards to the Earl of Portmore, ancestor of the present Earl; and Charity, married to the Right Hon. George Treby, whose representatives are Paul Treby Treby, Esq., Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., and Arthur Kelly, jun., Esq.

^r The Heles of Newton Ferrers were descended, according to Prince, from Hugh, second son of Nicholas Hele, by his second wife. This branch is supposed to have been long ago extinct.

^s The Heles of Brixton were descended from Walter, whom Prince calls the third son of Nicholas, by his second wife, but whom other accounts make the second. He was father of Elizeus Hele, who died in 1635, and bequeathed his estates to charitable uses; and another son, whose posterity failed after two generations.

^t Sergeant Hele, by a co-heiress of Warwick, had Sir Warwick Hele, Sir Francis, and other sons; but the male issue of this branch became extinct by the death of John, son of Sir Francis. The heiress of this branch married Sir Edward Hungerford, K. B.

near

near Torrington, in the reign of Henry III. John Pollard, in the reign of Edward II., married the heiress of Doddescomb; his son Walter, the heiress of Cornu of Horwood, which became the chief seat of the family. The elder branch of the Pollards of Way and Horwood continued in the male line till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was remaining in Sir William Pole's time (about 1620) an ancient branch of this family, then residing at Langley, in High Bickington, descended from Roger, second son of the heiress of Doddescomb, which Roger married a co-heiress of Harford, and the fourth in descent from him, the heiress of Britton, of Langley. This branch is extinct.

Sir Lewis Pollard, made one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 1515, was son of Robert, second son of John Pollard (which John was son of the heiress of Cornu). Sir Lewis purchased Kings Nympton, and built the family seat there. Lewis Pollard, Esq., his immediate descendant, was created a baronet in 1627. Sir Hugh, the second baronet, was a zealous royalist, and was governor of Dartmouth, at the time of its capture by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646: he was afterwards comptroller of the household to King Charles II. At his death, in 1667, the title became extinct. Robert, fourth son of the Judge, settled at Knoweston Beupell, and his posterity remained there in 1630.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron, Sab., between three escallops, G.

Crest: — A stag, trippant, Arg., attired, Or.

LAWDAY, of Exeter, 1642. — Sir Richard Lawday, who was created a baronet in 1642, lost his life in the King's service during the civil war. Mr. William Lawday, some time of the city of Bath, and one of the sheriff's officers for Somersetshire, claims to be the immediate male representative of Sir Richard. The title, nevertheless, has lain dormant ever since his death, and Le Neve says that he died without issue.

Arms: — Party per Saltier, G. and Sab., a griffin segreant, Or.

Crest: — A talbot's head issuing out of a mural crown.

DRAKE, of Ash, 1660. — John Drake, ancestor of this family; settled at Ash, in the parish of Musbury, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Billett. Gilbert, third son of John Drake, the fourth in descent, was of Axmouth, and had three sons^u; George Drake, the elder, who
was

^u It is probable that one of these was ancestor of the Drakes of Bystock, near Exmouth, of whom George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, is the present representative: his ancestor married
one

was of Spratshayes, in the parish of Littleham, left an only daughter, married to Forde.

Sir Bernard Drake, grandson of the last-mentioned John, was an eminent naval commander in the reign of Queen Elizabeth : he died of the gaol-fever (caught at the assizes at Exeter) in 1585. Robert, an uncle of Sir Bernard, was of Wiscomb, in the parish of South Leigh.* Richard, a younger brother of Robert, was ancestor of the Drakes of Shardeloes, in Buckinghamshire. Sir John Drake, Knt., grandson of Sir Bernard, had a younger brother, William, ancestor of the Drakes of Yardbury.† Sir John Drake, eldest son of Sir John above mentioned, by a co-heiress of Lord Boteler of Bramfield, was created a baronet in 1660. The title became extinct on the death of Sir William Drake, the fifth baronet, in 1733.

Arms : — Arg., a wyvern with wings displayed, Gules.

Crest : ‡ — On a wreath a spread eagle, Gules.

COLLETON, of Exmouth, or London, 1660. — John Colleton, created a baronet in 1660, was, or had been, a merchant in Exeter, and was descended from an ancient family, which took its name from the village of Collaton : he was one of the lords proprietors of South Carolina. This family had some time a residence at or near Exmouth. On the death of Sir John Snell Colleton, in 1801, the title went to his cousin, Sir John Nassau Colleton, grandson of Sir John Colleton, who died in 1778. The present and seventh baronet is Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Roupell Colleton.

Arms : — Or, three stags' heads coupéd, Proper.

Crest : — A stag's head.

one of the co-heiresses of Sir Henry Ford, in the reign of Charles II. A younger branch of the Drake family settled in and near Barnstaple, are descended from Henry Drake, Esq., mayor of Barnstaple in 1679 : Henry Drake, Esq., of this branch, is now town-clerk of that borough.

* The Drakes of Wiscomb left posterity. The elder son of the family, and a younger brother, who married the heiress of Crukerne of Dorsetshire, had both male issue in 1620.

† Yardbury was acquired by marriage with the heiress of Westofer. The representative of this branch is Francis Horatio Nelson Drake, Esq., of Wells, son of the late Francis Drake, Esq., who had resided, in the capacity of minister, at several foreign courts : his great grandfather married a co-heiress of Pennington.

‡ The old crest of the family was an arm issuing from a wreath, Proper, holding a battle-axe, Sable, helved, Arg.

MORICE,

MORICE, of Werrington, April 20. 1661. — William, elder son of Sir William Morice, principal Secretary of State to King Charles II., who was a native of the city of Exeter, and of Welch origin, was created a baronet in 1661. The title became extinct on the death of Sir William, the third baronet, in 1749. His sisters and co-heiresses married Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and Sir John Molesworth, Bart.

The Right Honourable Humphrey Morice, M. P. for Launceston, and some time Lord Warden of the Stannaries, who died in 1785, without issue, was descended from a younger brother of the first baronet.

Arms : — G., a lion rampant regardant, Or.

Crest : — On a wreath, a falcon standing on a perch, Or.

FOWELL, of Fowells Combe, April 30. 1661. — This family is traced for nine descents in the Heralds' Visitation of 1620. Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Trevaige of Cornwall; his son Richard, the heiress of Hayes. Sir Edmund Fowell was created a baronet in 1661. The title became extinct by the death of his grandson, Sir John Fowell, the third baronet, in 1692. The co-heiresses married Parker and Champernowne.

A younger branch of the Fowells was settled at Blackhall in North Huish, of which the Rev. John Digby Fowell is the representative. The heiress of Newton of Crabatton, and a co-heiress of Knowling, have married into this branch.

Arms : — Arg., a chevron, S., on a chief, G., three mullets of the first.

Crest : — An heraldic tiger issuing out of a mural crown.

YONGE, of Colyton, September 26. 1661. — Walter Yonge, a younger son of the Yonges of Berkshire, whose ancestor had represented Bristol in parliament in the fourteenth century, settled in Devonshire in the reign of Henry VII. John Yonge, grandson of Walter, married the heiress of Colliton. Walter, grandson of John, married a co-heiress of Peryam, and was father of John Yonge, Esq., created a baronet in 1661. Sir Walter Yonge, the third baronet, married to his second wife a co-heiress of Williams; Sir William Yonge, the fourth baronet, a co-heiress of Lord Howard of Effingham; Sir George Yonge, the last baronet, the heiress of Cleve. It is remarkable that Sir William and Sir George Yonge, the two last baronets, were both members of the Privy Council, and Knights of

of the Bath, and both held the office of Secretary of War. Sir William had also been successively one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury and the Admiralty. Sir George was governor of the Cape of Good Hope: the title became extinct at his death in 1812.

Arms: — Erm., on a bend between two cottises, S., three griffins' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, A. and S., a boar's head erased, bristled, Or, mantled, G., doubled, Argent.

SLANNING, of Maristow, 1662. — The ancestor of this family having married the heiress of Nicholas At-Ley, settled at Ley, in the parish of Shaugh. They were afterwards of Bickleigh and Maristow. Sir Nicholas Slanning, a distinguished officer in the royal army, who was killed at the siege of Bristol, left a son of the same name, who was one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II., and was created a baronet in 1662. The title became extinct by the death of his son, Sir Andrew, who was run through the body in a duel at the Golden Key in Fleet Street, in 1695.

Arms: — Arg., two pales engrailed, G., over all on a bend, Az., three griffins' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — A demi-lion salient, Az., collared, Or, thereon three tor-teauxes.

FORTESCUE, of Fallopit, 1664. — The Fortescues of Fallopit, in East Allington, were descended from Sir Henry Fortescue^a, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, by his second wife, the heiress of Fallopit. The heiress of this branch married Lewis Fortescue, a younger son of the Fortescues of Spridleston, in Brixton, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Edmund, the fifth in descent from this Lewis, was a zealous royalist during the civil war; he was knighted by King Charles I., and in 1664 was created a baronet. The title became extinct on the death of his son, Sir Sandys Fortescue in 1683. Edmund Wells, whose maternal grandfather, Thomas Bury, married one of the cousins and co-heiresses of Sir Sandys Fortescue, took

^a Sir Henry Fortescue was the elder son of Sir John Fortescue, Captain of Meaux, who distinguished himself in the wars of France in the reign of Henry V.; which Sir John was a younger son of William Fortescue, Esq., who lived in the reign of Richard II., and married a co-heiress of Beauchamp of Ryme.

the

the name of Fortescue in 1768, and was father of Edmund Nathaniel William Fortescue, Esq., the present possessor of Fallopit.

FORTESCUE of Wood, in Brixton, 1666. — The Fortescues of Wood were descended from Sir Henry Fortescue, before mentioned, by his first wife, a daughter of Bosum or Boson, of Boson's Hele, by the heiress of Wood. The heiress of this branch married Lewis Fortescue of Preston, representative of another younger branch of Fortescue of Wimpston. Peter Fortescue, Esq., the immediate descendant of this Lewis, was created a baronet Jan. 29. 1666-7. The title became extinct at his death without male issue: one of his daughters married John Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh.

Arms of Fortescue of Fallopit, and Fortescue of Wood, the same as those of Earl Fortescue, with due difference.

PUTT, of Combe, 1666. — Nicholas Putt, Esq., purchased Combe and Gittisham in 1615. Thomas Putt, Esq., his grandson, was created a baronet in 1666: he married a co-heiress of Cholmondeley of Yorkshire, one of the maids of honour to Queen Catherine. Sir Thomas Putt, the second baronet, dying without issue in 1721, the title became extinct. The sisters of Sir Thomas married Robert Dillon, Earl of Roscommon; Charles Gorsuch, Esq.; and Sir John Doyley, Bart. The present male representative of the family, and the possessor of Combe, is the Rev. Thomas Putt, descended from a younger brother of the first baronet.

Arms: — Arg. in a mascle, S., a lion rampant of the first.

HARRIS, of Stowford, 1673. — Sir Arthur Harris of Hayne, in the parish of Stowford, who was created a baronet in 1673, dying without issue in 1686, the title became extinct. The Hayne branch of the Harris family was descended from John, a younger brother of the Harris's of Radford, who married the heiress of Stone; William, son of John, married the heiress of Hayne, and was father of John Harris, sergeant-at-law to King Henry VIII., who rebuilt the house at Hayne. Arthur Harris, his grandson, married the heiress of Davailles or Davels, of Totely, near Torrington; his elder son was (by his second wife, a daughter of Lord Mohun,) father of Sir Arthur Harris, Bart. The late Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, descended from a younger son of Arthur

Harris, above mentioned, by the heiress of Davels, died in 1775, without male issue, leaving two daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom married Isaac Donnithorne, Esq. Mr. Donnithorne took the name of Harris in 1799, and resides at Hayne.

Arms of Harris of Hayne. — Sable, three crescents and a border, Arg.

Crest: — On a wreath the trunk of a tree fesse-wise, Vert; thereon a falcon with wings expanded, Erm., beaked, membered, and belled, Or.

LEAR, of Lindridge, 1683. — Peter Lear, Esq., a West India merchant, was created a baronet in 1683, with remainder to the sons of his brothers, John and William. The title became extinct by the death of Sir John Lear, the third baronet, in 1736. His heiress married Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart., of Oxfordshire, and after his death Thomas Comyns, Esq., grandfather of the Rev. John Comyns, now of Wood, in Bishops Teignton.

Arms: — Arg. a fesse counter-embattled between three unicorns' heads erased, Or.

Crest: — A demi-unicorn supporting a ragged staff, Or.

There has been a family of Lear for four descents in the parish of Halberton, of which William Lear, a minor, is the representative. The estate was purchased of the Risdons.

ELWILL, of Exeter, 1709. — Sir John Elwill, Knt., whose mother was heiress of Pole of Exeter, was created a baronet in 1709; his son, Sir John, the second baronet, married the heiress of Style of Langley, in the parish of Beckenham, Kent, and settled at that place. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Edmund. The title became extinct on the death of Sir John Elwill, the fourth baronet, in 1778. The sole heiress married Felton Harvey, Esq., and after his death, William Freemantle, Esq.

Arms: — Erm. on a chevron engrailed between three eagles displayed, G., as many annulets, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath an arm erect, habited, V., cuffed, Arg., and holding a fleece, Or.

LAFOREY, of Whitley, 1789. — The late Admiral John Laforey, descended from a family of that name in Poictou, was created a baronet

Nov.

Nov. 3. 1789 : his son, Sir Francis Laforey, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Knight Commander of the Bath, is the second and present baronet.

Arms : — Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., on a chevron, Az., 3 mullets, Or, in chief two fleur-de-lis of the second, in base an anchor erect, S., 2 and 3, Arg., a cross engrailed, S., in each quarter a torteaux.

Crest : — A lion rampant regardant, in his right paw a fire-brand, all Proper.

TROWBRIDGE, of Asher, 1799. — The gallant Sir Thomas Trowbridge, described as of Asher, in Devonshire, then a captain in the royal navy, afterwards Rear-Admiral of the White, was created a baronet Nov. 23. 1799. He was lost at sea, on his return from the East India station in the Blenheim, in 1807. His son of the same name is the second and present baronet.

The father of the first Sir Thomas Trowbridge resided in London. When he was created a baronet, although it might be presumed from the singularity of the name, that he was descended from the ancient family of Trowbridge of Trowbridge, in Devonshire, the connection could not be made out, and the following arms, nearly the same as those of the Devonshire family, were granted by the Heralds' College.

Arms : — Or, on a bridge of three arches in fesse embattled, a tower, Proper, thereon a broad pendant flying, Azure, charged with a cross potent of the first, and two keys in saltier, their wards upwards.

Crest : — A dexter arm embowed, habited, Az., the cuff, Arg., holding a flagstaff, thereon a broad pendant as in the arms.

Baronets' Seats.

Bickford - -	Buckland Monachorum -	Sir William Elford.
Blachford - -	Cornwood - -	Sir J. L. Rogers.
Brendon - -	- - - -	A hunting box of Sir Arthur Chichester's.
Cadwell - -	St. Mary Church - -	Sir John Louis.
Courtland - -	Withecumb Raleigh -	Sir Walter Roberts.
Creedy - -	Sandford - - - -	Sir John Davie.
Hacombe - -	- - - -	Sir Henry Carew.
Haldon-house -	Kenne - - - -	Sir L. V. Palk.
Killerton - -	Broad Clist - - - -	Sir T. D. Acland.
Lupton - -	Brixham - - - -	{ Sir F. Buller Yard (lately fitted up for his son).
Maristow - -	Tamerton Foliot - -	Sir M. M. Lopes.
Membland - -	Holbeton - - - -	Sir John Perring.

Netherton	-	-	Farway	-	-	-	Sir J. W. Prideaux.
Pynes	-	-	Upton Pyne	-	-	-	Sir Stafford Northcote.
Poltimore	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ Sir C. W. Bampfylde (at present un-
Shute	-	-	-	-	-	-	occupied).
Tawstock	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sir W. T. Pole.
Tetcott	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sir Bouchier Wrey.
Tiverton Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sir A. O. Molesworth.
Weare	-	-	Topsham	-	-	-	Inhabited by Dowager Lady Carew.
Yoldford	-	-	Thorverton	-	-	-	{ Inhabited by Lady Duckworth, mo-
Yolston	-	-	Sherwill	-	-	-	ther of Sir J. T. Duckworth, Bart.
							Sir Henry Carew (unoccupied).
							Sir Arthur Chichester.

The principal dilapidated mansions of baronets are : Ash, some time a seat of the Drakes ; Bickleigh, of the Carews ; Court-house, in North Molton, of the Bampfylde ; Hayne, of the Northcotes ; and Place, in Ashton, of the Chudleighs. Wisdom, formerly a seat of the Rogers' family, is a farm-house.

Gentry.

ACLAND, of Little Bray. — See Acland, baronet.

ADAMS, of Bowden, in Ashprington. Bowden is now inhabited by the widow of William Adams, Esq., M.P. for Totnes, by whom it was purchased. Mr. Adams died in 1811. His eldest son, Major-General George Pownal Adams, resides at Ashprington-house.

Arms : — Or, semé of cross-crosslets fitché, Sable ; a lion rampant, G., a border engrailed of the second.

Crest : — An arm embowed in armour, Proper, garnished, Or, the elbow charged with a torteaux, the gauntlet also Proper, grasping a cross-crosslet fitché, Sable.

BARBOR, of Fremington. — This family came from Upcot, in Somersetshire. William Barbor, who settled at Barnstaple, as a physician, in the seventeenth century, married the heiress of Pointz, of Northcote, in Bittadon ; his grandson, of the same name, married a co-heiress of Acland, of Fremington. The present representative of this family is George Acland Barbor, Esq.

Arms,

Arms, as in Fremington church :— Arg., two chevrons between three fleurs-de-lis, Gules.

BARTLETT, of Hole, now of Weston, in Branscombe. — The Bartletts became possessed of Hole, in this parish, by purchase, in the early part of the sixteenth century. The present representative is Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq., who took the additional name of Stuckey, with the arms of that family, pursuant to the will of his relation John Stuckey ^b, Esq., of Weston, who died in 1810.

Arms :—Quarterly 1 and 4., Arg., 2 bars between 3 cinquefoils, S. ; for Bartlett: 2 and 3 per bend dovetail, sinister, Or, and Az., a lion rampant double queueé, Erm., a canton, gules for Stuckey.

Crest of Stuckey :— A demi-lion rampant issuant, double queueé, Ermine.

Crest of Bartlett :— A demi-griffin, Sable, collard, gemelle, Arg., holding a cinquefoil of the second.

BASSET, formerly of Heanton Court, and of Umberleigh, now of Watermouth. — Sir Alan Basset, great grandson of Osmund Basset, who was of Stoke Basset, in Oxfordshire, in the reign of Henry I., settled in Devonshire, in consequence of his marriage with Lucy Peverell, and was ancestor of the late Francis Basset, Esq., of Heanton, the last heir male of the elder branch, who died in 1802, and of Sir Francis Basset, Bart., of Tehidy, in Cornwall, who was created Baron De Dunstanville, in 1796. Heiresses of Balun, Walleis, Helligan, Beaumont, Acland ^c, and Hooper, and co-heiresses of Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle ; Periam, Leigh, and Bluett, married into this family. The sisters and co-heirs of Francis Basset, Esq., of Heanton, before mentioned, married Cambell and Davie. Joseph Davie, Esq., son of the latter, took the name of Basset, in addition to his own family-name, pursuant to his uncle's will, in 1802 ; and resides at Watermouth, near Ilfracombe. The Davies, of Orleigh, ancestors of Mr. Davie Basset, are not known to have been of the same family as those of Owlacombe, Upcot, &c., though it is very probable that they were descended from some of the numerous younger sons of those elder branches of the family who resided in the neighbourhood of Torrington. They became

^b Robert, the father of this John Stuckey, Esq., married the heiress of William Bartlett, Esq.

^c There was no issue from this marriage.

possessed

possessed of Orleigh about the year 1700, and had before been settled as merchants at Bideford. Mr. Davie Basset bears the arms of Basset and Davie quarterly, and the crests of both families.

Arms of Basset : — Barry wavy of six, Or, and G.

Arms of Davie, of Bideford and Orleigh : — Az. a ship with two masts, Or, the sails trussed up and hoisted to the yards, A., adorned with flags, charged with the cross of England; on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils, pierced, Gules.

Crest of Basset : — An unicorn's head, coupéd, Arg., mane, beard, and horn, Or, on the neck two bars indented, G.

Crest of Davie : — On a wreath, A. and Az., a mount, Vert; on it a lamb, passant, A.; in the mouth a sprig of cinquefoil, G., slipped, Vert.

BELLEW, of Court, in Stockley English. This family appears to have come into Devonshire, in consequence of a marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Fleming, of Bratton Fleming, in the reign of Edward IV. The ancestors of John Bellew, Esq., of Stockley English, lately deceased, have resided at that place about 200 years: his son, William Bellew, a lieutenant in the navy, is now the representative of the family.

Arms : — Sable, fretty, Or.

Crest : — An arm embowed, habited, V., the hand, Proper, grasping a bell, Or, round the wrist a ruff, Arg.

BERE, or BEARE, of Court, in Morebath, formerly of Huntsham. — This family was settled at Huntsham as early as the reign of Edward II. The elder branch became extinct by the death of Thomas Bere, Esq., in 1744. Richard, a younger son, settled at Court in the latter part of the seventeenth century: his grandson left a son, Davy Bere, Esq., who died unmarried, in 1774; and two daughters, co-heirs, married to Musgrave and Baker. Montague Bere Baker, Esq., son of the latter, took the name of Bere in 1776, and was father of Montague Baker Bere, Esq., the present proprietor of Morebath. The present male representative is John Bere, Esq., of Milverton, in Somersetshire, grandson of John, next brother of Davy Bere, Esq., above mentioned. The heiresses of Clavell, Faber, Ballard, and Chalvedon, and a co-heiress of Sayer, married into this family.

Arms : — Arg., three bears' heads coupéd, Sable, muzzled, Or.

Crest : — A bear's head muzzled, issuant.

BLUETT,

BLUETT, of Holcombe Rogus. — John Bluett, descended from the Bluetts, lords of Ragland, acquired Holcombe Rogus in the fifteenth century, by marriage with a co-heiress of Chiselden. His ancestors had married heiresses or co-heiresses of Ragland, Greenham, and Beaupeny. Richard Bluett, great grandson of John, had two sons, Sir Roger Bluett, who died in 1566, and Francis, ancestor of the Bluetts of Cornwall. Arthur, great grandson of Sir Roger, married the heiress of Lancaster. The elder branch of the direct line became extinct in 1636, by the death of his son, John Bluett, Esq., whose daughters and co-heirs married Jones, Wallop, Lenthall, and Basset. John, the son of Francis, (a younger son of Arthur,) who was killed at the siege of Lyme, in 1644, dying without issue in 1700, the elder line was supposed to be extinct^d, and he bequeathed his estates to Robert Bluett, Esq., then the representative of the Bluetts of Colan, in Cornwall, descended from the younger brother of Sir Roger. Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, Esq., (son of Robert,) who died in 1786, made a long but fruitless search to ascertain the existence of any male descendants of his family; on the presumption, however, that he might be descended from one of the sons of Francis Bluett, half-brother of Colan Bluett, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, he bequeathed his estate to Peter Bluett, Esq., then of Falmouth, now of Holcombe Court.

Arms of Bluett: — A chevron Vaire between three spread eagles of the second.

Crest: — A fox seiant, Or, in his paw an acorn, V., fructed, Or.

BRAGGE, of Sadborough, in Thorncombe. — The ancestors of John Bragge, Esq., now of Sadborough, have resided at that place ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron, V., between three bulls passant, G.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Arg., collared, Vaire, Or, and Az.

BUCK, of Daddon, in Bideford. — An Irish family, settled in Devonshire towards the latter end of the seventeenth century. The father of Hartwell Buck, who was of Bideford, and died in 1691, married the heiress of Hartwell of Ireland. George Buck, Esq., who died in 1743, married

^d Roger Bluett, a grandson of Sir Roger, being the son of his younger son Nicholas, had five sons living at the time of the visitation, in 1620; Roger the elder of them being then 14 years of age: but no trace could be found of this branch of the family.

the

the heiress of Stucley of Daddon and Afton Castle. The present representative is Lewis William Buck, Esq.

Arms : — Per fesse embattled, Arg. and Sable.

BULLER, of Downes. — The grandfather of James Buller, Esq., some time M. P. for Exeter, became possessed of Downes, the present seat of the family, by marrying the heiress of Gould. Mr. Buller is the representative of an ancient family, originally of Somersetshire, who had married the heiress of Beauchamp of Lillersdon, and the heiress of Chedington. Their immediate ancestors settled in Cornwall, in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Trethurfe, one of the representatives of Courtenay, Earl of Devon. The elder line became extinct by the death of James Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, M. P. for Cornwall, in 1710. John Buller, Esq., of Morvall, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Coode, then became the head of the family. It has since spread into numerous branches, of which Mr. Buller, of Downes, is the head.

Arms : — Sable, on a cross, Arg., pierced of the field, four eagles displayed.

Crest : — A Moor's head full faced, coupé, Proper, wreathed about the temples, Arg. and Az.

BULTEEL, of Fleet, in Holbeton. — James Bulteel, Esq., the ancestor of John Bulteel, Esq., now of Fleet, became possessed of that place in 1716, by bequest : he married a co-heiress of Crocker of Lyneham.

Arms : — Arg. a bend between 14 billets, Gules.

Crest : — Out of a ducal crown, G., a pair of wings, A., billety of the first.

BURDON, of Burdon, in Bradford. — John Dennis Burdon, Esq., now of Burdon, is the representative of this ancient family, which has been settled at Burdon from nearly the time of the Conquest. The co-heiresses of a younger branch married Lanyon and Trehawke.

Arms : — Az. three candlesticks, and as many cross-crosslets fitchée, Or.

There was a family of the same name settled at King's Teignton from the reign of Richard I. to that of Henry IV., when the heiress married Thorp. This family, a branch probably of the Burdons of Burdon, bore for their arms, Arg. three pilgrims' staves in pale, G.

CALMADY,

CALMADY, of Langdon in Wembury. — Richard Calmady, M.P. for Plympton in 1555, was father probably of Richard^e and Vincent Calmady. The latter, who was of the profession of the law, purchased several estates in Devonshire in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and settled at Brixton: his son Josias married the heiress of a younger branch of Courtenay of Powderham, by whom he was father of Sir Shilston Calmady; their descendants some time afterwards settled at Langdon, now the property and residence of Mrs. Calmady, daughter of Francis Vincent Calmady, Esq., and sister and co-heiress of Francis John Calmady, Esq. Having been first married to her cousin, Warwick Calmady, Esq., who died without issue, she married to her second husband, Charles Holmes Everitt, Esq., a captain in the navy^f, who, in 1788, took the name and arms of Calmady, and was father of Charles Biggs Calmady, Esq., now of Holne Chace.

Arms of Calmady. — Az. a chevron between three pears slipped, Or.

Crest: — A pegasus rising, S., wings elevated, the hoofs, main, and tail, Arg., gorged with a collar invected, Or.

BURY, of Doniton in Swimbridge. — Bury in Lapford was the original residence of the ancient family of Bury, the elder branch of which remained there in 1630, but it is probable that they possessed also Coleton in Chulmleigh, which came by the heiress of Cole in the reign of Richard II. and is described as their seat in the Heralds' visitation of 1620. Doniton subsequently belonged to them. The heiress of Giffard, of Yeo, married into this family. Thomas Bury, Esq., the last heir-male, died in 1804; he married a co-heiress of Molineux, but left no issue. His widow bequeathed the estates of Bury and Coleton to Richard Incedon, Esq., now Vice-Admiral of the White, who has taken the name of Bury, and resides at Doniton, but is not the representative of the family.

Arms: — Erm. on a bend, Az., three fleur-de-lis, Or.

Sir Thomas Bury of Exeter is supposed to have been of this family; his elder son left a daughter, married to Wells, the ancestor of Edmund Wells Fortescue, Esq. A younger son of Sir Thomas Bury settled in London and left male issue.

^e Richard purchased Muxbear of Sir William Kelloway, and left it to his nephew Josias. Sir William Pole 198.

^f At the time of his death, in 1807, he was Admiral of the Blue.

CARY, of Tor Abbey. — The origin of this ancient family seems enveloped in much obscurity : it has been supposed by some, but I think without any good reason, that they came from Castle Cary in Somersetshire ; others suppose, with more probability, that they derive their name from Cary^z, in the parish of St. Giles in the Heath. It is stated in Collins's peerage that the widow of William Cary, who died 31 Edw. I., held Panston and Cary under the honour of Tavistock. It is most probable^b that Cary, which adjoins to Panston, and is still held with it, was the original place of their residence. In the succeeding century they had acquired such consequence in the county, that Sir John Cary, and Sir William, his brother, were elected knights of the shire in 1363, and again in 1368 : Sir William, who married the heiress of Bozom or Boson of Clovelly¹, is said to have died without issue.^{*} Sir John Cary has been supposed by Collins, Prince, and others, to have been the same person who was afterwards one of the Barons of the Exchequer ; but it appears evident from records that John Cary, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was not knighted till 1387, and it is most probable that he was son of Sir John, the knight of the shire. The Chief Baron was implicated with Sir Robert Tresilian and other of the judges in having given an opinion hostile to the views of the Duke of Gloucester and his party, and was in consequence, by the preponderance of their interest in parliament, sentenced to death : his estates were forfeited, but his sentence was changed to banishment, and he was sent to Waterford, in Ireland, with an allowance of 20*l.* per annum. He died in 1404, and his estates were restored to his son.

The Chief Baron had two sons, by one of the co-heiresses of Sir Guy de Brien¹, Sir Robert, and John Cary, Bishop of Exeter. Philip, son of Sir Robert, married a co-heiress of Orchard of Somersetshire. Sir William Cary, of Cockington, (son of Philip) was one of the knights beheaded by order of King Edward IV. after the battle of Tewksbury.

^z The name is said to have been originally spelt with a K., so was the manor of Cary, as appears by the record of Domesday.

^b Edit. 1741, on the authority of Sir William Pole's Collection: it is not to be found, however, in the printed work.

¹ Pedigree at Tor Abbey.

^{*} Collins.

¹ The pedigree at the Heralds' College states her to have been daughter of Sir Guy de Brien, and heiress to her mother, who was heiress of Holway, of Holway. The pedigree at Tor Abbey introduces here another descent, and makes John Cary, son of Sir John, to marry the heiress of Holway.

The

The immediate representative of Sir William Cary, (descended from the elder son of his first wife,) was of Launceston, in Cornwall, in 1620. This branch became extinct after a few descents. Thomas, second son of the first wife, was father of Sir George Cary, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who died in 1615, without surviving issue. On his death, Sir Edward Cary, of Stantor, in the parish of Marldon, became the representative of the family. Sir George Cary, son of Sir Edward, purchased Tor Abbey, and was the immediate ancestor of George Cary, Esq., the present proprietor of that place.

The Clovelly branch of the Cary family, which became extinct by the death of Robert Cary, Esq., in 1724, was descended from Robert (son of Sir William) Cary, by his third wife, the heiress of Foulkery, or Foukery, of Dartmouth. Sir William Cary had by his second wife, (Alice Fulford,) a son, Thomas, who by a co-heiress of Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencer's Combe in Devon, (who had married a co-heiress of Beaufort, Duke of Somerset,) had two sons, Sir John and William. Sir John was ancestor of the Carys, Lords Falkland; William, who married the only sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, was ancestor of the Barons Hunsdon and the Earls of Monmouth, of that name; the latter of which titles became extinct in 1661, and the former in 1765.

Arms: — Argent, on a bend, Sable, three roses of the field.

Crest: — A swan, Argent, wings endorsed.

CHAMPERNOWNE, of Dartington. — The name of this ancient family was originally De Campo Arnulphi, and it appears from Leland, that in the reign of Henry VIII., they were called Campernulph. The name in records of the best authority, is sometimes spelt Champernon, and sometimes Champernowne. We first find them as early as the reign of Henry II., at Clist St. George, called occasionally in records Clist Champernon. The heiress of the elder branch, which was of Clist and of Ilfracombe, after about six descents, married Polglass. Sir Richard, a younger son of Sir Henry Champernowne, of Clist, married the heiress of Sir Alexander de Okeston, by his wife Joan, relict of Richard de Valletort; which Joan, is supposed to have been a concubine of Richard, King of the Romans. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, calls the daughter of De Okeston, in a deed, sister. Sir Richard Champernowne, the son, had a grant of Modbury, where he settled: Sir Richard, son of the last mentioned Sir Richard,

married a co-heiress of Valletort, of North Tawton; his son, Sir Thomas, the heiress of Rohant. Sir Richard, son of Sir Thomas, had by his first wife, Alexander Champernowne, who married the heiress of Ferrers, and settled at Beer Ferrers. The heiress of his son, who was then representative of the family, married Lord Willoughby de Broke. By his second wife, Sir Richard had two sons, Richard Champernowne, of Modbury, and John Champernowne, ancestor of the Champernownes of Inswerke, in Cornwall, the co-heiresses of which branch, married Trevelyan, Fortescue of Wood, and Monk. Hugh Champernowne, of Modbury, son of Richard, married the heiress of Boys; his son William, the heiress of Chiderlegh. Sir Philip, grandson of William, had two sons, John, and Sir Arthur, ancestor of the Champernownes of Dartington. Henry, son of John, had two sons; Sir Richard, who died without issue, and Sir Arthur, who was knighted by the Earl of Essex in Ireland, in 1599: he married the heiress of Crukerne; Philip, one of his descendants, married a co-heiress of Hillersdon, of Membland, who died without issue; and afterwards a daughter of Wise, heiress to her maternal grandfather, (Full). Arthur Champernowne, Esq., the representative of the Modbury branch, and the possessor of Modbury Castle, died in 1697, or 1698, without issue.^m Rawlin Champernowne, Esq., the last heir male of the Dartington, and only remaining branch of this ancient family, died without issue, in 1774. The heiress of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., who died in 1766, married a younger son of Sir John Harrington, Bart., whose only son, Arthur, took the name and arms of Champernowne, in 1774, and died in 1820: his elder son, Arthur, a minor, is the present representative of the family.

Arms: — Gules, a saltier Vaire between, 12 billets, Or.

Crest: — A swan sitting, Proper, in the beak, a horse-shoe, Or.

The manors of Umberleigh and North Tawton, came into the possession of younger sons of the Champernowne family, by the marriage of heiresses, at an early period. Jordan Champernowne, married the heiress of Soleny, of Umberleigh, and left a daughter and heiress married to Sir Ralph Willington, of Gloucestershire, in the reign of Edward III. Oliver Champernowne married a co-heiress of Valletortⁿ, of North Tawton, and his

^m The last entry in the Modbury register of the burial of a Champernowne, is that of Mr. Henry Champernowne, in 1730; he might have been of a younger, or an illegitimate branch.

ⁿ One of the younger sisters married Sir Richard Champernowne, of Modbury, as before mentioned.

daughter,

daughter, according to Risdon, or, according to Prince, his grand-daughter, brought North Tawton, to the Atwoods.

CHOLWICH, of Farringdon. — This family was originally of Cholwich, in Holbeton, afterwards of Oldstone, in Blackawton, by marriage with the heiress of Rich. The co-heiresses of Thomas Cholwich, Esq., of Oldstone, married Lear, Fowell, and Cholwich, of a younger branch. The father of John Burridge Cholwich, Esq., of Farringdon House, the present representative of the family, married the heiress of Burridge.

Arms: — Per pale, Or, and A., three chevrons, Sab.; over all, a file of as many lambeaux, G.

Crest: — A lion's paw supporting a shield, per pale Or, and Arg., mantled G., doubled Arg.

CLARK, of Bridwell, in Halberton. — This family appears to have been settled above two hundred years at Bridwell, late the seat of Richard Hall Clark, Esq., who died in 1821, leaving a son, John Were Clarke, Esq., then of Burrington, near Plymouth. The heiress of Were, or Weare, has married into this family.

Arms, as on a monument in Halberton Church: — Arg., on a bend G., between three pellets, as many swans, Proper.

COFFIN, of Portledge. — The Coffins possessed the manor of Alwington, in which parish Portledge is situated, as early as the reign of William the Conqueror: different branches of the family were of Combe-Coffin, and Coffin's Well. The heiress of Hathey, and a co-heiress of Hingeston, married into this family. A younger branch, which eventually became the head of the house, was of Goldworthy. Upon the death of Richard Coffin, Esq., the last heir-male, in 1766, Richard Bennet, Esq., his sister's son, took the name of Coffin, and died without issue, in 1796. The representation of this ancient family then became vested in the Rev. John Pine, his great-grandmother having been the elder daughter of Richard Coffin, Esq., who died in 1699; her younger sister married Yeo. Mr. Pine, took the name of Coffin, in addition to that of his own family, by sign-manual, in 1797. He is now resident at Bath: his eldest son, Richard Pine Coffin, Esq., resides at the old family-seat at Portledge.

Arms: — Az., semée of cross crosslets, Or, and three bezants.

Crest: — A martlet charged with three bezants.

COHAM,

COHAM, of Coham and Upcot. — The co-heiresses of Holland of Upcot, married Coham, of Coham; and Coham of Bovacot, in the reign of Charles II. The Rev. William Holland Coham, of Coham, the representative of these families, married a co-heiress of Bickford, of Dunsford. Mr. Coham bears the arms of Holland.

COLLINS, of Ham, near Plymouth. — George Collins, Esq., the present owner of this place, is of an ancient Kentish family: he married the heiress of Trelawney, of Ham.

Arms: — Vert., a griffin segreant; Or.

Crest: — A camel's head.

COMYNS, of Wood in Bishop's Teignton. — The grandfather of the Rev. John Comyns, now of Wood, married the heiress of Sir John Lear, Bart., being then the widow of Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart.

Arms: — G., three wheat-sheaves, Proper, eared, Or.

CUTCLIFFE, of Damage in Ilfracombe, now of Wibbery in Alverdiscott. — The heiresses of Grenowne^o, Chichester^p, and Newell, and a co-heiress of Mervin, have married into this ancient family; of which John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq., is the representative.

Arms: — G., 3 pruning-hooks^q, Arg.

DEANE OR DENE, of Newton Petrock, and of Horwood. — The heiresses of Leigh of Ashwater, and of Futts of Horwood, married into this family, of which the Rev. John Dene of Horwood, is now the representative. The Deanes appear to have settled at Newton Petrock, in the sixteenth century.

Arms: — Arg., a lion rampant, Purpure.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Argent.

DOIDGE, of Comb, in Milton Abbot, — The ancestors of this family are said to have been tenants to the Abbot of Tavistock, as early as the thirteenth century. Morris Doidge, Esq., is the present representative.

Arms: — A woman's breast distilling drops of milk.

^o Grenowne married the heiress of Stodden, and Stodden the heiress of Franklin.

^p There was no issue of this marriage.

^q I. xxv. in the Herald's College, f. 141. On the monument at Ilfracombe, they are hedge bills.

DREWE,

DREWE, of Grange, in Broad-hembury. — Prince supposes, that the Drewes, of Grange, were descended from a younger son of a family of that name, which was of Drewe's Cliff, and of Hayne in the parish of Newton St. Cyres. The heiresses of Worsford, and of Farr, married into this family; and its heiress married, first Northcote, and afterwards, Giles of of Bowden. There was also a family of Drewe, of Modbury. William Drewe, the immediate ancestor of Edward Drewe, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, who died in 1622, married an heiress or co-heiress of Prideaux, of Sharp-ham, and one of his ancestors the heiress of Huckmore. Sergeant Drewe, settled at Killerton, now the seat of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., and built the old house there. His son, Sir Thomas, built the Grange, which has ever since been the seat of the family. William Drewe, Esq., is the present representative: his father married the heiress of Rose, of Dorsetshire. There was a younger branch of the Drewes of Sharpham, settled at Kenne, one of whom married a co-heiress of Cruwys. This branch is extinct.

Arms: — Ermine, a lion passant, gules.

Crest: — On a mount, Vert, a buck salient, Or.

The Kenne branch bore an antelope's head; in the mouth, a bunch of wheat-ears. Sergeant Drewe, bore a bull's head, S., armed Or, holding three barley reeds of the second.

EDGCUMBE. — See Earl Mount Edgcumbe.

FELLOWES, of Eggesford. — The family of Fellowes purchased this place in 1718. The Honourable Newton Fellowes, now of Eggesford, is younger son of the last Earl of Portsmouth, by the heiress of Coulson Fellowes[†], Esq. He took the name and arms of Fellowes in 1794.

Arms of Fellowes: — Az. a fesse indented, Erm., between three lions' heads erased, Or. murally crowned, Arg.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Or, crowned as in the arms, and gorged with a collar indented, Ermine.

FORTESCUE, of Buckland Filleigh. — William Fortescue, second son of Martin Fortescue, by the heiress of Denzell, or Densell[†], and grandson

[†] This is a Huntingdonshire family: the present representative, William Henry Fellowes, Esq., is now member for that county.

[•] She afterwards married Sir R. Pomeroy.

of

of Sir John Fortescue, the Lord Chancellor, married the heiress of Atkins, of Milton Abbot, and was of Buckland Filleigh, which had been settled upon him by his mother, as the inheritance of her ancestors, the Filleighs. William, the eighth in descent of this branch, was Master of the Rolls: he married one of the co-heiresses of Fortescue of Fallopit, and left an only daughter, married to John Spooner, Esq., by whom she had no surviving issue. John Fortescue, a first cousin of the Master of the Rolls, whose father, George, had married the heiress of Fortescue of Spridleston, became the representative of this branch, and possessed Buckland Filleigh: he died without issue. His sister Rebecca married Caleb Inglett, Esq.¹, whose son Richard took the name of Fortescue in 1777, and was father of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq.², the present representative of this, and of the Spridleston branch.

Sir Faithful Fortescue, elder son of John Fortescue, of Buckland Filleigh, by his second wife, Susanna Chichester, settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., and was ancestor of the Earl of Clermont.

Younger branches of the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh settled at Shebbear, Hatherleigh, Milton Abbot, Northam, Parkham, and High Bickington. There are male descendants from some of these branches. John Fortescue, Esq., is representative of the Shebbear branch.

Arms: — The same as those of Earl Fortescue, with due difference. The arms of Inglett were, S., a bend, Arg., between 6 escallops, Or.

FORTESCUE, of Fallopit. — See Fortescue of Fallopit among the extinct baronets.

FOWELL, of Blackhall. — See Fowell amongst the extinct baronets.

FOWNES, of Nethway in Brixham, purchased in 1696. — Henry Fownes, Esq., in 1750, married the heiress of Luttrell of Dunston. The family, of which John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., is the representative, still possess Nethway, but do not at present reside there.

Arms — Az. 2 eagles displayed in chief, and a mullet in base, Arg.

FULFORD, of Fulford, in the parish of Dunsford. — This ancient family

¹ The father of Caleb Inglett married the heiress of Cruwys of Ashburton.

² By his first wife Mr. Fortescue has one son, John Dicker Fortescue, Esq.; his second wife, lately deceased, was one of the co-heiresses of Marwood, and relict of Henry Stevens, Esq., of Cross.

is traced with certainty to the reign of Richard I., and it is probable that they have resided at Fulford, at least from the time of the Conquest. * It is now the seat of their representative, Baldwin Fulford, Esq. The heiresses, or co-heiresses, of Fitz Urse, Belston, Moreton, Brien, Bosum, Bonville, Samways, and Tuckfield, have married into this family.

Arms — Gules, a chevron, Argent.

Crest : — A bear's head erased, Arg., muzzled, Sable.

FURSDON, of Fursdon in Cadbury. — This ancient family, of which George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., is now the representative, is traced by Sir William Pole up to the reign of Henry III. The heiresses of Hayes, Cullen, and Elsworth ; and the co-heiresses of Dunsmore and Cheyney †, have married into this family.

Arms : — Arg. a chevron, Az., between three fire-balls, Proper.

Crest : — Five feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet. ‡

FURSE, of Furse, in the parish of Spreyton, afterwards of Halsdon in Dolton. — The ancestors of this ancient family are known to have been of Furse in the reign of Richard I. : in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Bellew, they removed to Halsdon, now the property and occasional residence of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse, whose father married one of the co-heiresses of Wellington, of Way, in the parish of St. Giles.

Arms : — Gules, a chevron embattled, counter-embattled, between six halberds, in pairs, saltier-wise, Or.

GILBERT, of Greenway and Compton, now of Holwell. — The ancestor of this ancient family, who was of Greenway in the reign of Edward II., had a son who married a co-heiress of Compton : the heiress of Reynward, and co-heiresses of Champernowne, Ager, and Pomeroy, have married also into this family. The representative of the elder branch is the Rev. Pomeroy Gilbert, of Bodmin, in Cornwall. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the celebrated navigator, was of this family. Younger branches of it were settled at Holwell in South Milton, and at Comb Royal. A co-heiress of Osborne married into the Holwell branch, of which the Rev. Henry Abraham Gilbert, now of Holwell, is the representative. The

* See more particulars of this family, p. 171, 172.

† The only issue of this marriage, was a daughter, married to Lyons.

‡ Borne by Mr. Fursdon, as representative of the Elsworths.

heiress of Webber married into another branch (now extinct), which sometimes bore the name of Webber. A branch of this family, which had settled at East Bourne in Sussex, having married the heiress of Eversfield about the year 1600, is now represented by Davies Gilbert, Esq., (formerly Giddy *) M. P., V. P. R. S.

Arms: — Erm. on a chevron, S., 3 roses, Argent.

Crest: — A squirrel, Gules.

GOULD, of Lew Trenchard. — The elder branch of this family who, as citizens of Exeter, are traced to the reign of Edward III., was of Combe in Staverton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; afterwards of Hayes, near Exeter, and of Downes. It became extinct by the death of William Gould, Esq., in 1726; the co-heiresses married Buller and Tuckfield. Edward Gould, Esq., the last heir male of a younger branch, settled at Lew Trenchard; died in 1788: his sister and heir married Charles Baring, Esq., father of William Baring Gould, Esq., now of Lew Trenchard, who took the name and arms of Gould in 1795. Some descendants of a younger branch are supposed to be still living at Dorchester.

Arms: — Gyronny of four, Az. and Or, a lion rampant counter-changed.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, bezanty.

GWYNN, of Ford Abbey. — Francis Gwynn, Esq., in 1690, married the heiress of Prideaux of Ford Abbey, who had married a co-heiress of Francis of Comb Flory, in Somersetshire, and taken that name. Upon the death of Francis Gwynn, Esq., son of Francis above mentioned, John Francis, of Combe Flory, added the name of Gwynn to that of Francis in 1780, and was father of John Francis Gwynn, Esq., now of Ford Abbey.

Arms: — Quarterly 1 and 4 per pale, Az. and G., three lions rampant, Argent, Gwynn; 2, Prideaux; 3, Argent, a chevron between three mullets pierced, Gules for Francis of Comb Flory.

HALLET, of Stedcombe in Axmouth. — The family of Hallet, who came from Barbadoes, have resided at this place about a hundred years. Richard Hallet, Esq., who purchased Stedcombe in 1691, married the heiress of Southcote of Dulcis.

* Mr. Davies Giddy married the niece and heiress of Charles Gilbert, Esq., who died in 1816, and in that year took the name of Gilbert.

Arms:

Arms : — Or, a chief engrailed, Sable, on a bend engrailed, G., three bezants.

Crest : — A demi-lion, holding in its paw a bezant.

HAMLIN, of Paschoe in Colebrook, now of Leawood in Bridestowe. — The ancestors of this family, who had resided in Exeter as early as the middle of the fifteenth century, settled at Paschoe in 1611. The heiress of an elder branch married Harris. The father of Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq., now of Leawood, married a co-heiress of Calmady.

Arms : — Sable, two swords in saltier, the points upwards, hilted and pommelled, Or.

Crest : — A griffin gardant.

HARDING, of Upcot in Ashford. — The ancestors of Robert Harding, Esq., now of Upcot, resided for many generations at Buzzacot, in Combe Martin.

Arms, as in Fremington Church : — Or on a bend, Sable, three martlets of the field.

HARRIS, of Radford. — This ancient family settled at Radford in Plymstock in the reign of Henry V. The sixth in descent married the heiress of Esse *alias* Trecarrell, of Trecarrell in Cornwall: the elder branch became extinct by the death of Sir Christopher Harris, Knt., in 1624. His sister and heir brought Radford to John Harris, Esq., of Llanreast in Cornwall, whose mother was heiress of Hart. John Harris, Esq., now of Radford, is his immediate descendant.

Arms : — Sable, three crescents, Argent.

HARRIS, of Castle Park, in Lifton. — The grandfather of William Arundell Harris, Esq., took the name of Harris in 1776. William Arundell, Esq., of Trengwainton, father of the last-mentioned William, married a daughter of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, who died in 1726. Christopher Harris, Esq., of Hayne, the last of the Hayne family, died in 1775. ^b

HARWARD, of Hayne in Plymtree. — This family has been settled at Hayne more than 300 years: it is probable that they may have been de-

^b See Harris, Baronet.

scended from a younger son of the ancient family of Hereward, one of whom married an heiress of Cornu. The late Charles Harward, Dean of Chichester, married a co-heiress of Dr. Ball, Dean of Chichester, by a co-heiress of Mills, who married the sister and heiress of the last of the Sussex branch of Monk. The Rev. Charles Blake, who married his daughter and heir, took the name of Harward in 1816.

Arms:— Gules, on a cross crosslet, A., between four guttes d'eau five annulets, Azure.

Crest:— A leopard statant, Erm., collared, Or, surmounting a cross crosslet fitché, Sab., from the collar a chain, Or, reflexed and attached to the cross.

HAWKINS, now of Norton, in the parish of Churchstow.— Sir John Hawkins, grandson of William Hawkins, Esq., of Tavistock, and his son, Sir Richard Hawkins, were both celebrated navigators and naval commanders in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The immediate descendant and representative of these gallant officers, is John Hawkins, Esq., of Norton. His brother, Abraham Hawkins, Esq., is of Alston in Marlborough.

Arms, granted in 1565 to Sir John Hawkins:— Sab. on a base wavy, Arg. and Az., a lion passant, Or, in chief three bezants: on a canton, Or, an escallop between two palmers' staves of the field.

Crest:— A demi-moor, Proper, bound and captive with annulets on his arms and ears, Or, mantled, G., doubled, Argent.

HAYS, of Dallamore.— Benjamin Hays, Esq., father of Treby Hele Hays, Esq., now of this place, married one of the co-heiresses of the Honourable George Treby, who had married a co-heiress of Hele.

Arms borne by Hays:— Gules, a fesse, Or, between three bezants; quartering Treby, and Hele borne quarterly.

Crest:— A swan's head issuing from a wreath.

HELE.— See Hele, Baronet.

HOARE, of Luscombe in Dawlish.— There was an ancient family of the name of Hore, in later times occasionally spelt Hoare, settled at Risford, or Rushford, in the parish of Chagford, in the reign of Richard II., having married the heiress of Risford, of that place. This family became extinct in its principal branch by the death of Charles Hoare, Esq., in 1726. Charles Hoare, Esq., now of Luscombe, (half brother of Sir Richard

Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.,) is supposed to have been descended from one of this family, who had removed into Buckinghamshire. On this supposition he bears the arms of Hoare of Rushford, with a trifling difference, as confirmed by the Heralds' College.

Arms: — Sab., an eagle displayed with two heads, Arg., charged on the breast with an Ermine spot; a border engrailed of the second.

Crest: — An eagle's head erased, Argent, charged with an ermine spot.

HOLDSWORTH, of Widecombe. — This family came from Halifax in Yorkshire, about the year 1620. The son of the Rev. Mr. Holdsworth, who was then of Modbury, settled at Dartmouth, and was ancestor of Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., late M.P. for that town.

Arms: — Arg. a trunk of a tree erased and raguly in bend sinister, Proper.

HUYSHE, of Sand near Sidmouth. — Rowland Huyshe, Esq., of Doniford in Somersetshire, (descended probably from a younger branch of the ancient family of Hiwis, or Huish, of Huish in this county,) purchased Sand about the year 1560. His immediate descendant, and the present owner of Sand, (now a farm-house) is the Rev. Francis Huyshe, rector of Clist Hydon. One of the co-heiresses of Reynell, by an heiress of Peryam, married into this family.

Arms: — Arg. on a bend, S., three fish (lucres) naiant of the first.

Crest: — An elephant's head, issuing, Argent, crowned, Or.

ILBERT, formerly of Rill, in Buckfastleigh, now of Bowringsleigh. — William Ilbert, Esq., purchased Rill in the reign of William III. The heiress of Roope married into this family, the representative of which is the Rev. Roope Ilbert, now of Bowrings Leigh, in South Allington.

Arms: — Or, two chevrons engrailed, Vert., between three roses, G.

Crest: — A cock-pheasant, Arg., combed and wattled, G.

INCLEDON, now of Yeotown in Goodleigh. — The Incledons were of Incledon in Braunton, where they are traced by records as early as the reign of Edward III. Family pedigrees carry them up to the reign of King John. The heiress of the elder branch married the late P. R. Webber, Esq. The representative of a younger branch, and the heir male of the family, is Robert Newton Incledon, Esq., now of Yeotown. The heiresses of Wolf and Newton married into this family.

Arms:

Arms:— G. three tons, Argent, hooped, Or, flames of fire issuing from the bung-holes.

KEKEWICH, of Peamore. — Samuel Kekewich, Esq., who purchased Peamore about 20 years ago, is of a Lancashire family, settled in Cornwall about the middle of the sixteenth century, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Talcarne. The heiresses of Bradfield and Essex married also into this family, and Mr. Kekewich is representative also of the Trehawkes of Liskeard.

Arms:— Argent, two lions passant in bend, S., between two cottises, Gules.

KELLY, of Kelly. — This ancient family, into which one of the co-heiresses of Talbot married, has resided at Kelly ever since the reign of Henry II. Arthur Kelly Esq., is the present representative.

Arms:— Argent, a chevron between three billets, Gules.

Crest:— An ostrich's head, Argent, issuing out of a ducal coronet, G., in the mouth a horse-shoe.

LEE, of Ebford, in Woodbury. — Now Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq. Ebford was in possession of the Lees before 1759.

Arms:— G. two bars, Or, over all a bend engrailed, Vaire; in chief an eagle displayed of the second.

Crest:— A bear seiant, Proper, muzzled and chained, Or.

LEY, now of Lee House, in Marwood. — The ancestors of George Ley, Esq., of this place, were of Combe Martin for nearly two centuries. Lee House was acquired by a marriage with the heiress of Thorne; the heiress of Downe also married into this family.

Arms:— The same as Ley Earl of Marlborough.

Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, is the representative of a family who have been settled for several descents in the parish of Kenne.

LUSCOMBE, of Luscombe, afterwards of Comb Royal, in West Allington. — The Luscombes were of Luscombe, in the parish of Rattery, in the reign of Henry IV. The sister and heir of John Luscombe, Esq., who died in 1776, married Creed, whose heiress married Manning. In 1813 John Luscombe Manning, the son, took the name of Luscombe. Mr. Luscombe, who

who died in 1776, had a cousin of the same name, who was of Woolcombe in Woodleigh, and had several sons.

There is no record of any arms belonging to this family.

LUXMOORE, of South Week, in German's Week. — The representative of this family, into which a co-heiress of Coryndon had married, is the Rev. C. T. Coryndon Luxmoore, to whom South Week now belongs.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three moorhens.

MALET, of Ash in Iddesleigh. — Sir Baldwin Malet, of Enemer in the reign of Henry III., married one of the co-heiresses of Deaudon, of Deaudon, in the parish of Withecombe in the Moor, which estate was sold by Sir John Malet, K. B. A younger branch of this family was of Wolley, in the parish of Beaford. The heiress of this branch married Acland. A younger brother of Malet of Wolley married the heiress of Vyel of Ash, probably about the year 1500. This branch is represented by Hugh Malet, Esq., now of Ash. The heiresses of Holcombe and Veale married also into this family. A younger son of Sir John Malet, K. B., married the heiress of Monford, and settled in Devon, where his posterity continued for four descents. The heiress married Fulford.

Arms of Malet: — Azure, three escallops, Or. A hind's head, a tiger's head, and an antelope's head, have been borne as crests by different branches of this family.

MALLOCK, of Cockington. — This place was purchased in 1654 by Roger Mallock, Esq., ancestor of the Rev. Roger Mallock, now of Cockington. The family had been before settled at Rouse-Downe.

Arms: — Per chevron engrailed, Or, and S., in chief two pellets, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the first, in base a bezant, charged with a fleur-de-lis of the second.

Crest: — A cubit arm erect, vested, Or, thereon two bends wavy, S., in the hand, Proper, a mallet of the first.

NORTHMORE, of Cleve, near Exeter. — The ancestors of Thomas Northmore, Esq., now of Cleve, being of an ancient Somersetshire family, settled in Devonshire in the early part of the seventeenth century. They were of South Tawton and of Wonford in Throwley, before the purchase
of

of Cleve, in the reign of Charles II. The heiresses of Risdon, and Sydenham, and a co-heiress of Knapman, married into this family.

Arms : — G. a lion rampant, Or.

Crest : — A lion's head erased, charged with a cinquefoil and crowned with a radiant crown, Argent.

OSMOND, of Stagmill in Uplowman, Herne in Halberton, and Pool-Anthony, in Tiverton. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The present representative is the Rev. Charles Osmond Osmond, of Tiverton. Two co-heiresses of an elder son of this family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married Foxwell.

Arms : — Sable, a fesse dancetteé, Ermine ; in chief an eagle displayed, Argent.

PENGELLY, of Sortridge in Whitchurch. — This family, of which the Rev. Henry Pengelly is the representative, have been settled here more than a hundred years.

Arms : — Gules, a lion rampant, within an orle of trefoils, Argent.

PYNE or PINE, of East Downe. — Oliver Pyne, of Ham, in Cornwall, married the heiress of Downe, of East Downe, in the reign of Edward III. The representative of this ancient family is the Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Bath. The Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, one of his younger sons, resides at East Downe. Besides the heiress of Downe, the heiresses or co-heiresses of Ilcombe, Salle, Brit, Appleton, and Penfowne, have married into this family.

Arms : — Gules, a chevron, Ermine, between 3 pine-cones, Or.

PITMAN, of Dunchidiock. — This family, of which James Pitman, Esq., is the representative, have been settled at Dunchidiock for several generations.

Mr. Pitman bears the following arms : — Quarterly, A. and Or, an eagle displayed, with two heads, G.

Crest : — A martlet upon a shell.

PODE, of Slade. — John Spurrell Pode, Esq., possessed this place by inheritance from the Spurrells.

Arms of Pode : — Az. on a chevron, Or, between two eagles displayed
in

in chief, Argent, and a lion's head erased of the second; in base, three estoiles, Gules.

Crest: — From clouds Proper, a demi-eagle issuant, Az., collared, Or, wings elevated, Argent, on the breast and on each wing an estoile counter-changed.

QUICKE, of Newton St. Cyres. — This family, which has been for about two centuries at Newton St. Cyres, came out of Somersetshire. The heiresses of Sharland and Nutcombe have married into it. The present representative is John Quicke, Esq.

Arms: — S., a chevron Vaire, Or, and S., between three griffins' heads, erased, of the second.

Crest: — A demi-antelope, A., armed, attired, tufted, and maned, G., collared, S., lined, Or.

RADCLIFFE, of Hockworthy, now of Warleigh. — This family, which came out of Lancashire, was of Kingset in Devon, in 1560, and of Hockworthy, in 1693. Warleigh, the seat of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, the present representative, was purchased by Jasper Radcliffe, Esq., who was sheriff in 1689.

Arms: — Argent, a bend engrailed, S., a canton of the first, charged with a horse's head coupéd, of the second.

Crest: — Within a mural crown, Argent, a bull's head, S., armed and crined, Or.

SALTREN, of Petticombe. — A younger branch of the Saltrens, of Treludick, in Cornwall, settled at Petticombe before the middle of the seventeenth century. The present representative is Augustus Saltren Willett^b, Esq.; Petticombe is in the possession of Miss Saltren, the representative of a younger branch.

Arms: — Az., a lion rampant within an orle of mullets, Argent.

SAMPSON, of Colyton. — This family, of which Samuel Sampson, Esq., now of Colyton, is the representative, have been settled here more than two centuries. They are supposed to have come from Somersetshire: Mr. Sampson has estates in that county, which have been long in the family. The grandfather of Mr. Sampson married the heiress of Braddich.

Arms: — Argent, a cross moline, Azure.

^b See p. clix.

SAVERY, of South Efford, in the parish of Aveton Gifford. — This family was originally settled at Halberton and Totnes, afterwards, at Shilston in Modbury, still their property. Co-heiresses of Servington, of Gilbert *alias* Webber, and Dyer, have married into this family, of which John Savery, Esq., of Bristol, is the present representative ; but the family estate is now the property and residence of his younger brother, Christopher Savery, Esq.

Arms : — G., a fesse Vaire, between three unicorns' heads, coupéd, Or.

Crest : — An eagle's head erased, Argent, between two wings expanded, Sable, in the beak an olive sprig, Vert.

SEALE, of Mount Boon, near Dartmouth. — This family, which came from Northumberland, have been settled here more than a hundred years. The present representative is John Seale, Esq.

Arms : — Or, a fesse, Az., between 3 wolves' heads erased, Sable.

Crest : — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a wolf's head, Argent, embrued at the nose and mouth.

SHORT, now of Bickham, in Kenne. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620, as of Newton St. Cyres and of Exeter. John Short of Newton married the heiress of Shirland. The representative of this family is Francis Baring Short, Esq.

Arms : — G., a griffin segreant, Or, a chief, Ermine.

SILLIFANT, of Combe, in Colebrooke. — This family, who formerly wrote their name Sullivan or Syllivan, came from Beare, in Ireland, in 1641. Combe was acquired by marriage with Snell, in 1677. John Sillifant, Esq., now of Combe, married the heiress of Prideaux, of North Tawton.

Arms : — Per pale, S. and A., on a fesse between two boars passant, the one in chief towards the dexter, the other in base towards the sinister, 2 cross-crosslets, all counterchanged.

Crest : — At the foot of a cross of Calvary, Or, a lizard, Proper.

SOUTHMEAD, of Wrey, in Chagford. — This family is traced for six descents, in the visitation of 1620. Thomas, the first mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Corsett, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Delaford, by the heiress of Wrey. John Rowe Southmead, Esq., of Holy Street, in Chagford, is the present representative of this family : his father married the heiress of Rowe, of Holy Street.

Arms : — Party per fesse, wavy, G., and Ermine ; an eagle displayed in chief, Or.

SPURWAY,

SPURWAY, of Spurway and Oakford. — This ancient family, originally Grede, had assumed the name of Spurway as early as the reign of Henry III. Co-heiresses of Stringer and Liston, and the heiress of Ley of Dartmouth, have married into this family; the representative of which is the Rev. John Spurway, of Pilton, near Barnstaple, who possesses the manor of Spurway.

Arms: — Argent, on the bend Az., a spur-rowel, Or, between two garbs of the first.

Crest: — A garb, Or.

STAWELL, formerly of Merton, by marriage with a co-heiress of Merton, now of West Anstey. — The descendant of the elder branch of this family, into which co-heiresses of Farway and St. Maur had also married, was created Baron Stawell: the male line of this branch became extinct by the death of Edward Lord Stawell, in 1755: the heiress married Legge, who was created Lord Stawell. Willoughby Bryant Stawell, Esq., of West Anstey, in Devonshire, is the representative of a younger branch of this ancient family: his great-great-grandfather married a co-heiress of Holbrooke.

Arms: — G., a cross lozengy, Argent.

STEVENS, of Vielstone, in Buckland Brewer and Cross, in 1672. — Henry Stevens, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1802. Thomas More, Esq., his sister's son, took the name and arms of Stevens, in 1817, and is now of Cross and Winscot.

Arms: — Per chevron, Argent, and G., in chief, 2 falcons rising, Proper, belled, Or.

Crest: — A falcon rising, Or, wings, Az., each charged with an estoile of the first, gorged with a collar gemelle of the second.

The heiress of a younger branch of this family, which was of Frithelstock and Winscot, married Awse, and afterwards Cleveland. By the bequest of the late John Cleveland, Esq., Winscot is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq.

STRODE, of Newnham. — This ancient family was originally of Strode, in the parish of Ermington, where they are traced as early as the reign of Henry III. John, the seventh in descent, married a co-heiress of Newnham, in the reign of Henry IV. The heiresses of Peniles of Plympton, and Courtenay of Loughtor*, married into this family, of which George Strode, Esq., is the present representative.

* A younger branch of Courtenay of Molland.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 conies, current, Sable.

Crest: — On a mount, a tree Vert, fructed gules.

SWETE, formerly of Trayne, in Modbury, now of Oxton. — The last heir male of this family, which had acquired Trayne by a marriage with the heiress of Trayne, of that place, in the reign of Edward VI., died in 1755. The Rev. John Tripe, of Ashburton, whose family had been long settled at Dawlish, took the name of Swete, by act of parliament, in 1781: he died in 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Beaumont Swete, Esq., who is representative also of the ancient family of Martyn.

Arms of Swete: — G., two chevrons between two mullets, in chief, and a rose in base, Argent, the rose seeded, Or.

Crest: — A mullet, Or, pierced, Az., between three gillyflowers, Proper.

SYMONS, of Chaddlewood. — William Hales Symons, Esq., of this place, is descended from a younger branch of a Suffolk family of that name, which settled in Cornwall in the seventeenth century. William Symons, Esq., the first who settled in Devonshire, married the heiress of the Rev. Christopher Jelinger, a learned and pious divine, who fled his native place, Worms, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on account of religious persecution, and was some time vicar of South Brent. Having been dispossessed at the Restoration, he retired to the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge, being possessed of an estate there, now the property of his descendant, the Rev. H. J. Symons, LL.D. Dr. Symons's father, the late Rev. Jelinger Symons, was rector of Whitburn, in the county of Durham, to which benefice he was most honourably presented by the bishop of that diocese, for his useful publications in defence of the church of England.

Arms of Symons: — Per fesse, Sab. and Argent, a pale counterchanged; 3 trefoils, Vert.

Crest: — On a mount, Vert, an Ermine, Proper, in its mouth a trefoil, as in the arms.

TAYLOR, of Denbury and West Ogwell. — Joseph Taylor^d, Esq., ancestor of Pierce Joseph Taylor, Esq., now of Ogwell House, married the heiress of Whitrow, by one of the co-heiresses of Reynell, of West Ogwell, in the early part of the last century: his father married the heiress of Pierce.

Arms: — Sable, a lion passant, Argent.

^d Son of Captain Joseph Taylor, of the R.N., whose immediate ancestors were of Lyme, in Dorsetshire.

TEMPLER,

TEMPLER, of Stover Lodge, in Teigngrace, purchased by the grandfather of George Templer, Esq., now of that place.

Arms : — Quarterly, Az. and G., the perspective of an antique temple, Arg. ; on the pinnacle and exterior battlement a cross, Or; in the first quarter, an eagle displayed ; in the second, a stag trippant regardant, of the last.

Crest : — On a wreath, a mount Vert ; thereon a holy lamb, Argent, in the dexter foot a pennon of the second charged with a cross of St. George ; the streamers wavy, Az. and G., the staff, Or, under an oak-tree, Proper, fructed, Or.

TREBY, of Goodamoor, in Plympton. — Paul Treby Treby, Esq., of this place, is son of Paul Ourry, Esq., by Charity, sister and heiress of George Treby, Esq., who was son of the Honourable George Treby, and grandson of Sir George Treby, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. Mr. Treby took that name by sign manual, in 1785. The Honourable George Treby married a co-heiress of Hele, of Halwell.

Arms : — Sable, a lion rampant, Argent, collared, Vaire, (Az., and Erminois) ; in chief, three bezants.

Crest : — A demi-lion, rampant, collared as in the arms.

TREMAYNE, of Sydenham, in Maristow. — The ancient family of Tremayne, originally of Cornwall, settled in Devonshire in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Trenchard, of Collacombe. Edmund Tremayne, the representative of this family in Prince's time, married the heiress of Wise of Sydenham, since which time Sydenham has been the chief seat of the Tremaynes. Arthur Tremayne, Esq., who died in 1808, was the last of the elder branch. On his death, the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, of Heligan, in Cornwall, succeeded to the estates, and became the male representative of this ancient family. Co-heiresses of Clotworthy and Hearle married into the Heligan branch.

Arms : — G. 3 dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle, Or, with fists clenched, Argent.

Crest : — Two arms embowed, Vested, Or, holding between their hands a head Proper, thereon a hat, Sable.

TROYTE, of Huntsham. — The ancestor of the Rev. Edward Berkley Troyte, D.D., now of Huntsham, settled here about the middle of the last century

Arms :

Arms : — Or, an eagle displayed, with two heads, Proper, a border in-
vected, Ermine.

Crest : — An eagle's wing, Sable, charged with five estoiles, Or, and
environed with a snake, Proper.

TUCKER, of Coryton. — The ancestors of William Tucker, Esq., now of
Coryton, were settled at Axminster more than 200 years ago, and were
before of Exeter. Coryton was purchased in 1697.

Arms : — Az., on a chevron embattled between 3 sea-horses, Argent; as
many hearts, Gules.

Crest : — A demi sea-horse regardant, Argent, holding between his paws
a heart, G.

TUCKFIELD, of Fulford Park. — Crediton was the original residence of
this family, who were opulent manufacturers, soon after the first extension
of the clothing trade, in the reign of Henry VIII. Their first country resi-
dence was at Great Raddon, in Thorverton. Henry Tuckfield, Esq., the
last heir male, died in 1797. Richard Hippisley, son of the Rev. John
Hippisley, of Stow, in Gloucestershire, took the name and arms of Tuck-
field, in 1808, and resides at Fulford Park.

Arms : — Argent, three lozenges in fesse, Sab., for distinction, a canton,
Gules.

Crest : — An eagle, Proper, beaked and legged, Or, the dexter claw
supporting an arrow erect, G., barbed and flighted, A.; and for distinction,
on the breast of the eagle a rose, Gules.

WALROND, of Bradfield, in Uffculm. — This ancient family, of which
William Henry Walrond, Esq., is the representative, was settled at Brad-
field as early as the reign of Henry III. The heiresses of Stowford,
Ufflete, and Whitinge, have married into this family. A younger branch
was settled for several descents at Bovey: the heiress of this branch married
Lord Rolle, and is lately deceased.

Arms : — Or, 3 bulls' heads caboshed, Sable.

Crest : — A tiger seiant, charged with plates.

WEBBER. — The late Philip Rogers Webber, Esq., of Buckland, in
Braunton, married one of the co-heiresses of the elder branch of the Incle-
don family. Buckland is now the seat of his son, Henry Webber, Esq., a
General in the East India Company's service.

Arms,

Arms, as in Braunton Church : — G., on a chevron engrailed, Or, between 3 plates, as many annulets, Azure.

Crest : — A wolf's head.

WILLETT, of Combe in Abbotsham, Porthill in Northam, and Tapeley in Westleigh. — John Willett, Esq., who died in 1736, was the last heir male of this family, who had been settled for a few descents at Combe: he bequeathed his estates to William Saltren, second son of Thomas Saltren, Esq., of Stone, in Parkham; his elder son, Augustus, who took the name of Willett in addition to that of Saltren, was of Porthill in Northam, and died in 1803, leaving a son, Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq., who inherits Tapeley, in the parish of Westleigh, under the will of the late John Cleveland, Esq.

Arms of Willett : — Argent, 3 bars gemelles, S., in chief, three lions rampant, of the second.

WOOLLCOMBE, of Hemerdon and Ashbury. — There can be little doubt that the Woolldombes are descended from the same common ancestor as the ancient family of Wollacombe. Two hundred years ago the name was spelt Wolcomb, and in the visitation of 1620 the arms of Wollacombe are assigned to this family, with a mullet for difference. The first of the Woolldombes, or Wolldombes, of whom we find mention, is William Wolcombe, of Holland in Plympton, who married the heiress of Bawden in the reign of Henry VII.: his two sons married the co-heiresses of Pitts of Pitton in Yealmtun. Thomas Woolldombe, Esq., now of Plymouth, is the representative, and the seventh in lineal descent from the elder. His son, George Woolldombe, Esq., possesses and resides at Hemerdon. The heiresses of Winston, Stokes, and Avent, and a co-heiress of Bedford, have married into this branch.

The younger branch resided for some generations at Pitton: in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Walter, they removed to Ashbury. The heiress of Morth, and a co-heiress of Pascoe, married into this branch, of which John Morth Woolldombe, Esq., of Ashbury, is the representative.

Arms : — The same as Wollacombe^d, with a mullet for difference.

Crest : — A falcon, Proper, with wings expanded and inverted, charged with three bars, G., beaked, belled, and legged, Or.

WORTH, of Worth, in Washfield. — This ancient family, into which the heiresses of Furlong and Furse have married, was of Worth in the reign of Henry III. The present representative is John Worth, Esq., now of Worth.

^d See p. clxxxiii.

Arms :

Arms : — Erm. an eagle displayed with two necks, S.

Crest : — An arm erect, vested and gloved, Ermes, holding an eagle's leg, coupé at the thigh, Or.

YARDE, originally of Yarde, in Malborough, now of Trowbridge, which was acquired by purchase in 1759. — The heiresses of Bussell and Ferrers married into this family: the elder branch, in consequence of the last-mentioned marriage, settled at Churston Ferrers, and became extinct in 1773, by the death of John Yarde, Esq. His brother, Francis Yarde, Esq., of Ottery St. Mary, who had married a co-heiress of Northleigh, left an only daughter, heiress to the family, who married the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart. Gilbert Yarde, a younger son of this family, settled at Bradley, and was ancestor of John Yarde, Esq., now of Trowbridge. There was another branch of Treasurer's Bere, in Clist Honiton, the representative of which took the name of Sainthill.*

Arms : — G. a chevron between three measuring yards, Or.

After the marriage with Bussell, this family generally bore the arms of Bussell.

YONGE, of Puslinch. — This family, which came from Sturminster Newton, in Dorsetshire, had resided for several generations at Landsend, in the parish of Colebrooke: they removed to Puslinch in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Upton, in the beginning of the last century. The Rev. John Yonge, of Puslinch, is the present representative. The late Sir William Young, G. C. B., was of this family: he had a younger brother, Admiral James Young, now of Barton-end, in Gloucestershire.

The following arms were granted, in 1725, to James and William Yonge, brothers, of this family. — Or, six ogresses in fesse, between three lions saliant, Gules.

Crest : — On a wreath, Or, and G., a buck's head coupé between two fern branches, Vert. In this grant of arms the name is spelt both Yonge and Young. At this time the parties to whom the grant was made had failed in proving their right to arms; but it appears clearly from documents in the Heralds' College, that the ancestor of the Yongses, then of Landsend, in Colebrooke, and of Sturminster Newton, in Dorsetshire, had a grant from the celebrated Camden, when Clarencieux King of Arms, of the following coat: Per fesse, S. and Argent, three lions passant gardant counterchanged.

Crest : — A demi-unicorn, Argent, armed, Or.

* See the account of that family.

Ancient Families extinct or removed before 1620.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Affeton, of Affeton	{ Six descents after Edw. I. - - }	Stuckley - -	{ Arg. a chevron between 3 fleur-de-lis, Sable.
Aller, or Awre, of North Aller	{ About the latter end of the 14th century. - - }	Hach - -	{ Arg. 3 parrots, Vert, beaked and membered, Or.
Anke, of Anke	{ About the beginning of Hen. III. }	Dagville - -	{ G. 2 bars and 3 annulets in chief, Arg.
Archdeacon ^e , or Erce-dekne	{ Five descents after Hen. III. - - }	{ One of the co-heiresses married Courtenay - }	A. 3 chevrons, Sable.
Arundell, of Hempston Arundell	Temp. Hen. III.	Crispin - -	A. 6 swallows, Sable.
Arundell ^f , of Yewton	{ Removed into Cornwall at an early period - - }	- -	Sable, 6 swallows, A.
Ashlegh, of Ashlegh	Temp. Edw. III.	Tirrell - -	—, a pheon.
Avenell, of Loxbeare	Temp. Hen. VI.	{ Trowbridge and Richards }	A. 5 fusils in fesse.
Avenell, who married the heiress of Fitz Reginald, of Sheepwash	Temp. Hen. III.	- -	3 spread eagles.
Bagworthy, of Bagworthy	Removed temp. Hen. IV.	- -	- -
Balister, or Alabaster	In the 14th century	{ Copleston, of Eggesford - }	A. 3 cross-bows bent, Or.
Barnhouse, of Kingston	{ Seven descents below Edw. I. - - }	Rowe - -	{ G. 2 wings conjoined in lure, Arg.
Baron, of Buckland Baron	Temp. Edw. III.	Pollard - -	{ A. a chevron between 3 men's hearts, Sable.
Bathon, of Colebrooke	- -	Metsted - -	Erm. a bend, Gules.
Batten ^g , of Dunsland	About 1500	Arscot - -	Arg. 3 battle-axes, Az.
Bauceyn ^h , of Washborne Bauceyn	Temp. Edw. I.	Hiwis - -	{ Arg. 2 bars wavy G., and a quarter, Sable.
Bawcomb, of Bawcomb	Temp. Hen. V.	- -	Arg. 3 bats displayed, S.
Beaumont, of Gittesham	1599	Muttlebury	Barry of 6 Vaire and G.
Beuple, or Beuple, of Landkey	Temp. Edw. III.	{ Sir Nigel Loringe, K.G. }	G. a bend Vaire, between 6 escallops, Arg.
Belston, of Belston	Temp. Hen. III.	{ Speccot and Fulford - }	Or, on a bend, G., 3 crosses formée, Arg.

^e The heiress of Haccomb married into this family.

^f Ancestor of the Arundells of Lanherne.

^g The heiress of Dabernon married into this family.

^h The heiress of Shilston married into this family.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Bernville, of Hockworthy - -	{ Five descents from } { 27 Hen. III. - }	- - -	{ Arg. three pellets, each } { charged with a bend of } { the field. } { Arg. a bend engrailed, S. } { between 3 crowns. }
Bickleigh, of Bickleigh	Uncertain - -	De Belfago	
Bigbury ¹ , of Bigbury -	{ Three descents be- } { low 8 Edw. III. }	{ Champer- } { nowne and } { Durnford - }	Az. an eagle displayed, Or.
Bolhay, of Blackborough Bolhay -	{ Continued four de- } { scents at an early } { period - - }	Cobham - -	{ A. on a chevron, S., 3 } { bezants between 3 tor- } { teauxes. } { Or, on a bend, Az., 3 but- } { terflies, Argent. }
Boterford, of Boterford	Temp. Hen. IV.	Mey - -	{ Arg. a griffin segreant, G., } { beak and legs, Az. }
Bottreaux, of Molland } Bottreaux - - }	About temp. Hen. VI.	- - -	{ G. a chevron between 3 } { lioncels rampant, Or. }
Bowring, of Bowrings- } legh - - }	Temp. Edw. IV.	Pike - -	{ A. a chevron, G., between } { 2 oak-trees, Proper. }
Boys, of Halberton -	Temp. Edw. III.	Burton - -	{ A. a chevron, S., between } { 3 acorns, erect, Or, cup- } { ped, Vert. }
Boys, of Woode - -	1 Edw. II. - -	Boys, of Boys Hele	{ A. a chevron, G., between } { 3 cockatrices, Sable. }
Boys, of Boys Hele -	{ Seven descents be- } { low 1 Edw. II. - }	Speccot - -	
Bozon, of Bozon's Hele } and Churston - - }	{ The elder line temp. } { Edw. I. } { A younger branch } { temp. Hen. VI. }	Ferrers and Chi- } verston - - }	Az. 3 bird-bolts, Arg.
-----, of Clovelly	Temp. Edw. III.	Fulford - -	
Brightley ^k , of Bright- } ley, originally Fitz- } warren - - }	11 descents below H. II.	Cary. } { Cobleigh, and } { afterwards } { Fortescue - }	G. a chief indented, Argent.
Britt, of Stottescombe	{ 8 descents from } { temp. Hen. III. }	Wise - -	{ A. a fesse between 3 es- } { callops, Sable. }
Brixton ^l , of Brixton -	{ 7 descents below } { 27 Hen. III. - }	Wivill, Carswell, } and Barnhouse }	Arg. 3 boars' heads, Gules.
Bruer, of Teign Graas } or Teign Bruer - }	Temp. Hen. III.	Graas and Downe -	{ A. four bars gemelles, Az. } { over all a chevron en- } { grailed, Gules. }
Bulkworthy, of Bulk- } worthy - - }	Temp. Edw. I.	{ The heiress } { seems to have } { married } { Stockhey - }	Sable, a bend Vaire.
Burdon, of King's } Teignton - - }	Temp. Hen. IV.	Thorp - -	{ A. 3 pilgrims' staves in } { pale, G. }
Burnell, of Cocktree -	Temp. Edw. III.	Wike - -	{ A. a chevron, Ermines, be- } { tween 3 barnacles, Sab. }
-----, of Croke } Burnell - - }	Temp. Edw. III.	Colles - -	{ The same arms (the chev- } { ron, Sable). }
Bussell, of Bradley -	{ 5 descents below } { 46 Hen. III. - }	Yarde - -	{ A. a chevron, G., between } { 3 water-bougets, Sable. }

¹ Co-heiresses of Doddescombe and of Champernowne of North Tawton married into this family.

^k The heiress of Stowford, and a co-heiress of Merton, married into this family.

^l A co-heiress of Dymmock married into this family.

Cadbury,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Cadbury, of Cadbury	Before 1600	Molford	No arms known.
Cadiho, of Dunsland	Temp. Hen. IV.	Dabernon	{ A. 3 piles in point wavy, Sable.
Carminow, of Ashwater	Temp. Hen. VI.	Carew	{ Az., a bend, Or, a label of 3, G.
Carslake, of Harston	About 1500	Wood	{ Arg., a mullet, S., between 3 trefoils, Vert.
Carswell ^m , of Hach Arundell	{ Settled at Hach in the reign of Hen. IV., extinct in the 16th century	Langworthy	{ Sable, a bend, Arg., a label of 5.
Chagford, of Chagford	Temp. Edw. I.	-	{ Sab., crusuly fitchée, 3 lions rampant, Argent.
Challons, of Legh ⁿ	Uncertain (continued 12 descents)	St. Aubyn and Ferrers	G., 2 bars and an orle of martlets, Arg.
Chanceaux, or De Cancellis	Removed temp. Edw. I.	-	{ Arg., a chevron, Az., between 3 mullets, Sable.
Cheney, of Up-Ottery	Temp. Edw. IV.	{ One of the co-heiresses married Willoughby, Lord Brooke }	G., 4 fusils in fesse, Arg., each charged with an escallop, Sable.
_____, of Pinho, (a younger branch)	In the 16th century	Walgrave.	-
Chiseldon, of Holcomb Rogus	-	Wadham and Bluett	{ Or, on a chevron, G., 3 martlets of the field.
Chiverston ^o , of Chiverston	5 descents below Hen. III.	Halgewell, or Halwell	Or, on a bend, G., 3 goats passant, A.
Clavell, or Claville ^r , of Lomen, (came over with William the Conqueror)	Temp. Ric. II.	{ Bere, of Huntsham }	Or, 3 keys, Gules.
Clist, of Clist and Hennock	Temp. Hen. III.	Tremenet	{ A. 3 piles in point wavy, Azure.
Cobham ^s , of Blackborough Bolhay	Uncertain	Charlton	{ G. on a chevron, Or, 3 eaglets displayed, S. Gyronny of 6, G. and S., on a bend engrailed, A., 3 hurts between 2 swans, Proper.
Coblegh ^r , of Brightley	In the 16th century	Giffard	{ A., a chevron, Az., between 3 cocks, G.
Cockington, of Cockington (originally Fitz-Martin)	Temp. Edw. III.	-	-

^m The heiress of Prall and a co-heiress of Brixton married into this family.

ⁿ The heiress of Legh, and co-heiresses of Cantilupe, Mauduit, Beauchamp, and Waterton, married into this family.

^o A co-heiress of Boson, of Ithelton, married into this family.

^r A younger branch of this family married the heiress of Wyot, of Smedmore, and settled in Dorsetshire. This branch became extinct by the death of George Clavell, Esq., of Bath, in 1774; his father was the first of his branch who wrote the name Clavell. A nephew (William Richards) took the name of Clavell, and was sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1797.

^s The heiress of Bolhay married into this family.

^r The heiress of Brightley married into this family.

Cock-

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Cockworthy, of Yarnscombe	Uncertain	Trevelyan	{ Arg., a chevron between 3 cocks, Gules.
Cogan [†] , of Bampton	Temp. Ric. II.	Fitzwarren	G., 3 mulberry leaves, Vert.
Compton, of Compton Castle	Temp. Edw. III.	{ Gilbert and Chiderlegh	S., a chevron, Erm., between 3 shovelers, Arg.
Cornu, of Horwood	About temp. Hen. IV.	{ Pollard and Wilford	Arg., a chevron between 3 hunting-horns, Sable.
——, of Thornbury	About temp. Hen. VII.	Speccot	Arg., a saltier, Sable.
Coryton, of Coryton	Removed into Cornwall	Bradstone	{ G., 10 lozenges, 4, 3, 2, 1 Ermine.
Crispin, of Woolston	Temp. Edw. II.	Gay	Arg., 3 fleur-de-lis, Sable.
Curtoys, of Goldworthy	About 1400	Dennis	Az., a chevron, Or.
Dabernon, of Bradford	Temp. Edw. I.	Arcscot	{ Az., a chevron, and in chief 3 escallops, Or.
——, of Dunslad	Temp. Hen. VI.		{ Az., on a chief, G., 3 crescents, A.
Damarell [‡] , of Milton	Removed temp. Edw. II.		
Damarell			
——, of North Huish	Temp. Edw. III.	Trenchard.	
——, of Woodbury	Temp. Edw. III.	{ Bonville and Maltravers	Per fesse, G., and Az., 3 crescents, Arg.
——, of Gidley	In the 14th century	Code, of Cornwall	{ The same coat with the crescent, Or.
——, of Aveton Giffard	Temp. Edw. III.	{ Dernford and Berry.	
Deaudon, of Deaudon	Temp. Hen. III.	Claville and Malet.	
De la Ford, of Ford	{ At an early period (uncertain)	Bonville	{ S., a poppy with roots and fruit, Or.
Dernford, of Stonehouse	{ 3 descents below Edw. III.	{ Dinham and afterwards Edgecumbe.	Sab. a ram's head caboshed, Arg., attired, G.
Dirwyn, of Fulford	{ 4 descents below Edw. II.	Hach	{ G., a pale engrailed, Erm. debrused with a fesse Erminoise.
Doddescomb, of Doddescomb Legh	Temp. Edw. III.	{ Bigbury, New-enham, Prall, and Branscomb	A., 3 eaglets displayed, Gules.
Donne, or Doune [§] , of Doune Raph and Bridgrule	5 descents below 27 Hen. III.	Ledred and Holcomb	{ Paly of 6, Arg. and Az., on a fesse G., 3 mullets, Or.
Edmerston, of Edmerston	Continued five descents: time of extinction uncertain	Rouse.	
English, of English Hayes	Temp. Hen. IV.	Gredy	Az. 3 garbs and a chief, Arg.
Englishville, of Bradley	Temp. Hen. III.	Bussell	{ G. on a bend, Argent, 3 bendlets, Sable.

[‡] Descended from Sir Milo Cogan, who undertook the conquest of Ireland: his five immediate successors were all knights.

[§] A younger branch of this family, which had been of Stone in Ugborough, was in existence in Sir William Pole's time, in a reduced condition, and the name is still to be found among the yeomanry in the south-west part of the county.

[¶] The heiress of De Mora, and a co-heiress of Bruer, married into this family.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Esse, of Esse Ralph ^x	Temp. Fdw. II. -	Giffard -	A. 2 chevrons, Sable. Per chevron G. and Or, 3 sea-dragons, counter-changed in pale, and crowned.
Eston, of Eston -	In the 16th century -	Winslade -	
Fallowpit, or Fallopit, of Fallowpit -	Before 1450 -	Fortescue.	Sab. 3 unicorns current in pale, Arg.
Faringdon, of Little Faringdon -	Eleven descents below 4 Edw. I. -	Cooper -	
Ferrers, of Bere Ferrers -	In the 14th century -	{ Champernowne, Poynings, and Fleming -	{ Or, on a bend, S. 3 horse-shoes, Arg.
——, of Churston -	Temp. Hen. VI. -	Ashford and Yarde	{ The same arms, with a mullet for difference.
Filleigh, of Filleigh	Temp. Hen. IV. -	Trewen -	{ G. a fesse Vaire, between 6 crosses formée, Or.
Fishacre, of Comb Fishacre ^y -	Temp. Henry IV. -	Ufflete and Holway	{ Arg. on a chevron, Az. 3 fishes haurient, Or.
Fitz, of Fitzford -	{ In the early part of the 17th century -	{ The heiress was married to 4 husbands; Percy, Darcy, Howard, and Grenville -	{ Arg. a cross engrailed between 12 <i>guttés de Sang</i> .
Fitz Bernard, of Holcomb Burnell -	Temp. Edw. I. -	Kaull -	{ Vaire on a chief, G. 2 mullets, Or.
Fitz Payne, of Cherton Fitzpayne -	-	Austill -	A. 2 wings conjoined, Gules.
Fitz Stephen, of Norton	Temp. Edw. III. -	-	{ G. an eagle displayed with 2 heads, Or.
Fleming, of Stoke Fleming -	Temp. Hen. III.	-	-
——, of Bratton Fleming -	Temp. Hen. VI. -	Bellew and Dillon	{ Vaire, a chief checky, Or, and G.
Folkeray, of Buckland Baron ^z -	Three descents below Richard II. -	Huckmore	{ Checky, A. and S. a fesse Vaire, A. and G.
Frank Cheney, of Clist Gerald -	Temp. Hen. VIII.	Strode -	{ Erm. on a chief, G. 3 lions rampant, A.
Gambon, of Morston -	Temp. Edw. IV.	Gay and Sydenham	{ A. a fesse between 3 men's legs, coupéd, Sable.
Gibbes, of Fenton -	Temp. Elizabeth -	Drewe and Wotton	A. 3 battle-axes, Sable.
Giffard, of Wear Giffard	Temp. Hen. III. -	Widworthy -	Sab. 3 fusils in fesse, Erm.
Gorges, of Tamerton Foliot -	Four descents below 27 Hen. III. -	Bonville -	{ Az. 3 gorges, or whirlpools, one within another, Arg.
Graas, of Teign Graas -	Before 1500 -	Copleston -	{ Erm. a fesse between 3 cinquefoils, G.
Haccomb, of Haccomb	{ 3 descents after 27 Hen. III. -	Ercedekne -	A. 3 bends, Sable.

^x The Ash's, of Middlesex, an extinct baronet's family, were descended from a younger branch of Esse, of Esse Ralph.

^y The heiress of Speke married into this family.

^z The heiress of a younger son of the Folkeray family married Hearle, and afterwards Cary, of Cockington, by both of whom she had issue.

Halghwell,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Halghwell, or Halwell, of Halwell ^a }	About 1500 - -	{ Six co-heiresses married — 1. Bray; 2. Brooke Lord Cobham; 3. Verney, and afterwards Catesby; 4. Pecham; 5. Bruges; 6. Liffield -	{ A. on a chevron, G., 3 annulets, Or.
Hall, of Hall -	Uncertain - -	- Chichester - -	{ Az. a chevron, Erm., between 3 chaplets of roses, A.
Halton, of Ditisham -	Temp. Edw. I. -	- Ingpen.	
Hankford ^b , of Anney	About 1500 - -	{ Butler, Earl of Ormond	{ G. a chevron Barry wavy, A. and S.
Hayne, of Hayne, -	{ About the middle of the 16th century }	Harris - -	{ A chevron, G., between 3 martlets, Sable.
Heanton ^c , of Old Port	Uncertain - -	- Somaster - -	- Vert, a bend, Or.
Helion, of Asseriston -	Temp. Edw. I. -	- - - -	{ A. on a bend, Sab., 3 martlets, Or.
Hereward, of Dodescot	Temp. Edw. III.	{ Berkeley (ob. s. p.). The aunts of the heiress married Denband, Moulton, Prudhome and Sore.	
Hidon, of Hemiock -	Temp. Edw. I. -	- Dinham - -	{ G. 3 bezants; a label of three, A.
—, of Clist Hidon -	Temp. Ric. II. -	- St. Clere - -	{ The same arms, with a label of five.
Hill, of Hill's Court, near Exeter - }	- - - -	- Malet - -	{ G. a saltier Vaire, between 4 mullets, A.
Hiwis, of Stowford -	Temp. Edw. III. -	- Hawley - -	- G. fretty, and a canton, Arg.
Holbeam, of Holbeam and Coffinswell }	Before 1600 - -	- Marwood - -	{ Arg. a chevron, enarched, Sable.
Holcomb, of Hole, in Branscomb - }	Removed about 1600 - -	- - - -	{ Az. a chevron, Arg., between three men's heads wreathed, Or.

^a The heiress of Piperell, Norbury, and Chiverston married into this family, and the arms of Chiverston were sometimes borne by them instead of their own. A younger branch of this family, as they were supposed to have been, who wrote their name Holwell, was of Thorne Hopping. Andrew Holwell, of that place, who died in 1624, appears by the pedigree to have been grandson of Sir John Halwell: his descendant, William Holwell, M.D., resided at Exeter, and was great-grandfather of the Rev. William Holwell, some time of Exeter College, who married Lady Charlotte Carr, daughter of the Earl of Errol, and has assumed the name of Carr.

^b The heiress of Stapledon married into this family.

^c A co-heiress of De la Port, and the heiress of Sainthill, married into this family.

Hull,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Hull, of Larkbeare	{ Appears to have been extinct before the visitation of 1620 - - }	- - -	{ Sab. a chevron between 3 talbots' heads, erased, Arg. ^d
Hurst, of Whiteway	Soon after 1600 -	Bodley -	Or, a sun, Gules.
Huxham, of Huxham	Temp. Edw. III.	Bampfylde -	A. a lion rampant, S.
Ingpen ^e - -	{ 4 descents below 27 Hen. III. - }	Fitchet -	{ G. 2 bars gemelles, Or, a chief engrailed, Erm.
Le Jewe, of Cotlegh	{ 4 descents below Edw. II. - }	Yeo -	{ Vert. a lion rampant guardant, Erm., a fesse, G.
Jule, or Jewell ^f , of Bowden - }	Before 1600 -	- - -	{ Or, on a chevron, Az., between 3 July flowers, a demi-maiden, G. crined, Or, on a chief, S. a lure between 2 falcons, A., legs and bells, Or.
Kaleway, of Mokisbeare	Temp. Eliz. -	- - -	{ Arg. 2 glaziers' irons in saltier, S., between four pears pendant, Or.
——, of Cullompton	Before 1600 -	Lighte -	{ The same arms, within a border engrailed.
Kaull ^g , of Holcomb } Burnell - - }	Four descents below Hen. III. - -	- - -	{ Quarterly embattled, A. and S.
Keynes ^h , of Winkley } Keynes - - }	{ Removed into Somersetshire about 1600, after remaining at Winkley for 15 generations, from the time of Henry II. The heiress of the elder branch had previously married }	Speke -	{ Az. a bend wavy, cottised, Arg.
Knowill, of Battishorne	About 1400 -	{ Achard, Dun, and Erce- dekne - }	A., 3 mullets, G.
Lamprey, of Church } Horwood - - }	Temp. Edw. II.	Passelew -	{ S., a chevron between 3 lampreys, A.
Lancelles, of Combe } Lancelles - - }	Temp. Edw. III.	- - -	{ A., a chief, S., 3 lances in pale counterchanged.
Langford, of Langford	{ 7 descents below Hen. III. - }	- - -	{ Paly of 6, A. and G., a chief, Azure.
Larder ⁱ , of Upton } Pyne - - }	In the early part of the 17th century }	Copleston -	{ A. on 3 piles in chief, Sab., as many bezants.

^d Perhaps the arms of Talbot: the heiress of Talbot, of Exeter, married into this family.

^e The heiress of Halton married into this family.

^f Bishop Jewell was of this family.

^g The heiress of Fitz Bernard married into this family.

^h Co-heiresses of Wake and Wampford married into this family.

ⁱ The heiress of Pyne, of Upton Pyne, married into this family. A younger branch, which was of Loders, in Dorsetshire, married the heiresses of Coudrey and Owgan, and became extinct by the death of George Larder, Esq., in 1766. The co-heiresses (aunts of the last male heir) married Brown, Walrond of Bovey, and Brage of Sadborough.

Lomen,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Lomen, or de Lumine	{ Temp. Hen. III. or } { Edw. I. - - }	- - -	Sab., a sun, Or.
Malherbe, of Fenyton	Temp. Hen. VII.	Ferrers - -	{ Or, a chevron, G., between } { 3 nettle-leaves erect, V.
Marshall, of Radway	Removed about 1600.	- - -	- - -
Merton, of Merton ^k	Temp. Edw. III.	Stowell - -	Az., 3 bends, Arg.
Metsted - -	- - -	Walleis - -	{ Quarterly, Or and G., 4 es- } { callops counterchanged.
Mewy, of Mewy	{ 10 Ric. II., after 7 } { descents - - }	- - -	{ G., 3 sea-mews, A., beaks } { and legs, Or.
Molton, of Pinho	Temp. Edw. III.	Streche - -	Checky, Or and S.
Norris, of Norris	About 1400 - -	Fortescue - -	{ Quarterly G. and A., the } { first and fourth quarters } { fretty, Or.
Orwey, of Orwey	{ 5 descents below ²⁷ } { Hen. III. - - }	Hampton - -	{ Arg., on a chief indented, } { S., 3 cross-crosslets fit- } { chée, Or.
Paganell, of Baunton	Before Edw. I. - -	Cogan - -	{ Or, 2 lions passant in pale, } { Az.
Passelew, of Church } Horwood - - }	Removed before 1600	- - -	{ Bore the arms of Lamprey, } { whose heiress their an- } { cestor married.
Penniles, of Lupton	About Hen. VII.	Upton - -	{ Arg., on a chevron, Az., } { 3 fishes, Or.
Pery, of West Waters	Temp. Eliz. - -	- - -	{ Quarterly, G. and Or, on } { a bend of the first 3 lions } { passant, Azure.
Peverell, of Ermington	Temp. Edw. I.	Carew - -	Or, a spread eagle, Az.
—, of Sampford } Peverell - - }	Temp. Edw. I.	{ Cottle, Wroke- } { shall, and }	{ Az., 3 garbs, Arg.; a chief, } { Or.
—, of Wolmerston	Temp. Hen. IV.	Lord Hungerford.	- - -
Peytevin, (Pictavensis) } of Credy Peytevin - }	{ Temp. Edw. I. : a } { younger branch } { continued till } { Edw. III. - - }	Wiger.	- - -
Pillond, of Pillond	Temp. Hen. VII.	Brett - -	S. an eagle displayed, Arg.
Pipard, of Larkbear	Temp. Edw. III.	De Lisle - -	Arg., 3 bars gemelles, Az.
Poer. or Power, of Poers } Hayes - - }	{ 6 descents below } { Hen. II. - - }	Duke - -	Per pale wavy, Or and Az.
Poltimore, of Poltimore	- - -	Jewe - -	Az., a griffin segreant, Or.
Potesford, or Putford, } of Church Putford }	Temp. Edw. II. or III.	{ Stockhey and } { Pollard - }	{ Arg., a plain cross fitchée in } { base, Gules.
Powlet, or Pawlet ^l , } of Legh Powlet - }	Removed about 1600	- - -	{ Sab. 3 swords in pile, A., } { the hilts, Or.
Prescot, of Prescot	Temp. Hen. IV.	{ The heiress } { seems to have } { married Al- } { mescombe, } { who took the } { name - - }	Erm., a chevron, S., on a } { chief, Or, 2 leopards' faces, } { Gules.

^k One of the co-heiresses of the Baron de Torrington married into this family.
^l Ancestors of Earl Pawlet.

Prodhome,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Prodhome, of Upton Prodhome	Temp. Edw. III.	Whiting -	{ Az., 3 lions' heads erased, Or.
Pruteston, of Prutes- ton, now Preston	Temp. Ric. II.	{ Fortescue, of } Wimpston - }	Or, on a bend, Az., 3 crosses formée fitchée, Arg.
Punchardon, of Pun- chardon in Kentis- bear, and of Hean- ton Punchardon	Temp. Hen. III. or Edw. I.	{ Beaumont, Raleigh, and Beauple - }	A. a cross sarcelé voided, G.
Pym ^m , of Sidford	Removed about 1600	-	A., an annulet, S.
Rake, of Rake	Soon after 44 Edw. III.	-	S., 3 rakes in pale, Arg.
Raleigh, of Raleigh	{ After 8 descents } { (time uncertain) }	Chichester -	{ Checky; Or and G., a chief Vaire - - - }
_____, of Collaton- Raleigh ⁿ , and Fard- ell	Removed temp. Jac. I.	-	G., 5 fusils in bend, A.
_____, of Warklegh	{ Continued from Hen. II. to Hen. IV. - - - }	-	G., 3 fusils in bend, Arg.
_____, of Street-Ra- legh	4 descents below Hen. III. - - }	St. Aubyn -	{ G., a bend Vaire between 6 cross-crosslets, Or.
Rashleigh ^o , of Rashleigh	Temp. Hen. VII.	Clotworthy -	{ A., a cross, S., in chief 2 text T's of the second.
Reigny, of Eggesford ^p	{ 9 descents below } { Hen. III. - }	Copleston -	{ G., 2 wings conjoined in fesse, Erm.
_____, of Brixton Reigny	4 Edw. I.	{ 4 co-heiresses married — 1. Crubb; 2. Prous; 3. Luscombe; 4. Horey and Wanton - }	G., 3 paring knives, Arg. hafts, Or.
Revell, of Revelstoke	{ After 5 descents } { (time uncertain) }	Hurst.	-
Rogus, of Holcombe Rogus (originally Fitz-Rogon)	Temp. Edw. III.	Chiseldon	{ Az., a chevron, A., between 3 chess-rooks, Or.
Rohant, of Dodbrook	Temp. Edw. III.	Champernowne	{ Or, 2 chevrons, Gules: a canton of the second charged with a mullet of the field.
Rous ^q , of Modbury	Removed into Cornwall	-	{ Or, an eagle displayed biting its wing, Azure.
St. Aubyn ^r , of Comb Raleigh	-	{ Dennis and } Trethurfe - }	Erm., on a cross, G., 5 be- zants.

^m The heiress of Trivet, of Sidford, married into this family.

ⁿ A younger branch of Raleigh, of Nettlecombe Raleigh, in Somersetshire; but it is probable that they were all originally descended from the Raleighs, of Raleigh. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was the representative of this family, sold most of his estates in Devonshire.

^o A younger branch settled at Menabilly in Cornwall. — See the history of that county.

^p The heiresses of Page and Weele married into this family.

^q The Rev. Richard Rous, one of the male descendants of this family, died rector of Clist St. George in Devonshire, in the year 1810.

^r The heiress of Raleigh married into this family.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
St. Clere, of Tidwell	Temp. Eliz. - -	Arcscot - -	{ Per pale, Or, and Az., a sun counterchanged.
St. Leger ^s , of Annery and Dartington	Removed before 1600 - -	- - - -	- Az., fretty and a chief, Arg.
St. Mary Church ^t , of St. Mary Church	Temp. Hen. III. - -	De Rotomago.	
St. Maur ⁿ , of North Molton	Uncertain - -	Drury - -	{ A. 2 chevrons, G. a label of 3 Vert.
Sachville, of Clist Sachville	Removed Temp. Edw. I. - -	- - - -	{ S. a chevron, Erm. between 3 bundles of arrows, A.
Santon, of Santon	{ Temp. Hen. III., or Edw. I. - - }	Stockhey - -	- Arg. a chief, Azure.
Scobahull ^s , of Scobahull	Temp. Hen. IV. - -	{ Holbeam, Chedder, Kirkham, and Speccot. The heiress of a younger branch married Cole - - }	- Arg. 3 fleur-de-lis, G.
Servington	Temp. Eliz. - -	Croker and Savery	{ Erm., on a chevron, Az., 3 stags' heads cabosh'd. Or.
Seward, of Comb in Teignhead	Before 1600 - -	Chase and Furlong	{ G. on a fesse, Az. between 2 chevrons, Erm. 3 lions' faces, Or.
Shillingford, of Shillingford	{ Uncertain, (continued 9 descents) - - }	- - - -	{ A. a bend, G. a label of five, Azure.
Shilston, of Shilston	Temp. Hen. III. - -	{ Bauceyne, and afterwards Ashleigh - - }	Erm. a saltier, Azure, between 4 cross-crosslets, fitchée, Sable.
Another Shilston, who had married a co-heiress of Upcott	Temp. Eliz. - -	Whiddon.	
Snape	- - - -	Baghill - -	- A. a lion rampant, Erm.
Soleigny, of Umberleigh	About 1200 - -	Champernowne	- Quarterly, A. and G.
Speke ^v , of Brampford Speke	Removed before 1600 - -	- - - -	{ A. 2 bars, Az. over all an eagle displayed, Or.
Stanton of Clovelly	Temp. Edw. III. - -	Crewkern - -	{ S. a chevron, between 3 lions' heads erased, A.
Stapledon, of Stapledon	{ In the early part of the 15th century }	Hankford - -	- A. 2 bends wavy, S.
Stockhey ^s , of Santon	{ 5 descents below Edw. I. - - }	Beaumont - -	{ S. a chevron, Erm. between 2 chevronels engrailed, Or.

^s A co-heiress of Butler, Earl of Ormond, married into this family.

^t A younger son of Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, is said by Dugdale to have taken this name.

ⁿ The heiress of Zouch married into this family.

^v There is a younger branch of this family in Cornwall.

^v The heiresses of Gervais, Keynes, Beauchamp, and Winard, married into this family.

^s A co-heiress of Potesford, and the heiress of Crawthorne, married into this family.

Stone,

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Stone, of Stone - -	Temp. Hen. VI.	Harris - -	Or, on a fesse 3 plates.
Stone, or De la Stane - -	{ 6 descents from Henry II. (re-moved) - - }	- - - -	The same arms.
Stoner, of Ermington - -	Removed before 1600	- - - -	{ Az. 2 bars dauncettée and a chief, Or.
Stowford, of Stowford, in Colyton - - }	Temp. Edw. I. - -	Walrond - -	{ Or, a chevron between 3 bulls' faces, Sable.
Streche ^z , of Wolston - -	{ 4 descents after Edw. II. - - }	Cheyney and Beauchamp - - }	A. a lion rampant, G.
Strechleigh ^a , of Strechleigh, in Ermington - - }	1583 - - - -	Chudleigh - -	{ Per pale A. and S., six crescents counterchanged.
Sully ^b , of Iddesleigh - -	About Edw. III. - -	- - - -	A. 2 chevrons, G.
Talbot, of Spreyton and Sourton - - }	Temp. Hen. VI. - -	Kelly - - - -	{ A. a chevron between 3 talbots, passant, Sab.
Thorne, of Thorne - -	(Uncertain) - -	Cooke - - - -	{ A. a fesse, G. between 3 lions, rampant, Sab.
Thorpe, of King's Teignton - - }	1509 - - - -	Clifford - - - -	Az. a fesse dauncettée, Erm.
Till, of Tilhouse - -	{ 7 descents below Hen. III. - - }	Hext and Wadham	{ A. a fesse, per fesse indented, Or, and G., in chief, 3 trefoils, S.
Tidwell, or Todwell, of Todwell - - - -	After 6 descents (time uncertain) - - }	St. Clere - - - -	{ A. a fesse between 3 annulets, S. within a border engrailed, G.
Tracey, of Wollacomb Tracey - - - - }	Temp. Edw. II. or III.	{ One of the co-heiresses married successively Mawris, Roges, and Boteler; the other Fitz Stephen, and Mauger - - }	Or, 2 bends, G., a label of three, Az.
Trelosk, of Dunterton	Temp. Edw. I. - -	- - - -	{ Per pale A. and G., on the second a fret, Or.
Tremail, of Sand - -	In the 16th century	Ashley - - - -	{ A. a fesse G. between 2 tremails.
Tremenet, of Hennock	Temp. Edw. III. - -	{ Dymock and Turnour - - }	{ S. a chevron between 3 mullets of 6 points, Or.
Trenchard, of Collacomb - - }	Temp. Edw. III.	Tremayne - - - -	{ Or, a chevron between 3 escallops, Az.
Trewin, or Trewen, of Weare Giffard, and Whitchurch - - }	Temp. Hen. IV. - -	Densell - - - -	{ A. on a bend V., between 6 cross-crosslets fitchée, 3 crosier staves, Or.
Trivet, of Stone - -	{ 3 descents after Edw. III. - - }	Pym and Tremail	A. a trivet, Sable.

^z The heiresses of Bradstone and Molton married into this family.

^a A co-heiress of Goold married into this family.

^b One of the co-heiresses of the Barons de Torrington married into this family.

Name.	About what Time extinct or removed.	Families into which the Heiresses married.	Arms.
Tudenham, of Stan- ton Tudenham	Removed, after 6 de- scents.		
Ufflete, of Comb	Temp. Hen. VI.	Walrond	{ A. on a fesse, Sab., 3 cross- crosslets, Or, in chief, 3 martlets of the second, two and one.
Umfraville ^c , of Lap- ford	-	{ Furneaux and } { St. John - }	G. crusuly and a rose, Or.
Upcott, of Upcott	(Uncertain)	{ One of the co- heiresses mar- ried Shilston } { 5 co-heiresses: 1. and 2. married Champernowne; 3. Lyff; 4. Lucy, and af- terwards Francis; 5. Brad- ney - }	{ A. on a chevron between 3 boars, passant, S., as many roses, Arg.
Valletort, of North } Tawton - }	About 1300		{ V. on a bend, A., 3 mul- lets, G.
_____, of Clist St. } Lawrence - }	Temp. Hen. VIII.	Pollard	{ A. a fesse, and in chief 2 mulletts, Sab.
Wadeton, of Wadeton	Temp. Hen. III.	{ Fishacre, or Fissacre.	
Wadham, of Edge	{ By the death of Ni- cholas Wadham, founder of Wad- ham College, in or about 1609 - }	Strangwayes, Martyn, and Wyndham - }	G. a chevron between 3 roses, Arg.
Wampford, of Wamp- } ford - }	After 7 descents (time uncertain)	Keynes	{ A. a fesse between 3 mul- lets, Sab.
Whiteway, of Whiteway	In the 14th century	Hurst and Horwell.	
Whitfield of Whitfield	Before 1500	{ Hensleigh and Garland - }	G. a fesse between 6 cross- crosslets fitchée, Arg.
Wibbery, of Wibbery	(Uncertain)	Lippincot	{ A. a fesse embattled, coun- ter-embattled, Sab., be- tween 3 quatrefoils, G.
Widworthy, of Wid- } worthy - }	Temp. Edw. I.	Dinham.	
Willington, of Gittis- ham	About the latter end of the 14th century	Wroth and Beau- mont - }	G. a saltier, Vaire.
Winacot, of Winacot	Temp. Edw. III.	Barry.	
Wolfe, (anciently Lu- pus,) of Kentisbury	1493	Randall	{ A. a chevron between 3 wolves, passant, Az.
Wolrington, of Hache	Temp. Edw. II. or III.	Atwater	{ G. 2 demi-leopards, pas- sant, Or.
_____, of West } Wolrington, or } Worlington - }	Temp. Edw. II.		{ Sab. 3 eagles' heads era- sed, and an orle of mart- lets, Or.
Woodland, of Wood- land and Cocking- ton	Temp. Edw. III.	{ Wybury, Solers, and Burell - }	A. on a bend, S., 3 harts' heads caboshed, Or.
Yartye, of Yartye	Temp. Hen. IV.	Frye	{ Sab. a fesse engrailed be- tween 3 mullets, Arg.

* One of the co-heiresses of the Barons de Torrington married into this family.

Ancient

Ancient Families, of which the principal Branch is extinct, or removed, since 1620, yet some of the Descendants remain in the County.

SIR WILLIAM POLE has a list of this description, which he entitles, "Such auncient Gentlemen which are yeat remainyng in the County of Devon, but have departed with their auncient Lands, and dwell in other Places." In the following list will be found some families which remain only in a reduced state, and others who, although in the rank of gentry, have perhaps no landed property or residence in the county, but such as is connected with their profession.

BEAVIS, of Clist. — This family is traced in Devonshire to the reign of Henry IV. The present male representative of the elder branch is Mr. James Beavis, of Bradford, in Wiltshire. Colonel Henry Beavis, the representative of a younger branch, resides at Barnstaple. The heiresses of Forward and Coade married into this family.

Arms: — Az., 3 close helmets, Argent, garnished, Or.

Crest: — A pheon, Argent.

BERRY, of Berry Narbor, East Leigh, Lobb, Winscot, &c. &c. — It is probable from the similarity of arms, that these families are from the same common origin. Ralph de Bury possessed Bury Narbor in the reign of Henry III. The name of the family and of the place was soon afterwards spelt Berry, and at a later period Berrie. The heiress of the elder branch, which continued at Berry Narbor till the death of Thomas Berrie in 1708, married Francis Kirkham, Esq., who died in 1737. Co-heiresses of Penrise and Giffard, and the heiress of Bowden, married into this family.

The Berrys of East Leigh were descended from the second son of Berry of Berry Narbor, by the co-heiress of Giffard. On the death of the last of the elder line of this branch*, which, by Sir William Pole, is called Barry. East Leigh devolved to Thomas Berry, Esq., (younger brother of George Berry of Lobb,) which Thomas died in 1802: his sister and heiress

* A co-heiress of Salle and the heiress of Lane married into this branch.

married

married Boatfield, whose only child married Tuplin, and the co-heiresses of Tuplin the Rev. John Torr and Francis Southerton, M.D.

A younger branch of Berry, descended from the third son of the co-heiress of Giffard, settled at Chittlehampton, and seems to have become extinct soon after the visitation of 1620.

A younger branch of Berry, of East Leigh, settled at Lobb, in Braunton. The younger brother of George Berry, of Lobb, Gent., who died in 1723, without issue, became possessed of East Leigh, and removed thither.

Daniel Berry, a younger son of Berry, of Berry Narbor, was vicar of Molland, as was his grandson of the same name. Sir John Berry, the eminent naval officer in the reign of William III., whose monument is at Stepney, in Middlesex, was son of the latter. Thomas Berry, Esq., of Crediton, attorney-at-law, is descended from this branch.

John Berry, another younger son of the Berry-Narbor family, died rector of Georgeham in 1649. His descendant, Mr. John Berry of Clovelly, died in 1788. Sir Thomas Berry, Knt., of Northam, who died in 1698, without issue, was of a younger branch of this family. I have not been able to learn that there are any male descendants now in the county, except Mr. Berry of Crediton, above mentioned.

Arms : — G., 3 bars, Or.

CARWITHEN, of Paunston, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Heath. — An ancient and respectable, but now reduced family, into which the heiress of Paunston and Bawdon, and a co-heiress of Meo, or Mee, had married. The present representative is Mr. William Carwithen, of Fairtown, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum.

Arms : — Argent, a fleur-de-lis, G., a border engrailed of the second.

COPLESTON, or as the name is written in some pedigrees and other records, Coplestone. — This ancient family, which had the rank of White Spur^b, was originally of Copleston, in the parish of Colebrook. I believe it does not exist in the county in the rank of gentry, except in the person of the Rev. J. B. Copleston, rector of St. Thomas, (father of the provost of Oriel College,) descended from a younger branch which had settled in

^b The esquires of the White Spur were so called in the west of England: when so created by the King, they were vested with a silver spur: it was hereditary to the elder son. See Spelman and Weever.

Dorset-

Dorsetshire. The family is traced in the pedigrees to the reign of Edward II. John, the third in descent, married a co-heiress of Graas, of Teign Graas; his son, of the same name, married the rich heiress of Hawley, who had married the heiress of Tresilian, by the heiress of Hiwis. The last-mentioned John had three sons, Philip, ancestor of the Coplestons of Copleston and Warleigh; John, ancestor of those of Exeter^c; and Walter, ancestor of those of Bowden^d, in Yealmton.

Philip Copleston, the head of the family in the reign of Edward IV., married the heiress of Bonville of Shute, by the heiress of Wibbery. The elder line of Copleston failed in three or four descents after the last-mentioned marriage: the co-heiresses married Elford of Sheepstor and Bampfylde^e: the elder of these left four daughters co-heiresses, one of whom died unmarried, and the other three were married into the Fortescue family: from one of these Hugh, Earl Fortescue, is the fourth in descent.

Edward, younger son of Philip Copleston, by the heiress of Bonville, settled at Bow, *alias* Nymet Tracey, and was ancestor of the Coplestons of Instow, and those of Wyke in Little Torrington. The Instow branch ended in females after two descents. Anthony Copleston, of Wyke or Week, married the heiress of Larder, of Upton Pynes, and removed thither. This branch appears to have removed to London, and most probably is extinct. Sir John Copleston, of Westminster, Knt., had a son and heir, Disborough: they were both living in 1675.

Ralph Copleston, of Warleigh and Copleston, son of Philip above mentioned, had two younger sons; one of whom, Nicholas, was ancestor of the Coplestons of Dorsetshire, before mentioned; and the other of the Cornish Coplestons, of Otterham and Morwinstow, long since extinct. A younger son of John Copleston, Esq., of Copleston, (son of Ralph,) was ancestor of the Coplestons of Woodland in Little Torrington, long since extinct.

Besides those already mentioned, there was a branch of the Coplestons settled at Knighteston in Ottery^f, and another at Fullingcote, not extinct in 1630.

^c In the church of St. Mary Arches is a monument for Thomas Copleston, Esq., alderman of Exeter, who died in 1754.

^d The ancestor of this branch, which continued for many generations, married Stone of Bowden. Thomas Copleston, Esq., the last of this branch, sold Bowden in 1753.

^e Ancestor of Sir Copleston Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.

^f They married the heiress of Sherman of Knighteston; the last of this branch, John Copleston, Esq., died in 1759; the heiress married Hawtrey.

Arms :

Arms : — Arg., a chevron engrailed between 3 leopards' faces, Azure.
 Crest : — A fox passant, Azure.

CORY, of Cory. — John, the first mentioned in the visitation of 1620, married a co-heiress of Shevioc of Cornwall. The representative of this family is Mr. Samuel Cory of Holsworthy.

Arms : — Argent a saltier, S., on a chief, Az., 3 cinquefoils, Or.

DENNIS, formerly of Orleigh and Holcombe Burnell. — This ancient family derives its descent from Jellanus Dacus, the Dane, or Le Deneis, who was lord of Pancras Week in the reign of Henry II. Sir Robert le Deneis, the fifth in descent from Jellanus, died without male issue ; his sisters and co-heirs married Ferrers and Kirkham. William, a younger son of Ralph Dacus, or Le Deneis, was common ancestor of the Dennis's of Orleigh, in the parish of Buckland Brewer, Bradford, Holcombe Burnell, Bicton, &c.

Sir Alan Dennis, of Holdsworthy, descended probably from a younger son or brother of the above-mentioned William, appears to have married the heiress of Manworthy, and was ancestor of the Dennis's of Manworthy and Gidecot, whose heiress, after a few descents, married Butterford.^a

The Dennis's of Orleigh married heiresses or co-heiresses of Bolhay, *alias* Boway, Esse, Thorn, and Giffard^b of Theoborough. This branch became extinct about the year 1700 ; the co-heiresses married Sir Thomas Hamson, Bart., and Glynn, of Glynn. John Dennis, a younger son of the Orleigh branch, in the reign of Edward I., married the heiress of Dabernon, of Bradford Dabernon, and was ancestor of the Dennis's of Bradford and of Holcombe Burnell. The heiress of the Bradford branch, after seven descents, married Giffard of Yeo. This branch had married the heiresses of Bokerell^c, and Christenstow, of Wycroft.

The Dennis's of Holcombe Burnell were descended from Thomas Dennis, Esq., of Bradford, by a second wife. After a continuance of five descents at Holcombe, the co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Dennis, who married a daughter of the Marquis of Winchester, married Sir Henry

^a The heiress of Butterford married Mey ; and the heiress of Mey married Gibbes : hence the family of Gibbes bear the Danish battle-axes in their arms.

^b Giffard married the heiress of Uggesworthy, by the heiress of Esse of Theoborough.

^c By the heiress of Hockway, who married the heiress of Goldesly, by the heiress of Chidersley.

Rolle and Sir Arthur Mainwaring. Sir Thomas Dennis, grandfather of the last Sir Thomas Dennis of Holcombe, was sheriff of the county seven, or, according to Sir William Pole, nine times. The heiress of Don, or Dune, and a co-heiress of Godolphin, married into this branch. A younger branch of the Dennis's of Holcombe, was some time of Creed and Menheniot in Cornwall: another branch was settled, for several generations, at Whimple; the Rev. Jonas Dennis, one of the prebendaries of Exeter castle, is representative of the latter.

The editor of "Prince's Worthies" mentions a branch of the Dennis family (descended from a younger son of the Orleigh branch) settled at Windey Cross, near Torrington, of which was Abraham Dennis, contemporary with the last of the Orleigh line: his great grandson, Abraham, married the heiress of Northleigh; and the grandson of that marriage, Abraham Freeman Dennis, of Tavistock, is said to have been the last of the branch.¹ This may probably have been the same branch as Dennis of Malcot, descended from Henry, the fifth son of John Dennis of Orleigh, by the heiress of Giffard: this Henry married the heiress of Viell of Malcot; his son Henry, who was of Malcot, a co-heiress of Merifield. William, the fourth in descent from Henry, was of Malcot, in 1620, and had male issue. Mr. Nicholas Dennis, now of Teignmouth, is descended from a branch of this family, long settled at Barnstaple.

Arms of Dennis of Orleigh: — Az. 3 Danish battle-axes, erect, Or. Dennis of Holcombe bore, Erm., 3 battle-axes, Gules.

Crest: — A tiger's head erased, Ermine.

GAY, of Goldworthy. — The heiress of Curtoys of Goldworthy, and a co-heiress of Gamond, or Gambon, married into this ancient family, which came from Hampton Gay in Oxfordshire, and appears to have settled here about 1420. John Gay, the poet, was of this family; the heir male of which appears to be Mr. Lawrence Gay, now of South Molton.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse, Sab., between 3 escallops, Az., 6 lozenges conjoined, Argent.

GIDLEY, of GIDLEY. — Bartholomew Gidley, of this family, was an

¹ Mr. Dennis, an apothecary, of Tavistock, claims descent from this family.

officer in the service of King Charles II.^k; the present representative is Courtenay Gidley, Esq., of Honiton.

Arms, as exemplified by Edward Byshe, Clarencieux in 1671:— Or, a castle, Sable, a border of the second bezanty.

Crest:— An eagle issuing, Or, the wings, S., bezanty.

HILL, formerly of Shilston, descended from Sir Robert Hill^l, one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VI. The Rev. Charles Hill, rector of Instow, recently deceased, was the representative of this family. One of his ancestors married a co-heiress of Budockside, or Butshed: his father married the heiress of Kingswell.

Arms:— Arg., a chevron between 3 water-bougets, Sable.

HONEYCHURCH, of Honeychurch and Aveton Giffard.— This family was settled at Honeychurch as early as the reign of Henry III. Mr. John Honeychurch, yeoman, who, jointly with his brother Samuel, possesses some lands in North Lew, is the present representative of this family.

There was a younger branch settled at Aveton Giffard: Henry Honeychurch, Esq., of this branch, died in 1662.

Arms:— Argent, a dragon's head erased, between 2 mullets in bend, sinister, G.

ISAAC, or IZACKE, of Buriatt in Atherington.— This ancient family was settled at Buriatt as early as the reign of Henry III. The estate has been long ago alienated, but the family, I am informed, still exists, the representative living at Newton Tracey, and a younger branch at Newport, near Barnstaple. There was a branch of this family settled for several

^k By an expression in the inscription, on a large silver medallion, (nearly three inches in diameter) now in the possession of his descendant, it seems that he was in arms for the King previously to the Restoration. " M. S. Mnemosynon et vel ære perennius Bartholomæi Gidley, Armigeri, Comitatus Devonix, quem non avita magis illustant insignia quam se sua virtus illustrior insignivit; quem Regi suo constantem agnovere res Anglorum versatiles, et extrema fidelitatis tentamina, pax et bellum. Pro exule Carolo in bello Præfectum, pro reduce ad Pacem Justiciarum utroque munere fidelissimum, annos agit 72 Salutis anno 1683, non ætate non munere gravatus, nec adhuc dici voluit emeritus." On the reverse are the arms of Gidley.

^l Sir Robert Hill is supposed by Prince to have been descended from the Hills of Hill in Kilmington.

generations

generations at Exeter and Heavitree, one of whom wrote a history of Exeter. Colonel Sebastian Isaac, who died in 1688, and Sebastian Isaac, M. D., who died in 1693, were of this branch.

Arms :— Sable, a bend, Or; on a canton, A., a leopard's face, Gules.

LOVEIS, of Hennock, now a reduced family, into which the heiress of Upcott had married. Six descents are described in the visitation of 1620. The representative of this family is said to be Mr. Joseph Loveis, yeoman, of Bowden in Christow.

Arms :— Or, a chevron engrailed, G., between 3 ducks, Proper.

Crest :— A bear seiant, S., chained and muzzled, Or.

MILFORD, of Wickington, in South Tawton. — This family had been settled there some generations before the Visitation in 1620. Risdon observes that they were said to have been descended from a judge of that name: but this seems to have been a mistake; there is no record of a judge of the name of Milford. No arms are assigned to this family in the Visitation; but Risdon says, they bore Argent, 3 oak-leaves in pale, Proper. Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq., is supposed to be the representative of this family, afterwards settled some time at Thorverton. Mr. Milford bears G., an inescutcheon, Az., within a border, Argent.

Crest :— A griffin seiant, the wings elevated.

NEWCOMBE, of Stanton Drew, afterwards of Exeter. — Three descents of this family are given in the Visitation of 1620. John Newcombe, Esq., of Star Cross, is the representative of this family.

Arms :— Arg., a fesse embattled on the upper side between 2 escallops, Sable.

Crest :— On a mural crown, Or, a falcon rising, Proper.

PARMINTER, of Watermouth. — This ancient family had been settled at Tockington in Gloucestershire, as early as the reign of Henry III. They removed to Watermouth in the reign of Hen. VII., in consequence of a marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Reed.^m Branches of this family continued for several descents at Watermouth. Mr. John Parminter, who, if living, is the representative of the family, is supposed to be leading a

^m The other co-heiresses married Adams and Snow.

officer in the service of King Charles II.^k; the present representative is Courtenay Gidley, Esq., of Honiton.

Arms, as exemplified by Edward Byshe, Clarencieux in 1671: — Or, a castle, Sable, a border of the second bezanty.

Crest: — An eagle issuing, Or, the wings, S., bezanty.

HILL, formerly of Shilston, descended from Sir Robert Hill^l, one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry VI. The Rev. Charles Hill, rector of Instow, recently deceased, was the representative of this family. One of his ancestors married a co-heiress of Budockside, or Butshed: his father married the heiress of Kingswell.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron between 3 water-bougets, Sable.

HONEYCHURCH, of Honeychurch and Aveton Giffard. — This family was settled at Honeychurch as early as the reign of Henry III. Mr. John Honeychurch, yeoman, who, jointly with his brother Samuel, possesses some lands in North Lew, is the present representative of this family.

There was a younger branch settled at Aveton Giffard: Henry Honeychurch, Esq., of this branch, died in 1662.

Arms: — Argent, a dragon's head erased, between 2 mullets in bend, sinister, G.

ISAAC, OF IZACKE, of Buriatt in Atherington. — This ancient family was settled at Buriatt as early as the reign of Henry III. The estate has been long ago alienated, but the family, I am informed, still exists, the representative living at Newton Tracey, and a younger branch at Newport, near Barnstaple. There was a branch of this family settled for several

^k By an expression in the inscription, on a large silver medallion, (nearly three inches in diameter) now in the possession of his descendant, it seems that he was in arms for the King previously to the Restoration. "M. S. Mnemosynon et vel ære perennius Bartholomæi Gidley, Armigeri, Comitatus Devonæ, quem non avita magis illustant insignia quam se sua virtus illustrior insignivit; quem Regi suo constantem agnovere res Anglorum versatiles, et extrema fidelitatis tentamina, pax et bellum. Pro exule Carolo in bello Præfectum, pro reduce ad Pacem Justitiarum utroque munere fidelissimum, annos agit 72 Salutis anno 1683, non ætate non munere gravatus, nec adhuc dici voluit emeritus." On the reverse are the arms of Gidley.

^l Sir Robert Hill is supposed by Prince to have been descended from the Hills of Hill in Kilmington.

generations

generations at Exeter and Heavitree, one of whom wrote a history of Exeter. Colonel Sebastian Isaac, who died in 1688, and Sebastian Isaac, M. D., who died in 1693, were of this branch.

Arms: — Sable, a bend, Or; on a canton, A., a leopard's face, Gules.

LOVEIS, of Hennock, now a reduced family, into which the heiress of Upcott had married. Six descents are described in the visitation of 1620. The representative of this family is said to be Mr. Joseph Loveis, yeoman, of Bowden in Christow.

Arms: — Or, a chevron engrailed, G., between 3 ducks, Proper.

Crest: — A bear seiant, S., chained and muzzled, Or.

MILFORD, of Wickington, in South Tawton. — This family had been settled there some generations before the Visitation in 1620. Risdon observes that they were said to have been descended from a judge of that name: but this seems to have been a mistake; there is no record of a judge of the name of Milford. No arms are assigned to this family in the Visitation; but Risdon says, they bore Argent, 3 oak-leaves in pale, Proper. Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq., is supposed to be the representative of this family, afterwards settled some time at Thorverton. Mr. Milford bears G., an inescutcheon, Az., within a border, Argent.

Crest: — A griffin seiant, the wings elevated.

NEWCOMBE, of Stanton Drew, afterwards of Exeter. — Three descents of this family are given in the Visitation of 1620. John Newcombe, Esq., of Star Cross, is the representative of this family.

Arms: — Arg., a fesse embattled on the upper side between 2 escallops, Sable.

Crest: — On a mural crown, Or, a falcon rising, Proper.

PARMINTER, of Watermouth. — This ancient family had been settled at Tockington in Gloucestershire, as early as the reign of Henry III. They removed to Watermouth in the reign of Hen. VII., in consequence of a marriage with one of the co-heiresses of Reed.^m Branches of this family continued for several descents at Watermouth. Mr. John Parminter, who, if living, is the representative of the family, is supposed to be leading a

^m The other co-heiresses married Adams and Snow.

wandering life on the continent. Mrs. Mary Parminter, a cousin, is the female representative of the family; an aunt married Mr. Hurlock, an apothecary, in London, who left male issue. There was another branch, of Whitfield in Marwood, supposed also to be extinct. William Parminter, Esq., of this branch, died in South America, in 1737; his brother settled in London. It is not known that there is any male descendant of this branch. The sister married George Ley, Esq., of Prixford, in Marwood, ancestor of George Ley, Esq., now of Ley. There are several male descendants of younger branches, but not in the rank of gentry.

Arms: — A. a saltier between 4 mascles, G., on a chief Vert, a demi-eagle displayed, with two heads, Or.

PASSMERE, of Passmere Hayes and of Exeter. — Six descents are described in the Visitation of 1620, when there was male issue. William Passmere, the then representative, had a son and grandson. A younger branch married the heiress of Seyman, of Swetton in Halberton, settled there, and was afterwards of Exeter, where there were male descendants in 1620.

Arms: — Or, a fesse G., between 3 escutcheons of the second, each charged with a bend Vaire, between 2 cinquefoils of the field; all within a border, Azure, bezanty.

Crest: — A demi-leopard, Azure.

PEARD, a mercantile family. — Oliver Peard, mayor of Barnstaple in 1565, was afterwards a merchant at Tiverton, where the family continued for several descents. The heiress married Dickinson.

Arms: — Or, 2 wolves passant, Sable, their mouths bloody, Proper.

Crest: — A tiger's head, Or, pierced through the neck with a demi-lance rompu, the point, Argent.

PRUST, originally of Gorven. — Fifteen descents of this ancient family are traced in the Visitation of 1620. John Prust, the eighth in descent, married the heiress of Holman, of Gorven; his great-grandson, of the same name, a co-heiress of Drue; and Hugh, grandson of the last-mentioned John, a co-heiress of Anderdon, of Cornwall. The elder branch removed to Notticott in Hartland, and became extinct more than a century ago. There are still some male descendants of this family at Hartland, but not of the rank of gentry. A co-heiress of Davie married into

into a younger branch of this family, which was settled at Woolfardisworthy, near Hartland. Captain Bartholomew Prust, the last heir male of this branch, died in 1752. The Rev. Joseph Prust Prust, son and heir of Joseph Prust Prust, formerly Prust Hamlyn, had a grant from the Heralds' College, in 1808, to bear the name and arms of Prust.

Arms:—G., on a chief, A., 2 estoiles, Sable.

Rowe, of Lamerton. — Three generations of this family are described in the Visitation of 1620. The first mentioned in the pedigree married the heiress of Hill; the second, a co-heiress of Fitz, of Tavistock. The elder branch became extinct by the death of the only son of Nicholas Rowe, the poet. The heiress married Lock, and afterwards Pyle, by both of whom she had issue. The Rev. John Rowe, rector of Alverdiscott, is supposed to be descended from a younger branch, settled at Tavistock; the son of his elder brother resides in Jamaica.

Arms:—Gules, 3 holy lambs with standards, Argent. In the new edition of Prince's Worthies, these arms are erroneously appropriated to Rowe of Kingston.

SOUTHCOTE, or SOUTHCOTT, originally of Southcote in Winkleigh. — This ancient family was of Southcote in the reign of Henry III. The elder branch, into which the heiresses of Keynes and Pury, and a co-heiress of Bosum, had married, became extinct in the sixteenth century. The heiress married Callard. John Southcote, appointed one of the justices of the King's Bench in 1562, was son of a younger brother of the last Southcote of this place.^a The Southcotes of Indiho, in Bovey Tracey, and of Mohun's Ottery^o, were descended from a second son. Mohun's Ottery was sold by Thomas Southcote, then the representative of this branch, in 1678. At Collumpton is a monument without date, said to

^a The Southcotes of Bliborough, in Lincolnshire, were descended from Sir George Southcote, Knt., who died in 1639, which Sir George was son, or grandson, of the Judge. Sir George Southcote, grandson of Sir George above mentioned, was created a baronet in 1661; the title became extinct in 1689, on the death of his only son, Sir George, who was born after his father's death. Sir George, the son, left two infant daughters, afterwards married to Smith and Fitzherbert.

^o Mohun's Ottery was acquired by a marriage with a daughter of Carew, who eventually became heiress of that family.

be for the last heir male of the Southcote family ; the last probably of this branch.

Sir George Southcote, of Shillingford, eldest son of Thomas Southcote, of Indiho, by his third wife, married a co-heiress of Cole, of Buckland Touissaints, and was ancestor of the late John Henry Southcote, Esq., who sold Buckland, and died in 1820.

Another branch of this family, descended from a younger son of Southcote of Indiho, was of Calverleigh, which was sold before 1700 to Sir Henry Fane : a co-heiress of Robins married into this branch. A younger branch of the Southcotes of Calverleigh settled at Dulcis, in Kilmington, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Frye. The heiress of the elder son of this branch brought Dulcis to the Hallets : a younger son settled at Colwell, in Offwell, having married the heiress of Collins. The late Michael Southcote, of this line, married the heiress of Popkin, of Wales : his elder son, erroneously supposing himself descended from the Southcotes of Bliborough, in Lincolnshire, assumed the title of baronet ; he died without issue, and his younger brothers, Henry and Philip, are supposed to be the only male descendants of the family.

Arms : — Arg., a chevron, G., between 3 coots, Proper.

WISE, of Sydenham. — Five descents are described in the Visitation of 1620 : the heiress, as before mentioned, married Tremayne. Younger branches still remain in the male line. Ayshford Wise, Esq., now residing at Ford near Newton Abbot, is the representative of a branch which has been settled for many generations at Totnes.

Arms : — S. 3 chevrons, Erm.

Crest : — A demi-lion rampant, G., guttee, Argent, holding in his dexter paw a mace, Or.

WOOLSTON, of Tor Newton. — John Woolston, Esq., the representative of this family, which has been settled here for many generations, resides abroad.

Arms : — S. a bend between 6 pouches, Argent.

WOLLACOMBE, originally of Wollacombe, in Roborough, or Wollacombe, in Morthoe°, from nearly the time of the Conquest. — The last heir male

° See the account of Roborough, p. 427.

of this family (into which the heiresses of Barry, *alias* Atcomb, and Michaelstow, and a co-heiress of Elford, had married) died in 1707. The heiress married Stafford ^p, whose two sons successively took the name of Wollacombe. Roger left a daughter, married to Langford, whose heiress married Hammet. Thomas was father of Thomas Wollacombe, Esq., who married a co-heiress of Hierne, and was father of the Rev. John Wollacombe, rector of Stowford, the present representative of the family.

Arms : — Argent, 3 bars, Gules.

Crest : — A spur, Or, the rowels, G.

Families known, or supposed, to be extinct since 1620, or removed out of the County.

ABBOT, of Hartland. — The ancestor of this family was grantee of the abbey, in 1545. William Abbot, Esq., the last heir male, who married a co-heiress of Milliton, died in 1609. One of the co-heiresses married Luttrell.

Arms : — S. a cross voided between four eagles displayed, Or.

ADDINGTON, of High Bickington. — The last of this family, which came from London in the reign of Henry VIII., was Thomas Addington, Esq., who died in 1668. His sisters and co-heiresses married Incedon, Docton, and Williams, of Cornwall. The heiress of Cliffe married into this family.

Arms : — Per pale Ermine and Ermines ; between 3 fleur-de-lis, a chevron charged with 4 lozenges, all counter-changed.

Crest : — A leopard seiant, Argent, pelletee.

ARSCOTT, of Tetcott. — The Arscotts were originally of Holsworthy. In the reign of Henry VI., they settled at Dunsland, in Bradford, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Batten. This elder branch became

^p The Staffords, originally Stowfords, are descended from a branch of the ancient family of Kaleway, which settling at Stowford (in the parish of Dolton) took the name of De Stowford. The heiress of Menwenick, of Cornwall, married into this family ; and the heiress of its elder branch married Sir Thomas Wise, K. B. Younger branches were remaining in 1620 at Dowland and Ottery St. Mary, and had male issue. The Staffords, or Stowfords, bore the arms of Kaleway. See p. clxvii.

extinct

extinct in 1664: the heiress married Bickford. A younger branch settled at Tetcott by purchase, in the reign of Henry VIII. John Arscott, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1788: Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., is its representative, in consequence of a marriage of his great-grandfather, Sir John Molesworth, Bart., who died in 1724. Another younger branch of Arscott settled at Tidwell, in East Budleigh, having married the heiress of St. Clere. The estate was sold, and the family removed about 1730.

Arms: — Per chevron, Az. and Erm., 2 stags' heads, caboshed, Or.

ASH, of Sowton. — This family was settled here as early as the reign of Edward III., most probably a branch of Esse, or Ash, of Ralph Ash. Henry Ash, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1763. Miss Salter was adjudged by the House of Lords, to be heir-at-law, in 1775.

Arms: — the same as Esse.^a

Crest: — A cockatrice, Or, legged and beaked, G.

ASHFORD, or AYSHFORD, of Ashford, in Burlescomb. — The heiress of Wadham, and a co-heiress of Whiting, of Wood, married into this family. John Ayshford, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1688: the heiress married Sandford, ancestor of William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., of Ninehead, in Somersetshire. A branch of this family settled at Wonwell, in Kingston, in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Hingeston. John Ayshford, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1732: the heiress married Wise, now represented by Ayshford Wise, Esq.

Arms: — Argent, 3 Ash-crops, Vert, between 2 chevronels, S.

Crest: — Issuing out of a wreath of leaves, Proper, a man's head side-faced.

ATWELL, from an early period at Exeter. — Dr. Atwell, some time rector of Exeter College, in Oxford, was of this family.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron, S., a pile in point, counter-changed.

ATWOOD, or WOOD, of Ashridge, in North Tawton. — This family was not extinct in Sir William Pole's time, when they were called Wood: they had possessed Ashridge from the reign of Edward III. A daughter of Christopher Wood, Esq., who probably was the last of the family, married Gregory, and died in 1719.

Arms: — S. semee of acorns, Or, a lion rampant, Argent.

^a See p. clxv.

BALLE, of Mamhead, originally of Balle-Hayes, in Axminster, married the heiress of Torriton and Bridges : extinct, 1749.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron between 3 fire-balls, G.

Crest : — An arm holding a fire-ball, Proper.

BARKLEIGH, of Kingsbridge and Oakenbury. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620 : not extinct in 1675.

Arms : — S. a fesse Erm., between 3 cinquefoils, Argent.

BARNEFIELD, of Mambury, in East Putford, married the heiress of Mambury : extinct in 1759 : the heiress married Philips.

BARRY, of Winscot. — The ancestor of this family married the heiress of Winscot, in the reign of Richard II., and from the arms it appears likely that he was of the Berry Narbor family. Michael Barry, the last heir male of the elder branch, died in the reign of Charles I. : the heiress married Tripcony, who died without issue. A younger brother of this family married a co-heiress of Wike, of Bindon : his grandson was of Buckfastleigh, in 1620, and had male issue.

Arms : — Barry of six, A. and G. A crescent on a crescent for difference.

Crest : — A wolf's head, Sable.

BATISHALL, of East Week, in South Tawton, seven generations before 1620 : not extinct in 1675. The heiress of Wood, of Bridestowe, married into this family.

Arms : — Az., a cross-crosslet saltier-ways, between 4 owls, Argent.

BICKFORD, of Dunsland. — The Bickfords were, at an early period, of Bickford, in Plympton St. Mary. William Bickford, Esq., who died in 1659, married the heiress of Arscott, of Dunsland. Arscott Bickford, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, died in 1817. One of his sisters and co-heiresses married Philip Furse, Esq., by whom she had no issue ; the other, the Rev. William Holland Coham.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron engrailed between 3 martlets.

BIDGOOD, of Rockbeare. — Chapple says, that the name of this family appears in deeds of 1453. Dr. John Bidgood, as appears by Prince's Worthies, made his fortune as a physician, and died in 1690 : his descend-

ant, the late Charles Bidgood, Esq., who died in 1813, was the last of the family: his widow now possesses the estate. His sister married Drewe.

Arms: — Argent, on a chief engrailed, Az., a tortoise, Proper.

BIDLAKE, of Bidlake, in Bridestowe. — This family had been settled here as early as the year 1454. William Bidlake, the representative of the family, died an infant in 1718; two of his sisters and co-heirs married Herring and Hiern: Phillippa, the third, died unmarried in 1792. It is probable, that the late Dr. Bidlake, of Plymouth, was of a younger branch of this family.

Arms: — Gules, a fesse between 3 pigeons, Argent.

BLAGDON, of Blagdon, in Clawton, married the heiress of Downe, or Downing, and a co-heiress of Browne. There was male issue at the time of the visitation, in 1620. In 1685, John Blagdon, Esq., who married the heiress of Crossing, (being probably of the same family,) was of Northcote, in Honiton. The namesake and representative of the last-mentioned Blagdon resides in Gloucestershire. There are no arms assigned to Blagdon in the visitation of 1620. Edmondson gives the arms of Blagdon, of Devonshire, thus, Az., 3 trefoils slipped, Argent, on a chief indented, Or, 2 annulets, Gules.

BODLEY, of Dunscombe, in Crediton, six generations before 1620. — The place was sold and the family removed before 1700. The heiresses of Tremell, or Trenvill, and Hurst, married Bodley. Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, was of a younger branch of this family.

Arms: — Argent, 5 martlets in saltier, S. on a chief, Az., 3 crowns, Or.

BREMIDGE, or **BREMEBRIG**, in Sandford, in the time of King John. — John Bremridge, the representative of this ancient family, died without issue: his sister married the father of Richard Melhuish, Esq., now of Bremridge. There were younger branches of this family at Kenne, and at Exeter.

BROUGHTON, of Warbrightesley, in Stoodleigh. — John Broughton, in the reign of Henry VI., married a co-heiress of Crukerne, of this place.
Hugh,

Hugh, the fifth in descent from John, married a co-heiress of Estcott. Mr. Arthur Broughton, the last of this family, died in 1734.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron between 3 mullets, G.

BURGOYNE, of South Tawton. — A younger branch of the Bedfordshire family of that name, continued here for several generations, having married the heiresses of Sheldon, Stoning, and Courtenay. The heiress of the Burgoynes married Jackson, of Exeter. William Courtenay Burgoyne, Esq., died in 1750.

Arms : — Az., a talbot passant, Argent, on a mullet, Or, a crescent S., for difference.

BURNABY, of Burnaby, in Bratton Clovelly, seven generations before 1620; not extinct in 1630. — There are no traces of them in the parish-register after 1603. It is probable, that the descendant who possessed the estates in Sir William Pole's time, sold it and removed out of the county.

Arms : — Az., two bars embattled, Ermine.

CABELL, of Buckfastleigh. — About six descents; not extinct in 1675.

Arms : — S. a horse upright, Argent, bridled, Or.

CALLARD, of Callard, in Burrington. — Seven descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. In the preceding century, the heiress of Southcote had married into this family. It is probable, that the estate was sold not long after the time above mentioned. There were younger branches at Tavistock and Winkley.

There was a family of this name at Ford, near Axminster. Amos Callard, Esq., of Ford, who died in 1747, had a nephew of the name of John. This family is supposed also to be extinct.

Arms : — Gyronny of 6, Or, and S., 3 Moors' heads side-faced, Proper, filleted, Argent.

Crest : — a demi-lion rampant, S., holding a scaling ladder, Or.

CALWOODLEY, of Calwoodley, now Calverley, traced to the time of King John. — The elder branch became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.: the heiress married Arundell. There was a younger branch at Up-loman, the last heir male of which died about the year 1750. A younger branch was settled at Padstow, whence they removed to London.

Arms : — Az., a pair of wings, Argent, over all a fesse, G., charged with 3 bezants.

Crest : — A falcon's claw, Az., with a bell, Or, surmounted by a wing, Argent.

CHAMPNEYS, of Yarnscombe. — About six descents; extinct in 1681. The heiress married Cottle.

Arms : — Arg., a lion rampant, Gules, within a border engrailed, Sable.

CHARLES, of Tavistock. — Five descents to the time of Queen Elizabeth, married the heiress of Forde.

Arms : — Erm., on a chief wavy, G., an eagle displayed, Or.

CLEVELAND, of Tapley. — The family of Cleveland were settled at Tapley, in Westleigh, early in the last century. The sisters and co-heirs of the late John Cleveland, Esq., M. P. for Barnstaple, who died in 1817, married Ibbetson and Saltren.

Arms : — Az., a hare salient, Or, to the collar a bugle-horn pendent, Sable.

Crest : — A cubit arm erect, vested, Az., cuffed, Argent, holding in the hand, Proper, a dagger, Or.

CLOBBERRY, of Bradstone. — This ancient family had resided at Bradstone for eleven descents in 1620. The heiress, in the year 1711, married Robert Glynn, Esq., father of Stephen Glynn, M.D., of King's College, Cambridge, who died without issue in 1800. An heiress of Rous married into this family.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron between 3 bats, Sable.

Crest : — An antelope's head erased, Argent, attired, Or.

CLOTWORTHY, of Clotworthy. — This ancient family had been settled here as early as the reign of King Edward I. Mr. Simon Clotworthy, the representative, died in 1755; and Robert Clotworthy, who seems to have been the last male of the family, in 1756. The heiresses of Clement and Rashleigh married into this family. Sir Henry Clotworthy, a younger son of this family, was knighted by King James, in Ireland, in 1618, and left a son, John; the same perhaps who, in 1660, was created Viscount Massareene, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir John Skeffington, ancestor of the late Earl of Massareene, who died in 1816, leaving an only daughter, now Viscountess Massareene in her own right.

Arms :

Arms : — Az., a chevron, Erm., between 3 garlands, Or, leaves, Vert.
 Crest : — A stag's head erased, Argent, transfix'd with an arrow headed
 and fleched of the first.

COCKERAM, of Hillersdon in Collumpton. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620. There is a monument of this family at Collumpton, with the date of 1666.

Arms : — Argent on a bend, S., 3 leopards' faces, Or.

COCKE, of Plymouth. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620, when Edmund Cocke, the representative, had a son and heir, aged two years. Captain William Cocke, a native of Plymouth, was the only Englishman of note killed in the memorable engagement with the Spanish Armada. If not extinct, this family is reduced : there are some tradesmen of the name at Plymouth and Dock.

Arms : — A. a chevron engrailed between 3 griffins' heads, erased, G., on a canton, Az., an anchor, Or. It is probable that this was an augmentation, granted to the family for the services of Captain Cocke.

CODE, or COADE, of Gidley Castle, married the heiress of Damarell of Gidley, and were representatives, through that of Mules, of the elder branch of the family of Prous. This family removed to Morvall, in Cornwall, having married the heiress of Glynn, of that place : the heiress of the elder branch married Buller. Edward Coad, Esq., now of St. Austell, is the representative of a younger branch.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron, G., between 3 Cornish choughs.

COLE, of Slade, — settled there in the reign of Henry IV., and became extinct, in the elder branch at least, in the reign of Charles I. The heiresses of Walcot and Hill, and a co-heiress of Luce, married into this family. Richard Cole, Esq., bequeathed the estate to — Cole, of London.

Arms : — Argent, a bull passant, Sab., within a border of the second, bezanty.

A family of the same name, bearing an ass passant, were lords of Bokeish, in Woolfardisworthy. The Rev. Potter Cole, the last of this family, was rector of Hawksbury in Gloucestershire, where he died, in 1802, at the advanced age of 96, having been rector of that parish above
 seventy

seventy years : he bequeathed Bokeish to his nephew, the Rev. William Loggin, who took the name of Cole, and was father of the Rev. William Loggin, the present owner of Bokeish. This family of Cole were some time resident at Enstone, in Oxfordshire.

COLMAN, originally of Gornhay in Tiverton, afterwards of Hillersdon in Collumpton. — A co-heiress of Searle married into this family, eight generations of which are to be traced in Devonshire. Francis Colman, Esq., the representative and last heir male of this family, died in 1820. [¶]

Arms : — Per fesse, Arg. and Sab., a cross flory between 4 mullets, all counterchanged.

COLUMB, or CULME, of Molland Saracen. — Sir William Culme lived in the reign of Edward I. The heiress of Walter married into this family, which became extinct, in the elder branch, by the death of Hugh Culme, or Columb, Esq., in 1658. A younger branch became extinct by the death of John Culme, Esq., of Tothill, in 1804 : his son, who died in his father's lifetime, left two daughters, co-heiresses. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., of Hawsted, in Suffolk, is said to have been descended from this family ; but the late Sir John Cullum, in his history of Hawsted, seems to doubt it. They were settled in Suffolk previously to 1454. They bear however the same arms.

Arms : — Az., a chevron, Erm., between 3 pelicans, wings expanded, Or.

Crest : — A lion seiant, Proper, supporting a Corinthian column.

COOKE, of Thorne, in the parish of Ottery, married the heiress of Thorne, and continued for several descents. John Cooke, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1632 : the heiress married Misson.

Arms : — Erm., on a bend cottised, G., 3 cat-a-mountains, Argent.

Crest : — A demi-leopard gardant, Or, supporting a branch of oak, fructed, Or.

COTTLE, of Sampford Peverell, by marriage with a co-heiress of Peverell. The heiresses of Cahurta, Godfrey, Bodigood, and Browne, married into

[¶] Mr. Colman's mother was sister of Edward, the eighth duke of Somerset : his daughters and co-heiresses married, 1. Collins, and afterwards Shiel ; 2. Petteward, of Finborough-hall, Suffolk ; 3. Trafford, of Trafford, in Lancashire.

this

this family, of which there was male issue in 1620: a younger branch, settled at North Tawton, was not extinct in 1720; but none of the family now remain.

Arms: — Or, a bend, G.

Crest: — A tiger seiant, on a ducal crown.

COURTENAY, of Molland Bottreaux. — Descended from Sir Philip Courtenay, a younger son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, who settled at this place in consequence of a marriage with the daughter of Lord Hungerford. John Courtenay, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, died in 1732: the co-heiresses married Chichester and Paston: a daughter of the latter married Throckmorton. George Throckmorton, Esq., brother of the late Sir John Throckmorton, Bart., took the name of Courtenay; but upon succeeding to his brother's title, resumed that of Throckmorton; and in 1819 his younger brother, Charles Throckmorton, took the name of Courtenay.

Arms: — The same as Lord Courtenay, with due difference.

COURTENAY, of Walreddon. — Descended from James, fifth son of Sir William Courtenay, (the sixth of that name,) by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Wallis. The ancestor of William Courtenay, Esq., now of Walreddon, settled at this place about 1694: extinct by the death of William Courtenay, Esq., in 1787.

Arms: — The same as Lord Courtenay, with due difference.

CROKER, or CROCKER, of Lyneham, in Yealmton. — The ancestor of this family, who settled at Lyneham before the year 1400, was son of John Crocker, Esq., of Hele. Courtenay Crocker, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1740; one of his co-heiresses married Bulteel of Fleet. The heiress of Corim of Hemerdon had married into this family.

A younger branch was of Windsor in Yealmton, and afterwards of Bovey Tracey. There was a younger branch of this family at St. Agnes, in Cornwall.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed, G., between 3 crows, Proper.

CRUWYS, of Morchard Cruwys. — This ancient family was settled at Morchard and Netherex nearly from the time of the Conquest. The Netherex branch became extinct in or about the reign of Edward I., when
five

five co-heiresses married Lucy, St. Clere, Lucombe, Reis, and Whifield. The co-heiresses of a younger branch, settled at Anstey Cruwys, married Norton and Pollard, in the fourteenth century. The Morchard Cruwys, which I believe was the elder line, became extinct by the death of the late Dr. Henry Shortridge Cruwys, in 1804: his daughters and co-heiresses married Sharland and Melhuish. Prince observes that no heiress had married into this family.

Arms:— Az., a bend, per bend dauncettee, A. and G., between 6 escallops, Or.

Crest:— On a mount, Vert, a stork, Proper, holding in the dexter foot an escallop, Or.

CRYMES, of Buckland Monachorum.—The late Amos Crymes, vicar of Buckland Monachorum, and of Lovicombe House, in that parish, was representative of the family of Crymes, who were the original grantees of the abbey after the dissolution: he married the heiress of Andrews, of Thornton House, in South Wales, where his eldest son, Amos Crymes, M. A., of the University of Oxford, at present resides.

Arms:— Or, 3 bars, G., charged with 2 martlets on the upper, and 1 on the lower bar, Argent, a chief nebulée, A. and S.

Crest:— A martlet, Vert.

CUDMORE, of Loxbear.—Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Daniel Cudmore, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1723.

Arms:— Argent, a fesse nebulée, G., between 3 spread eagles, Sable.

CULME.— See Columb.

DILLON, of Chimwell, in Bratton Fleming, and of Wroughton and Hart, in Heanton Punchardon.—Thomas Dillon settled in this county in consequence of having married a co-heiress of Fleming. Chimwell was sold in the reign of Charles I. Sir William Dillon, of the Heanton branch, married an heiress of Chichester. The Dillons of Chimwell removed about the middle of the seventeenth century to Farthingoe, in Northamptonshire.

Arms:

Arms : — Argent, a lion rampant between 4 crescents surmounted by as many estoiles, G., over all a fesse, Azure.

Crest : — A demi-lion issuing and holding a crescent, surmounted by an estoile, as in the arms.

DINHAM, of Wortham. — The ancestor of this branch of the ancient and baronial family of Dinham, or Dynham, married the heiress of Wortham, of Wortham, in the parish of Lifton, in the reign of Richard II. The heiress of Westmanton, and a co-heiress of Westlake, married into this branch. One of the co-heiresses of John Dynham, Esq., who died in 1641, married Hicks, whose heiress married Harris. George Dynham, Esq., probably of a younger branch, died in 1773. I cannot find that any of the male line now remain.

Arms : — G. 4 lozenges conjoined in fesse, Erm., a border of the last.

Crest : — An arm couped, Or, the hand, Argent, holding a lock of hay, Sable.

DOCTON, of Docton in Hartland. — Philip Docton, Esq., the last of this ancient family, died in 1742. William Waddon Martyn, Esq., is the representative. The heiress of a branch of this family, which had been settled in Cornwall, and was afterwards of Whiteleigh, in St. Budeaux, married Gennys. Sir Richard Docton, of this family, who died in 1623, was one of the justices of the King's Bench.

Arms : — Argent, a crescent, S., on a chief, G., 2 crescents, Or.

Crest : — A fleur-de-lis, Sable.

DOWNE, of East Downe, Tutshill, Barnstaple, &c. — The heiress of the elder branch of this ancient family married the ancestor of the Rev. John Pine Coffin, in the reign of Edward III. A younger branch was of Tutshill in Pilton : the heiress of this branch married Ley, of Comb Martin. One of the ancestors of another branch, which was of Barnstaple and Holdsworth, married a sister of Bishop Jewell ; his son, who was rector of Instow, died in 1631 ; his grandson, Henry Downe, M.D., was settled at Barnstaple. The grandson of Dr. Downe, who was of Borough, in Northam, married the heiress of Phillips of Cornwall. Henry Downe, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1805. His daughter married Robert Barton, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, now of Borough.

Arms : — Gules, a buck's head caboshed, Erm., attired, Or.

DOWRISH, of Dowrish, in Sandford. — Henry Dowrish, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, which had been settled at Dowrish at least as early as the reign of Henry III. died in 1717.

Arms: — Argent, a bend cottised, Sab., a border engrailed of the second.

DUCK, of Heavitree and Mount Radford. — Nicholas Duck, Esq., of this family, was recorder of Exeter in the reign of James I. Richard Duck, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1755. The co-heiresses of this family married Byrdall and Roach; the former died without issue. Jerom Roach, Esq., captain in the South Devon militia, is representative of the latter.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse wavy, S., 3 fusils of the first.

DUKE, of Otterton. — William Duke, the ancestor of this family, who was a citizen of Exeter, married a co-heiress of Poer, of Poers Hayes, in the reign of Richard II.: one of the co-heiresses of Cossington, of Kent, appears to have married into this family also at an early period, and in later times a co-heiress of Reynell, of Creedy Wiger. Robert Duke, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1755^r; his sisters married Doidge, Yonge, and Taylor, the former died without issue; the Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood, is the present representative of the family.

Arms: — Per fesse, Arg. and Az., 3 chaplets counterchanged.

DYER, of Yard, in Malborough. — Four descents of this family are described in the Visitation of 1620. The heiress of Martin of Malborough married into this family, which became extinct about 1700. The heiress married Savery.

Arms: — Or, a chief indented, Gules.

ENGLISH, of Stockley English. — The heiress of the elder branch married Champernowne at an early period. A younger branch was of Bradninch, in 1620, and had male issue.

Arms: — Sab., 3 lioncels rampant, Argent.

^r Upon the death of Robert Duke, Esq., most of his estates passed under the will of Richard Duke, who died in 1741, to John Heath, Esq., nephew of the said Richard, who took the name of Duke, but died without issue; when the estates passed to the sisters and co-heiresses of Robert Duke, as right heirs of Richard above mentioned.

ERLE,

ERLE, of Bindon, in Axmouth. — Walter Erle, Esq., descended from an ancient Somersetshire family, settled at Bindon, having acquired that estate and Charborough, the seat of the family in Dorsetshire, by a marriage with a co-heiress of Wikes; his grandson, Sir Walter, who was an officer in the parliamentary army, married the heiress of Dymock. General Thomas Drax, who died in 1720, was the last heir male of the family. The heiress of Erle having married Ernley; the heiress of Ernley, Drax; and the heiress of Drax, Grosvenor; Richard Edward Erle Drax Grosvenor, Esq., M.P., is the present representative of this family.

Arms: — G. 3 escallops, Argent, a border engrailed of the second.

EVELEIGH, of Eveleigh, in Broad Clist. — Sir William Pole speaks of the Eveleighs as having been of good antiquity at this place: four descents are described in Glover's visitation, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They are not mentioned in the visitation of 1620. I do not find that there are any of the name now in the county. Dr. Eveleigh, the late provost of Oriel College, was of this family.

Arms: — Per pale, Or and S., a chevron between 3 griffins, passant, counterchanged.

FLOIER, or **FLOYER**, of Floier Hayes, in the parish of St. Thomas, near Exeter, removed into Dorsetshire in the seventeenth century. The heiresses of Dunstanville, Clive, Basse, Kirke, and co-heiresses of Croke, Martyn, and Wadham, married into this family. The Rev. William Floyer, vicar of Stinsford, in Dorsetshire, is the present representative.

Arms: — S. a chevron between 3 arrows, Argent.

FORD, of Chagford, &c. — Eight descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Prince supposes them to have been descended from the Fords, of Fordmore, in Moreton Hampsted, settled there as early as the 12th century; the heiress of that family married Charles, of Tavistock. The Fords, of Chagford, settled there in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Hill. John, the fourth in descent, who was of Ashburton, married the heiress of Holwell, by whom he had a daughter and heiress married to St. Clere. The son of a second marriage continued the family. John Ford, of Bagtor, married the heiress of Drake, of Spratshays, in Littleham, and was father of Sir Henry Ford, of Nutwell, who was chief secretary for Ireland, under Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex,

b b 2

and

and was buried at Woodbury, in 1684: he left a son Charles, supposed to have died in his minority, and three daughters, married to Drake, (ancestor of George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen,) Holwill, and Egerton. John, second son of John Ford above mentioned, continued the line at Ashburton; Mr. John Ford, who died in 1677, is supposed to have been the last of the branch: there was another younger branch at Totnes.

Arms: — Party per fesse, A. and S., in chief, a greyhound current; in base, an owl within a border engrailed, all counterchanged.

Crest: — A demi-greyhound, charged with a bend, Argent, collar'd, Or, between 2 apple branches fructed of the second.

FORDE, of Fordmore, in the parish of Plymtree. — George Forde, the last heir male of this ancient family, which had been settled at Fordmore as early as the reign of Edward I., died in 1702. The co-heiresses married Jope and Chave.

Arms as described by Sir William Pole. — A castle Argent, in the port a cross formee; over all a ducal crown, Or.

FOUNTAIN, of Bawcomb, in Ugborough. — It is probable that the ancestor of this family, which resided for several generations at Bawcomb, and possessed a moiety of the estate, married a co-heiress of Bawcomb.

Arms: — A. 3 bars gemelles, G. on a canton, Az., a lion passant, Or.

FRAUNCEIS, of Fraunceis Court, in Broad Clist, settled at this place in or about the reign of Edward II., married the heiress of Hele. They removed to Combe Flory, in Somersetshire: one of the co-heiresses married Prideaux; the descendants bore the name of Fraunceis, and were ancestors of John Fraunceis Gwynn, Esq., now of Forde Abbey.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron engrailed, between 3 mullets, Gules.

FRYE, of Yartye, settled at Yartye, in the reign of Henry IV., in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Yartye. Robert Frye, Esq., the last of the elder branch, died in 1726: the heiress married a collateral ancestor of Lord King. There were younger branches of this family at Deer Park, Wood, and Dulcis. Henry Frye, Esq., the last of the Deer Park branch, died in 1772. The heiress of the Dulcis branch, which had been extinct a considerable time before, married Southcote.

Arms: — G. 3 horses current, Argent.

FURSLAND,

FURSLAND, of Bickington, near Ashburton. — Seven descents of this family, which had married the heiress of Witchchurch, are described in the visitation of 1620. One of the co-heiresses of this family, which was soon afterwards extinct in the male line, married Wood.

Arms: — Or, a lion rampant, S., between 3 crosses formee fitchéé, Gules.

GARLAND, originally of Garland, in Chulmleigh; afterwards, in consequence of a marriage with the co-heiress of Whitfield, of Whitfield, in Marwood. — John Garland, Esq., the last of this ancient family, died in 1710; the estate had been previously sold, and his only daughter died unmarried, in a state of poverty.

Arms: — Or, 3 pales, G., a chief per pale, G. and Az.; on the dexter side, a garland; on the sinister, a demi-lion rampant, Or.

GIFFARD, of Halesbury and Brightleigh. — This ancient family is described as maternally descended from the Giffards, Earls of Buckinghamshire, whose name was assumed by Robert, the common ancestor of the Devonshire Giffards, in the reign of Henry II. Sir Walter Giffard was of Aveton Giffard, and of Weare Giffard, in the reign of Henry III. The heiress of the elder branch married Trewen. Bartholomew Giffard, a younger son of this family, settled at Halesbury in the reign of Edward I. This branch, into which the heiress of Smith, of Totnes, had married, became extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century, by the death of John Giffard, Esq., who left Halesbury to the Giffards, of Brightleigh, descended from Sir Roger Giffard, a younger son of the Halesbury family, who had settled at Brightleigh in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Cobleigh, in the early part of the sixteenth century. Hardinge Giffard, Esq., the immediate descendant and representative of this branch, is now Chief Justice of Ceylon. A younger brother of Mr. Giffard's father resided some years ago at Atherington, and left male issue, but I cannot learn that any of the family are now living in Devonshire. There was a younger branch settled at Instow; one of the co-heiresses of which married Berry; and another younger branch, of Tiverton Castle. The grandson of Roger Giffard, Esq., who died in 1603, was the last of this branch; his daughter and heiress married Burgoyne. Another branch was of Milton Damarell and Tapelegh in 1620. Tapelegh was sold by the Giffards about the beginning of the last century.

Arms :

Arms of Giffard : — Sab., 3 lozenges conjoined in fesse, Ermine.

Crest : — A cock's head erased, Or, holding in the beak a sprig of 3 leaves, Vert.

GILBERT, of Tackbeare, in Bridgerule, and of North Petherwin. — This family, which, as residents of Tackbeare, should have been inserted among the Cornish families, was descended from a younger son of the family of Gilbert, otherwise Kniveton, of Derbyshire. They had been settled at Tackbeare for five descents in 1620. John Gilbert, grandson of William, who came out of Derbyshire, married an heiress of Pomeroy. The heiress of this family married Amy.* A younger branch was of North Petherwin, in this county, in 1620.

The Arms ascribed to this family, in the visitation of that year, (a fesse between 3 crescents,) are those of Rossington, of Derbyshire, whose heiress married Gilbert. The Arms of Gilbert, *alias* Kniveton, as described in the visitation of Derbyshire, are Gules, a bend Vaire, A. and S.

Crest : — A griffin's head, Gules, beaked, Or, issuing out of a ducal coronet of the second.

GILES, of Bowden, in Ashsprington. — Four descents of this family, into which the heiress of Tuckerman, and a co-heiress of Drewe, of Hayne, had married, are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress of John Giles, Esq., who died in 1676, married Sir Richard Gipps. There was a family of the same name settled at Dean Prior, soon after the Reformation. Sir Edward Giles, who died in 1642, and has a monument in Dean Prior church, seems to have been the last of this family.

Arms : — Per chevron, Argent and Az., a lion rampant, counter-changed.

Crest : — A hand erased, Or, holding a bough of apples, fructed of the second.

GLANVILLE, of Halwell, in Whitchurch, of Tavistock, and of Kilworthy, in Tavistock. — This ancient family settled at Halwell about the year 1400. Nicholas Glanville, its representative, was of Tavistock, and aged 23, in 1620 : a second branch was then of Launceston, in Cornwall. Halwell, their original residence, was sold by the family in the last century. John Glanville, the representative of the elder branch, is

* See the History of Cornwall.

in the service of Arthur Kelly, Esq., of Kelly. John Glanville, of this family, one of the justices of the King's Bench, in the reign of Elizabeth, settled at Kilworthy, and died in 1600. The grand-daughter of his elder son (being heiress to her brother) married Kelly, whose heiress married Manaton. Julius, youngest son of Sir John Glanville, second son of the Judge, was ancestor of the Glanvilles of Catchfrench, in Cornwall. The three elder sons of Sir John died without issue.

Arms: — Az., 3 saltiers, Or.

Crest: — On a mount Vert, a stag trippant, Proper.

HACHE, of Hache, and North Aller, or Awre, in South Molton. — It does not appear when these families branched off; it is most probable, that Hache, of Hache, was the elder: the heiresses of Leigh, Murdach, and Dirwyn, married into this branch. John Hache, Esq., who died in 1731, had a grandson Thomas, who died unmarried, leaving a sister. The ancestor of Hache, of North Aller, married the heiress of Aller in the reign of Edward III. The heiress of Horton also married into this branch, which appears to have become extinct about the year 1750.

Arms: — G. 2 demi-lions passant, couped, Or.

HALS, or HALSE, of Kenedon and Efford. — This was originally a Cornish family. They settled at Kenedon in the reign of Edward III. The heiresses of Mewy, Sutcliffe, and Lapflode; and co-heiresses of Hidon, Esse, Latimer, Whitlegh, and Speccot, married into this family. Matthew Hals, Esq., who lived at Efford in the reign of Charles II., left two daughters co-heiresses, married to Elford and Trelawney.

Arms: — Argent, a fesse between 3 griffins' heads erased, Sable.

HARLEWIN, of Ascerton, in Sidmouth, from the time of Henry VI. — This family was not extinct in the middle of the seventeenth century.¹

Arms: — Az., 3 apples, Argent, a file in chief, G.

HAYDON, of Boughwood, in Harpford; Ebford, in Woodbury; and Cadhay, in Ottery. — This family is traced in the pedigrees to the reign of Edward IV. They had married the heiresses of Weeks, of Honeychurch, and Tiderleigh, of Tiderleigh. In consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Cadhay, the Haydons settled at Cadhay in the sixteenth century.

¹ John Harlewin, Esq., of Sidmouth, who died in 1658, left two sons.

This

This family has been many years removed from Devonshire: the present representative is William Haydon, Esq., of Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, a lieutenant in the navy.

Arms: — Argent, 3 bars gemelles, Az., on a chief, G., a bar dauncettée, Or.

Crest: — A lion preying on a bull.

HAYNE, of Fuge, in Blackauton, settled there for several generations: extinct in the male line by the death of Charles Hayne, Esq., in 1821. His devisee, a grandson of John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, who married his sister, is to take the name when of age.

HEYWOOD, of Maristow, married the heiress of Modyford; James Modyford Heywood, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1798. His daughters and co-heiresses married Musters, of Nottinghamshire, Bertie, Montolieu, and Orby Hunter.

Arms: — Argent, 3 torteauxes in bend between 2 cottises, G., within a border of the second.

Crest: — A falcon on a stump, Proper.

HILLERSDON, originally of Hillersdon, in Collumpton. — This ancient family was settled at Membland, in Holbeton, as early as the reign of Henry VI., and continued there till 1630, or later. Heiresses of Grimston, Edgecumbe, and Snape, and a co-heiress of Clisdon, had married into this family.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron Sable, 3 bulls' heads caboshed of the first.

Crest: — A squirrel cracking a nut.

HODY, of Netheway, in Brixham. — Sir John Hody, of Stowel, in Somersetshire, acquired this place in marriage with the heiress of Cole, who had a residence also at Pillesdon, in Dorsetshire; his son, Sir John Hody, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, married the heiress of Jewe, of Whitfield, and Beerhall, in Devon; the posterity of his elder son continued at Netheway for several descents. John Hody, Esq., sold Netheway in 1696, and left Devon. Edmund Hody, M.D., of this branch, was of London in 1750. Hugh and Arthur, two younger sons of Christopher Hody, Esq., of Netheway, who wrote their name Huddy, were of Brixham
in

in 1620 : the co-heiresses of Hugh married Burland, of Dorsetshire, and Hody, of Northover, in Somersetshire. Sir William Hody, second son of the Lord Chief Justice, was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and ancestor of the Hody's of Pillesdon, in Dorsetshire, and Crewkerne, in Somersetshire. Robert Hody, Esq., who was of Crewkerne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had two sons; John, the elder, who was of Beer-hall, (Thorncombe,) in Devon, left an only daughter married to Bowditch; the next son was ancestor of the Hodys, of Northover, in Somersetshire; of which branch was the learned Dr. Humphry Hody, archdeacon of Oxford, who died in 1706.

Arms of Hody : — Argent, a fesse party, per fesse indented, V. and S. between two cottises counterchanged.

Crest : A bull passant, Argent.

HEXT, of Kingston. — Removed into Cornwall.

HOLCOMBE, of Hole. — Seven descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Thomas Holcombe, the representative, was then a comedian at one of the theatres in London.

Arms : — Az., a chevron, Argent, between 3 men's heads, Or, filleted of the second.

HOLLAND, of Weare, in Topsham, Shipwash, and Black Torrington. — Descended from John, fourth son of Robert Lord Holland, who died in or about 1328, and brother of Thomas Holland, ancestor of the Earls and Duke of Exeter of that family. This John married the heiress of Sir Andrew Metsted, who was lord of Shipwash in 1314, and had married the heiress of Bathe, of Weare. The heiresses of Holsworthy, Appledore, and Thorne of Upcott, married also into this family. John Holland, Esq., great grandson of the last-mentioned marriage, and the last heir male, died in 1703; his sisters and co-heiresses married Coham, of Coham, and Coham, of Bovacot. The Rev. William Holland Coham, descended from the elder, is the representative of this ancient family.

Arms : — Az., a lion between 3 fleur-de-lis, Or.

HOLWAY, of Watton, in Stoke Gabriel. — James Holway, Esq., the last

of this family, which had married the heiress of Fishacre, by the heiress of Watton, died in 1696. The co-heiresses married Blackmore and Windsor.

Arms : — Sable, 2 swords in saltier, Argent, the points downwards.

HUCKMORE, or HOCKMORE, of Bokey, in Little Hempston ; and Buckland Baron, in Comb-in-Teignhead. — The ancestor of this family married the heiress of Bokey, about the latter end of the fourteenth century. The third in descent married the heiress of Folkeray, of Buckland Baron. Sir Gregory Hockmore, who appears to have been the last heir male of this family, died in 1678 ; his heiress married the father, or grandfather, of the late Mr. Justice Gould, whose co-heiresses married Luttrell, and Richard, Earl of Cavan.

Arms : — Per chevron, Or, and S. ; in chief, 2 pair of sickles conjoined, Argent, handles, Or ; in base a moor-cock, bill and wattles, G.

Crest : — A falcon, Proper, seizing on a moor-cock, as in the arms.

HUNT, of Exeter and Chudleigh, traced to about the year 1500 in the Heralds' visitation of 1620, — appears not to have been extinct before the year 1730, when the last burial of that name occurs in the Chudleigh register.

Arms : — Az., on a bend, between 2 water bougets, Or, 3 leopards' faces, Gules.

Crest : — On a mount, V., a hound seiant, Or, collared, G., chained to a pikestaff, S., the head per pale, Or, and Argent.

KELLAND, of Painsford, in Ashprington, — married the heiress of Somaster. John Kelland, Esq. the last of this family, died in 1712 : his co-heiresses married Stafford, Coffin, and Courtenay.

Arms : — Sab., a fesse Argent, in chief, 3 fleur-de-lis of the last.

Crest : — A demi-tiger salient, Or, maned, Argent.

KIRKHAM, originally of Ashcomb, (temp. Henry III.) afterwards, (by marriage with the heiress of Dennis, temp. Edward I.) of Blagdon, in Paignton. — The heiress of this family, into which the heiresses of Scobhull and Ferrers had married, brought Blagdon, in the seventeenth century, to Sir George Blount, Bart, of Oxfordshire. There was a younger branch

branch of this family at Pinhoe, descended from a younger son of Sir John Kirkham, who lived in the reign of Henry VII. William Kirkham, Esq., of Pinhoe, died in 1659. I have not been able to trace them lower, but it is probable, that Thomas Kirkham, Esq., who sold the manor of Ringmore in 1759, was of this branch.

Arms : — Argent, 3 lions rampant, G., a border engrailed, Sable.

Crest : — A lion's head erased, Arg.

KNAPMAN, of Throwleigh, — had been settled there for five generations in 1620: the heiress married Northmore. There were two younger branches of this family settled at Chagford, and Drewe's Teignton. The Chagford branch had married a co-heiress of Newcombe; the other a co-heiress of Cove, of St. Thomas.

Arms : — Or, on a cross, A., between 4 Cornish choughs, 5 blocks of tin marked with the letter W.

LEACH, of Crediton and Cadleigh. — This family, originally of an humble origin, flourished for a few generations, and became extinct by the death of Sir Simon Leach, K.B., in 1708.

Arms : — Erm., on a chief indented, G., 3 ducal coronets, Or.

LEIGH, of Borough, in Northam. — Descended from the Leighs of High Leigh, in Cheshire; married the heiress of Borough, and a co-heiress of Butler, of Stone in Parkham; extinct before the middle of the seventeenth century. The co-heiresses married Basset and Berry.

Arms : — Argent, a lion rampant, G., on a sinister canton of the second, an escallop, Or.

Crest : — A demi-lion rampant, Erminois, holding an escallop, Argent.

LEIGH, of Ridge, in Bishop's Morchard, married the heiress of Ridge. Ten descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue.

Arms : — Argent, 2 bars, Az., a bend compony, O. and G.

LEIGH, of Leigh, near Tiverton and of East Allington. — The heiress of the elder branch, which became extinct in the reign of Edward III., married Hache. Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620

as of East Allington. John Leigh, the elder son of the family, settled in London.

Arms : — Vert, a saltier between 4 eagles displayed, Or.

LIPPINCOTT, or LUPPINCOTT, of Wibbery, in Alverdiscot, originally Luffencot, of Luffencot.* — This family had married the heiress of Wibbery, and co-heiresses of Gough and Elford. Harry Luppincot, Esq., the last heir male^x of the elder branch of this family, died in 1779.

Sir Henry Lippincot, Bart., of Stoke in Gloucestershire, is descended from a younger son of the Lippincots of Wibbery, whose descendants were originally settled at Pynhill, in Sidbury, and afterwards for some generations at Culmstock.

Arms : — Per fesse counterembattled, G. and S., 3 talbots statant, gardant, Argent, two and one.

LOWMAN, of Whitstone. — Five descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue.

Arms : — Argent, 3 escutcheons, S., charged with as many gauntlets, Or.

LUTTON, of Mowlish and Cofford, in Kenton, from the time of Henry V. — There was male issue in 1620, but the family is supposed to have been many years extinct.

Arms : — Vert, a spread eagle within an orle of trefoils, Or.

LUTTRELL, of Hartland. — A branch of the Luttrells of Somersetshire settled at Hartland in consequence of having married a co-heiress of Abbot, who died in 1609. A co-heiress of this branch of Luttrell married Orchard. Some of the Luttrell family resided for some time at Santon in Braunton. The heiress of the Luttrells of Somersetshire married, in 1746, Henry Fownes, Esq., of Netheway, in this county, who took the name of Luttrell.

Arms : — Or, a bend between 6 martlets, S.

Crest : — A boar, Argent, bristled, Or, charged with a rose of the second.

* So it appears from Sir William Pole ; but a pedigree in the collection of Sir Isaac Heard derives the name from a place called Lippincot, in the parish of Sidbury.

x He was one of thirteen children, but his brothers and sisters all died without surviving issue.

MAPOWDER,

MAPOWDER, of Holsworthy and Pyeworthy. — Five descents are described in the visitation of 1620. Roger Mapowder, of this family, was buried at Pyeworthy in 1722.

Arms: — Barruly G. and A., on a chief of the second a greyhound current, Sable.

MARTYN, of Exeter. — Descended from a younger branch of the baronial family of Martyn, or Martin, of Dartington, which had been settled at Athelhampston, in Dorsetshire. William Martin, grandson of Richard, second son of Sir William Martin, of Athelhampston, was recorder of Exeter. This branch had settled at Oxtou before 1620. William Clifford Martin, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1769: the heiress married the father of the late Rev. John Swete, (formerly Tripe,) of Oxtou.

Arms: — The same as the baronial family of Martin, with due difference.

Crest: — On the trunk of a tree, A., a bear seiant, Proper, chained of the first, holding a mirror, Or.

MARTIN, of Plymouth, descended from Kent. — Captain John Martin, of this family, went round the world with Sir Francis Drake in 1577; his father was of Bridgetown, near Totnes: there was male issue of this family in 1620.

Arms: — G., on a chevron, Or, 3 talbots passant, Sable.

Crest: — On a globe, Or, a falcon rising, Argent, gorged with a ducal coronet.

MARWOOD, of West Marwood, near Barnstaple; from the time of Henry III. till the reign of Elizabeth, when two of the co-heiresses married Chichester and Wichalse. — About the beginning of the last century, James Marwood, Esq., (but whether descended from a younger branch of the Marwoods above mentioned I have not ascertained) purchased Sutton in Widworthy. J. T. B. Marwood, Esq., the last of this family, (which had removed into Somersetshire) died in 1811: his sisters and co-heiresses married Stevens², Wolcot, and Elton.

² The Martins of Seaborough in Somersetshire, who married the heiress of Gould, and those of Suffolk, of whom Sir Roger Martin was created a baronet in 1639, were also of this branch. The elder line of the Athelhampston branch became extinct in 1595: the co-heiresses married Brune, Titchbourne, White, and Floyer.

¹ And afterwards Fortescue of Buckland Filleigh. Mrs. Fortescue is recently deceased.

Arms

Arms of Marwood, of Marwood : — G., a chevron, Argent, between 3 goats' heads erased, Erm., attired, Or.

Crest : — A goat's head erased, Argent, attired, Or, charged with a chevron, G.

MAYNARD, of Sherford, in Brixton, and of Milton. — Six descents of this family, into which a co-heiress of Heliar had married, are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue from both branches. Alexander Maynard, Esq., a younger son of this family, resided at Tavistock, and was father of Sir John Maynard, serjeant-at-law. One of the co-heiresses of the serjeant's son married Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., ancestor of the Earl of Buckinghamshire ; the other the Earl of Stamford.

Arms : — Argent, 3 sinister hands, Gules.

MICHELL, of Salcombe Regis, and of Sea-side House, in Branscombe. — Thomas Michell, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, which had married the heiress of Rowe, died in 1785. Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, is the representative. ²

Arms : — Per chevron, G. and S., a chevron Argent, between 3 swans.

MOLFORD, of Cadbury. — Roger Molford married the heiress of Cadbury : his grandson was living in 1620.

Arms : — S. a fesse, Erm., between 3 swans, Proper.

Crest : — A swan issuing out of a ducal coronet, the wings elevated.

MOORE, of Moorehayes, in Collumpton, from the time of Henry III. — Married heiresses of Treslake, Furneaux, and Botour, by the heiress of Stawell ; and co-heiresses of Clivedon and Bonville. George Moore, Esq., the last heir male of this ancient family, died in 1711 ; the heiress married Blackmore.

Arms : — Erm., on a chevron, Az., 3 cinquefoils, Or.

Crest : — A cubit arm coupéd, holding a sword.

MORE, *alias* MORING, or MOORINGE, of Moretown, in Whitchurch. —

² His father, John Heard, of Bridgewater, Gent., married a daughter of Benjamin Michell, Esq., who married the heiress of Rowe.

This

This family, which continued here for many descents, appears to have become extinct, or to have removed about the year 1640.

Arms : — Argent, 6 martlets, 3, 2, and 1.

MOULTON, of Plympton. — Four descents of this family, which had married heiresses of Quicke and Thomas, are described in the visitation of 1620. The last of the name whom I find in the parish register is Edward Moulton, buried in 1674.

Arms : — Per pale, Arg. and Erm., 3 bars, Gules.

NEWCOURT, of Pickwell, in Georgeham. — This family, which is traced to the reign of Edward III., was originally of Halesworthy. A co-heiress of Merrifield, and an heiress of Floyer, married into it. The heiress of Newcombe, of Pickwell, married Chichester about the middle of the seventeenth century. There was male issue, of younger branches, in 1620.

Arms : — Sable, a bend, Erm., between 2 eagles displayed, with 2 heads, Or.

Crest : — A demi-griffin issuant, Gules, guttée, Or, beaked of the second.

NEWTE, of Tiverton, traced to the time of Queen Elizabeth. — Thomas Newte, Esq., captain of an East Indiaman, who died in 1806, was the last heir male. His aunts married Holwell and Pitman.

Arms : — G., a chevron, Argent, between 3 human hearts, transfix'd with so many swords.

NORTHLEIGH, of Northleigh, in Inwardleigh. — Eleven descents of this ancient family are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress of Chapman married into this family. A younger branch, which afterwards married a co-heiress of Tothill, of Peamore, had settled at Matford, in Alphington, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Stephen Northleigh, Esq., the last of this branch, married a co-heiress of Davie, and died in 1713. The heiress of Northleigh married Hippisley Coxe, of Stone Easton.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron, S., between 3 roses.

NUTCOMBE, of Nutcombe. — This family, which married a co-heiress of Foster, is traced to the reign of Richard II. Richard Nutcombe, Esq.,
the

the last heir male, died in 1786. The Rev. Nutcombe Quicke, late chancellor of the diocese, took the name of Nutcombe by act of parliament in 1792, and died in 1809, without male issue.

ORCHARD, of Hartland-abbey, married a co-heiress of Luttrell. — The sisters and co-heiresses of the late Paul Orchard, Esq., who died in 1812, married Morrison and Buck.

Arms of Orchard : — Az., a fesse, Argent, between 3 pears, Or.

Crest : — A dexter arm couped at the elbow issuing from a mural crown, habited, Az., adorned with 3 fleur-de-lis, Or, 1 and 2, the cuff turned up, Erm., holding in the hand, Proper, a pear as in the field.

OXENHAM, of Oxenham, in South Tawton, from a very early period. — William Long Oxenham, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1814 : the heiress married Arthur Acland, Esq., father of Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart.

Arms : — G., a fesse between 3 crescents, Or.

PETER, of Bowhay, in Exminster. — This family was descended from William, the younger son of John Petre^a, of Tor Newton, who was father of Sir William Petre, ancestor of the lords Petre. John Peter, the only son of the said William, who had issue, was M.P. for Exeter in the reign of Philip and Mary. His elder son died without issue. Otho, the second, was ancestor of the Peters of Bowhay. Thomas, the third, settled in Cornwall, and was ancestor of Henry Peter, Esq., now of Harlyn. John Peter, the last of the Bowhay branch, died in 1643 : his only daughter and heir married Sir Allen Apsley, ancestor of Earl Bathurst.

Arms : — The same as those of Lord Petre, with due difference.

PINCOMBE, or PYNCOMB, of South Molton, and of Welsbear. — Pyncomb of Welsbear became extinct in 1672 ; one of the co-heiresses married Tucker. Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe, the last of this branch, who died unmarried about 1730, left a considerable estate for the augmentation of poor benefices, the endowment of schools, and other charitable pur-

^a The name is spelt both ways, but, by Lord Petre's family, it has always been spelt Petre.

poses.

poses. Mr. William Pyncombe, the last of the South Molton branch, died in 1691.

Arms : — Per Pale, G. and Az., three helmets, Argent.

Crest : — A cubit arm issuing, vested, V., trimmed and gloved, Or, holding a spear, Proper, the head, Argent.

POINTINGTON, or POYNTINGDON, of Pennicot, in Shobrooke, from the reign of Edward III. till after the middle of the seventeenth century.—Mr. T. Poyntingdon, who seems to have been the last of this family, died in 1665. The co-heiresses of Hengscott, Haye, and Prust, married into this family.

Arms, borne by Pointington in 1620 : — Argent, a bend, G., between 6 fleur-de-lis, Vert.

POLLEXFEN, of Kitley. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress of Strechley, of Madcombe, married into this family. Edmund Pollexfen, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1710. The heiress married Bastard.

Arms : — Quarterly, Argent and Az., in the first and fourth quarter, a lion rampant, Gules.

PRESTON, of Up-Ottery. — This family came from Lancashire : there was male issue in 1620.

Arms : — Argent, 2 bars, G., on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first.

There was another family of the same name, (with male issue,) described in the visitation as of Up-Ottery also, that came from Somersetshire. Amias Preston, brother of John, then the representative, is called an egregious navigator. Westcote, speaking of these Prestons, calls them “the generous family of Preston, of whom was, not long since, Captain Preston.” The arms of this family are not described.

PRESTWOOD, of Boterford, in North Huish, — purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I have not been able to ascertain whether this family is extinct, or removed. Thomas Prestwood, Esq., was buried at North Huish, in 1735 ; the estate was sold about the year 1740, and has since passed through several hands.

Arms : — Sab., a lion rampant between 2 flatunches, Or.

Crest : — A demi-griffin issuing, Sab., beak Argent, wings, Or, charged with ogresses.

PROUS, — an ancient, numerous, and widely-spreading family; originally of Gidley Castle, as early as the reign of Henry II. The heiress of the elder branch married Mules, in the reign of Edward II. or III. A younger branch, into which the heiresses of Wadecot, Crewse, Norton, and Orchard, of Comb Martin, had married, was of Way, in Chagford, for many generations. John Prowz, Esq., (so the name is spelt on his monument,) the last of this branch, died in 1664.

There were younger branches also at Withecomb, Barnstaple, Tiverton, and Exeter, all of which are supposed to be extinct. The heiress of White, and a co-heiress of Staplehill, married into the Tiverton branch. It is probable, that the Prowzes, of Crediton, were of this branch; we find memorials in that church for Francis Prowze, Esq., 1696; and Mrs. Honor Prowze, “the last of a numerous family,” 1773.

Arms : — Sable, 3 lions rampant, Argent. The Prowzes, of Exeter, bore the field Ermes.

PRYE, of Horwell, in Colebrook. — Five descents of this family, now supposed to be extinct, are described in the visitation of 1620.

Arms : — Erm., a chevron, S., a chief Azure, fretty, Or.

RADFORD, of Cheinstone, in Chawleigh. — Ambrose Radford, the last of this family, which had been settled here for many generations, died in 1703.

Arms : — Sable, 3 Lampagoes, or mantigers, passant in pale, Argent.

RANDALL, of Kentisbury, — came out of Berkshire; married the co-heiress of Wolfe, of Kentisbury. The heiress of this family married Jones, and died in 1711.

Arms : — Sable, 3 demi-lions rampant, erased, without tails, Argent.

Crest : — On a wreath, a staff couped and raguly, lying fesse ways, Vert, thereon a wolf passant, Az., collared, Or.

REEDE, of Wembury. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue.

Arms : — G., on a bend nebuleé. Arg., 3 shovelers, Sab., membered of the field.

REYNELL,

REYNELL, of Malston, in Sherford, and of East Ogwell. — This ancient family settled at Trumpington, in Cambridgeshire, in the reign of Edw. I. Walter Reynell, having married the heiress of Trumpington. His grandson of the same name, married the heiress of Stighull, of Malston, by one of the co-heiresses of Malston. Walter, son of this marriage, married the heiress of Francis, of Cambridgeshire. Walter, the third in descent from the heiress of Francis, left two sons: Robert, the elder, had an only son, John, who died without issue in 1478; Walter, the second son, had two sons, John, the elder, ancestor of the Reynells, of East Ogwell; and Thomas, ancestor of the Reynells, of Malston. Richard Reynell, son of John, had five sons, four of whom were knights. Richard Reynell, Esq., the great grandson of Sir Thomas Reynell, the elder of these sons, died without issue, in 1735, and by his death the elder branch became extinct: his half sisters married Whitrow, Copleston, and Morice; and the heiress of Whitrow married Joseph Taylor, Esq., ancestor of Pierce Joseph Taylor, Esq., of East Ogwell.

Sir Richard Reynell, Knight, the next brother of Sir Thomas Reynell, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was of Ford, near Newton Abbot; he left an only daughter and heir, who married Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general, whose heiress married Sir William Courtenay. Thomas, the second son of Sir Thomas Reynell, married the heiress of Spiller, of Sheperton, Middlesex, was afterwards knighted, and took the name of Spiller, which his descendants some time bore: the present representative of this branch is Thomas Reynell, Esq., of Leatherhead.

Richard Reynell, elder son of Sir Thomas, had a younger son, Richard, who was in the law, and became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland. He was created a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland, and was ancestor of Sir Richard Reynell, Bart., now residing in America.

Thomas, to whom Malston was given, as before mentioned, married the heiress of Matthewes, by the heiress of Rous: his posterity continued in the male line at Malston, till the early part of the last century. Mr. Giles Reynell, who died in 1735, a few years after the sale of Malston, is supposed to have been the last of this branch of the family. A younger branch of the Malston Reynells was some time of Creedy Wiger, in Upton Helion, in consequence of a marriage with a co-heiress of Periam. The heiress of these Reynells married into the elder branch.

Arms: — Argent, masonry and a chief indented, Sable.

Crest: — A fox passant, Sable. The family appear also to have borne, formerly, two foxes as supporters.

RISDON, of Bableigh in Parkham, and of Winscot. — This family was originally from Risdon in Gloucestershire: they settled at Bableigh in the reign of Edward I. The heiresses of Bremell and Bromescombe, and a co-heiress of Viell, married into this family. In consequence of the last-mentioned marriage, a younger branch settled at Vielston, in Buckland Brewer, married a co-heiress of Abbot of Hartland, and was not extinct in 1630. Giles Risdon, Esq., of Bableigh, had a son, baptized at Parkham, in 1732. The family do not appear to have been buried at Parkham after 1697. The last Risdon of Bableigh had a brother, a tanner at Torrington, whose son, if living, would be the representative of the family, but he is supposed to have died some years ago in the West Indies: a daughter of the last Giles Risdon married the father of Mr. Samuel Turner, now of Bideford.

Tristram Risdon, the antiquary, settled at Winscot, in the parish of St. Giles, which he possessed by bequest. William Risdon, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1701; the heiress married Hearle, and Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., is now its representative.

Arms: — Argent, 3 bird-bolts, Sable.

Crest: — An elephant's head erased, Erminois.

ROGERS, of Pilton. — This family, which had been settled at Pilton about seven generations, became extinct, in the male line, in 1791. The co-heiresses married Griffiths and Studdy. A co-heiress of Warren married into this family.

Arms: — Arg., a chevron between 3 stags current, G., (as on monuments at Pilton).

ROOPE, of Horsewell, in South Milton. — The last of this family, of whom three descents are described in the visitation of 1620, was William Roope, Esq., buried at South Milton in 1760: the heiress married Ilbert. A co-heiress of Irish, and the heiress of Ford, married into this family.

Arms: — Argent, a lion rampant, G., within an orle of pheons, Azure.

ROUS, of Modbury. — Sir Ralph Rous resided at Little Modbury in the reign of Henry III.; the heiress of this branch, after five descents, married Dymock. A younger branch settled at Edmerston in Modbury, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Edmerston: after residing there for several descents, this branch removed to Halton in Cornwall, where Francis Rous, provost of Eton, and one of Cromwell's lords, was born.

born. The Rev. Richard Rous, late rector of St. George's Clist, who died in 1810, was representative of the provost's brother: his daughter and heiress married Ellicombe. The Rev. William Rous Ellicombe is the representative of this branch.

Arms of Rous: — Or, an eagle displayed, Azure.

Rowe, of Kingston in Staverton, afterwards of Bearton, in Broad Hempston, said to have been descended from a Kentish family.—Sir William Pole mentions William Rowe, Esq., among “the persons of very good rank formerly residing in Totnes.” His son John, who was serjeant-at-law in the reign of Henry VIII., married the heiress of Barnhouse of Kingston: the descendant of the serjeant, the late John Rowe, Esq., took the name of Hussey, on succeeding to the estates of Hussey of Marnhull, in Dorsetshire. Bearton is now a farm-house belonging to his widow. Kingston has passed into other hands. His son of the same name is the representative of the family.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron, Az., between 3 trefoils, Gules.

Crest: — A stag's head issuant, Gules, attired, Or.

Rowsewell, of Ford Abbey, of a Somersetshire family.—Sir Henry Rowsewell sold it to Prideaux about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms: — Per pale, G. and Az., a lion rampant, Argent.

Crest: — A lion's head erased, Argent.

Sainthill, of Bradninch.—Four descents only of this family are described in the visitation of 1620, but it appears that they were of considerable antiquity. Sir Walter de Sweynthill, or St. Hill, was one of the knights of the shire in 1327, and in several ensuing parliaments. A co-heiress of Browne^a, and the heiress of Parker, of Zeal Monachorum, married into this family. Samuel Sainthill, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1708. His only sister married Thomas Yard, Esq., of Treasurer's Bere, whose son took the name of Sainthill, by act of parliament. The name became again extinct by the death of Samuel Sainthill, Esq., (great grandson of the heiress,) in 1798: his sister, and now only surviving heiress, married Rear Admiral Thomas Pearse, who resides occasionally at Bradninch house. There was a family of this name branched off, probably at an early period,

^a There was no issue by this marriage.

from

from the Bradninch Sainthills, who resided for several generations at Topsham. Richard Sainthill, Esq., now residing in Ireland, near Cork, is the representative of this family.

Arms : — Or, on a fesse engrailed, Az., between 3 leopards' faces, G., as many bezants, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the second ; in chief on a pile, Az., 3 fleur-de-lis of the first.

Crest : — Within a ducal coronet 2 dragons' heads erased combatant, Vert.

Arms of Pearse : — G., a bend embattled, between 2 unicorns' heads erased, Or.

Crest : — A wyvern, G., the wings displayed, Argent.

St. Albyn, of Paracombe. — This was, in the reign of Edward I., and for many generations, a seat of the St. Albyn family, and from hence they removed to Allfoxtton, in Somersetshire, now the seat of their representative, Lawrence St. Albyn, Esq., who still possesses Paracombe, but it has not been for many generations a residence of the family.

Arms : — Erm., on a bend, Sable, 3 bezants.

Crest : — A wolf seiant, Erm., collared, lined, and ringed, Or.

SAINT LEGER, of Annery, and of Canonleigh, in Burlescombe. — James St. Leger, the ancestor of this family, married a co-heiress of Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormond : his descendant, Sir John St. Leger, sold Annery before 1600 to his son-in-law, Arscott ; John St. Leger, and Dudley, the two sons of Sir John, died without issue : the elder of the co-heiresses married Grenville ; the second Stucley, of Afton, and the youngest Tremayne, and afterwards Arscott.

Arms : — Az., fretty, A., a canton, Or.

Crest : — A falcon issuing from a plume of ostrich feathers, Argent.

John St. Leger, Esq., ancestor of Viscount Doneraile, became possessed of Eggesford, in this county, by marrying a daughter of Chichester, Earl of Donegal.

SALUSBURY, of Barnstaple. — Five descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. Mr. Richard Salusbury, who appears to have been the last heir male, died in 1701.

Arms : — G., a lion rampant, Or, between 3 crescents, Argent.

SAMPFORD,

SAMPFORD, or SANDFORD, of Collumpton, Halberton, and Exeter. — There was male issue of this family in 1620.

Arms : — A., a chevron between 3 martlets, Sable.

SECOMB. — See Thorne.

SHAPCOTT, of Shapcott, in the parish of Knoweston. — The heiress of Windegate married into this family, of which ten descents are described in the visitation of 1620. The ancient seat of the family was sold soon after 1700 by Mr. Shapcott, a barrister at law, who afterwards resided at Exeter.

Arms : — Sable, a chevron, Or, between 3 dove-cotes, Argent.

Crest : — A goat's head erased.

SHAPLEIGH, of Newcourt in Topsham, before of Dartmouth. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The late John Shapleigh, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Temple, was representative of this family, and left male issue.

Arms : — V., a chevron, A., between 3 escallops, Or.

Crest : — A sinister cubit arm couped, Proper, vested, G., cuffed, Arg., the hand holding a chaplet, Gules.

SHERMAN, of Knighteston in Ottery, — purchased in the reign of Henry VIII. : the heiress, after a few descents, married Copleston.

Arms : — Or, A lion rampant, Sab., between 3 holly-leaves, Proper.

SHORTRIDGE, of Shortridge, in Tiverton, married the heiress of Bowden of Witheridge. — Richard Shortridge, Esq., the last heir male of this family, being then resident at Thelbridge, died in 1768. The co-heiresses^b married Perryman, Treby, Pearce, and Martyn. I find no arms ascribed to this family.

SKERIT, of Buckland Monachorum, afterwards of Peter Tavy. — There was male issue from two branches in 1620.

Arms : — Or, on a chief indented, S., 3 plates, each charged with a cross-crosslet, G.

^b Aunts of Richard.

SKINNER, of Cowley in Bramford Speke. — Four descents are described in the visitation of 1620, when there was male issue. The heiresses of Cornish and Maurice married into this family.

Arms : — Argent, a chief, Az., semée de lis, Or.

Crest : — Out of a ducal coronet a demi-talbot issuing, Argent, collar and leash, G.

SLOLY, of Sloly, in Fremington, married the heiress of Fremington. — The heiress of the representative of this ancient family, who died in 1666, married Hawkins. It is probable that there were younger branches. John Sloly, who died in 1703, was a benefactor to the parish of High Bray : the name still remains among the yeomanry in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple.

Arms : — G., a chevron between 3 bats, Or.

SNELLING, of Chaddlewood, in Plympton St. Mary, married an heiress of Elford. — The last heir male of this family died in 1653 : the heiress married Martyn, one of whose co-heiresses married Sparke of Plymouth.

Arms : — G., 3 griffins' heads erased, A., a chief indented, Ermine.

SOMASTER, of Widecombe in Stokenham. Eight descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The co-heiresses of the elder branch married Trefry and Kent. A younger brother, who was Archdeacon of Cornwall, continued the male line. This branch married a co-heiress of Arundell of Trefice, and was of Painsford in Ashsprington, (which had been in the family from the time of Henry VII.) in 1620. John Somaster, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1681 : the heiress married Kelland. The Rev. John Somaster, descended from a younger son, died in 1769.

Arms : — Argent, a castle triple-towered within an orle of fleur-de-lis, Sable.

Crest : — A portcullis, Argent.

SPARKE, of Plymouth, descended from a Cheshire family, married the heiress of Cock. — The father of the late Elford Sparke, Esq., married one of the co-heiresses of Martyn of Chaddlewood. Elford Sparke, Esq., by whose death the male line became extinct, in 1789, left three sisters, co-heiresses, married to Eveleigh, Langworthy, and Cookesley.

Arms :

Arms: — Checky, Or and V., a bend, Ermine.

Crest: — Out of a ducal coronet, Or, a demi-panther rampant gardant, Argent, spotted with various colours; out of his mouth and ears fire issuing, Proper.

SPECCOT, of Merton. — The antient family of Fitz-Bernard, settling at Speccot, took that name in the reign of Henry II. Co-heiresses of Belston, Furneaux, and Scobhull, and the heiress of Boys, married into this family. Charles Speccot, Esq., the last heir male, died about the latter part of the reign of Charles II.; his sisters and co-heiresses married Hals, Hele, and Reynell.

In 1620, there were younger branches of this family at Clawton and Thorverton.

Arms: — Or, on a bend, G., 3 milrinds, Argent.

SPEKE, or ESPEKE. — This ancient family was of Brampford Speke from nearly the time of the Conquest. Heywood, in Wemworthy, was also a seat of the Spekes, who removed into Somersetshire about the middle of the fifteenth century, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Beauchamp of White Lackington. The heiresses of Gervais, Keynes, and Winard, married also into this family. Frederick Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guildford, married the heiress of Speke.

Arms: — Argent, 2 bars, Az., over all an eagle displayed with two heads, Or.

SPICER, of Weare, in Topsham. — An ancestor of this ancient family was mayor of Exeter in 1273: John Spicer, probably the grandson, was several times mayor in the reign of Edward III. This spirited citizen, with great alertness, fitted out three ships for the French expedition in 1358, and the next year had the honour, whilst mayor, of entertaining the Black Prince, and his prisoner, John King of France. ° William Francis Spicer, the representative of this family, sold Weare in or about 1804, and removed out of Devonshire.

Arms: — Sable, a chevron, Erminois, between 3 castles triple-towered; Or. The ancient arms of the family were per pale G. and S., 3 castles, A., in bend, cottised, Erm., a border engrailed of the last.

° Account of the Spicer family annexed to the edition of Risdon's Survey, 1714.

Crest : — Out of a mural coronet a dexter cubit arm, the hand in a gauntlet holding a bomb, fired, Proper.

STUCLEY, or STUCKLEY, of Affeton, or Afton, in West Worlington, married the heiress of Affeton and the heiress of Wood. William Dennis Stucley, Esq., the representative of this family, died in 1755. Thomas Stucley, a younger brother, in 1758. The heiress of Stucley married Buck.

Arms : — Az., 3 pears pendant, Or.

Crest : — A demi-lion rampant, holding a battle-axe.

STURE, of Marridge, in Ugborough. — Five descents are described in the visitation of 1620 as of Huish. Edward Sture, Esq., sold Marridge in 1696.

Arms of Sture of Devonshire, as given by Sir William Pole : — Or, a mullet, Sable, as given by Edmondson, A., a bend, Sab., over all a label of 3 points, G. These are given as the arms of Sture of Huish. The arms are not described in the visitation of 1620.

TAYLOR, of Marridge. — After the death of Edward Taylor, Esq., of Bath, representative of this family, which resided for a few descents at Marridge, that estate devolved to the daughter of the late Mr. George Taylor, of Totnes, now the heiress of the family.

Arms borne by Taylor of Marridge : — Or, a chevron, S., between 2 lions passant in chief, and an annulet in base of the second.^d

Crest : — An unicorn's head erased, Or, ducally crowned, gorged, and armed, Azure.

THORNE, of Thorne in Holsworthy, and of Upcot in Shipwash. — This family, which is traced to the time of King John, married the heiress of Upcot. The heiress of the elder branch married Holland of Weare in the reign of James I. There were several younger sons at the time of the visitation in 1620. The heiress of a younger branch which was of Buckland Filleigh, married Risdon of Shipwash.

Arms : — Argent, a fesse, G., between 3 lions rampant, Sable.

Crest : — A lion rampant. Sable.

^d These are the arms (with the difference of the field) described by Edmondson, as those of Taylor of Cambridgeshire.

There ,

There was another younger branch of Thore, which married the heiress of Secomb*, and was called Secomb, *alias* Thorne. The heiresses of Hearle, Husband, and Launce, married also into this branch, which was some time of North Petherwin. The representative of this branch, in 1788, was the Rev. Charles Secomb, then residing at Calcutta.

This branch bore the same arms, with a border engrailed.

TOTHILL, of Exeter and Peamore, married the heiress of Sparke of Sowton; the co-heiresses married Northleigh and a younger branch of Tothill.

Arms: — Az., on a bend, Argent, cottised, Or, a lion passant gardant, S., langued and armed, G., in chief a label of 3 points, with a crescent for difference.

Crest: — On a mount, V., a Cornish chough, Proper, in its beak a branch of olive, fructed, Or.

TRELAWNEY, of Ham near Plymouth. — A younger branch of the Trelawneys of Cornwall resided here for nearly two centuries: Samuel Pollexfen Trelawney, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1771: his heiress married George Collins, Esq., now of Ham.

Arms: — The same as Trelawney, baronet, with due difference.

TREPE. — Five descents of this family are described, in the visitation of 1620, as having lived in the parish of Crediton since the reign of Edward IV. Richard Trepe, then living, had no male issue; his daughters and co-heiresses were married to Symonds and Ridge of Ridge. The co-heiresses of Highayne and Gutton, and the heiress of Willes, had married into this family. The arms are not described.

TRIST, of Bowden. — The Rev. Browse Trist, the representative of this family, died in 1791: his co-heiresses married Haussollier, who, in 1799, took the name of Trist, but has no residence in the county, and Stackhouse. A younger son of the Trist family went to Virginia, and had male issue in 1799.

* Secomb, in the parish of German's Week, gave name to a family of yeomanry, still existing.

Arms :— Az., a quatrefoil pierced within an orle of estoiles, Or.

Crest :— On a mount, Vert, an osprey, Proper, in the beak a fish, Argent.

TRISTRAM, of Duvall, purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Tristram, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1722. Stucley Tristram Lucas, Esq., is the present representative. John Tristram, Esq., of Bampton, who had married a sister and co-heiress of Ley, Earl of Marlborough, left an only daughter and heir, who married Dr. Palmer, warden of All Souls, and afterwards Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity College, Oxford. This lady, who died in 1690, had an only daughter, married to George Baynard, Esq.

Arms :— Per chevron embattled, S. and A., 3 bucks' heads caboshed counterchanged.

Crest :— A buck's head issuing, Proper, attired, Arg., in the mouth a trefoil, A., leaved, V.

UPTON, of Postlinch, or Puslinch, in Newton Ferrers. — John Upton[†], who settled at Postlinch, married the heiress of Mohun[‡] of Pustlinch. William Upton, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1709. The heiress married Yonge.

A younger branch settled at Lupton in Brixham, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Penniles, in the reign of Henry VI. John Upton, Esq., the representative of this branch, was of Ingmore-hall, in the county of York, about the middle of the last century.

Arms :— Sable, a cross sarsely, Argent.

Crest :— On a ducal coronet a horse, Sable, caparisoned, Or.

VELLEY, of Hartland. — Thomas Velley, Esq., the last heir male of this family, died in 1780 : the co-heiresses married Hamlyn and Ley.

Arms, as in Hartland church :— Az., a chevron between 3 castles, Or.

VENNER, of Hundescot, in Chittlehampton, and of Knolle. — Four descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620; the last

[†] He was third son of Thomas Upton of Trelask, in Cornwall, by the heiress of Trelawney : the father of Thomas married a co-heiress of Mules, and the grandfather the heiress of Carnother.

[‡] By the heiress of Blerick, who married the heiress of Fleming.

heir

heir male appears to have been Peregrine Venner, Esq., who died in 1698. The heiress of William Venner, Esq., who died in 1690, married Lovering.

Arms : — G., 3 bendlets, Or, a chief per fesse, Erm. and Argent.

VOWELL, *alias* HOKER, of Exeter, married the heiress of Drewell : not extinct in 1675.

Arms : — Or, a fesse, Vaire, between 2 lions passant gardant; S.

Crest : — A hind, Or, in his mouth a flower, Argent, leaves, Or.

WADHAM, originally of Wadham, in the parish of Knoweston, afterwards removed (temp. Edw. III.) to Edge, in the parish of Branscombe, where they resided for eight descents before they removed into Somersetshire. This family, which had married the co-heiresses of Chiseldon, Popham, and Tregarthen, became extinct by the death of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., the founder of Wadham College, in 1609. The co-heiresses of Wadham married Strangways; Martin, one of whose co-heiresses married Latton; and Wyndham.^a

A branch of this family settled at Catherston, in Dorsetshire, having married the heiress of Payne, of that place : the son married a co-heiress of Tyll, of Tylhouse, in Devon. It appears that there were several male descendants of this branch, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms : — G. a chevron between 3 roses, Argent.

Crest : — A stag's head erased, Or, on each side a rose-branch, Proper, the roses, A, and G.

WAKEMAN, of Exeter, descended from a brother of the last abbot and first bishop of Gloucester : not extinct in 1620.

Arms : — A., on a cross, Sab., a cloud, Proper, surrounded by the rays of the sun, on the centre of the cloud a coronet, Or.

Crest : — A cock, Or, combed, G., legged, Az., out of his mouth a label on which *evigila qui dormis*.

WALKER, of Exeter, from about the middle of the sixteenth century; married a co-heiress of Tothill : the Rev. Robert Walker, vicar of St. Winnow, in Cornwall, is the representative of this family.

Arms : — Az., a griffin segreant, A., a border engrailed, Ermine.

^a And afterwards Farrington.

WALKER,

WALKER, of Ashbury, descended from Cambridgeshire. The heiress of Fenne married into this family, whose heiress was married, in 1685, to the ancestor of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury.

Arms : — Argent, guttée de sang; 2 swords in saltier, G., the points upwards; over all a lion rampant, Sable.

WALTHAM, of Brenton in Exminster, married a co-heiress of Bowhay, and the heiress of Stephens, of Exminster. John Waltham, the representative of this family in 1620, had two daughters: his brother had several sons. Richard Waltham, Esq., recorder of Exeter, was of this family.

Arms : — Sab., a chevron engrailed between 3 suns, Argent.

WEARE, or WERE, of Halberton and Honiton Clist. — The only daughter of Colonel Were, the parliamentary officer, married Rose of Wotton Fitzpaine. Mr. Thomas Weare, of Honiton Clist, who left sundry benefactions for charitable uses, died in 1691. J. Were Clark, Esq., of Bridwell, is descended from the Weres of Halberton.

Arms : — Arg., on a bend, Vert., between 6 cross-crosslets fitchée, G., 3 crosiers, Or.

WELSH, of Barnstaple and Alverdiscott. — Five descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. It appears to have been extinct about the middle of that century.

Arms : — Az., 6 mullets, 3, 2, and 1, Or.

WESTCOTE, originally of Westcote in Marwood. — Thomas Westcote, the representative of this family, married the heiress of Lyttelton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire, and removed into that county: he was father of the celebrated Judge Littleton, or Lyttelton, ancestor of the noble family of Lyttelton. A younger branch, of which was Thomas Westcote, the antiquary, settled at Raddon, in Shobrooke, in the reign of Henry VIII. The co-heiresses of Walter, of Combe, and Roberts, of Comb Martin, married into this branch. Philip Westcote, Esq., of Raddon, died in 1647. Thomas, his son, dissipated his fortune. I have not been able to ascertain any thing farther of this branch.

Arms : — Argent, a chevron between 3 escallops, S.

WHIDDON,

WHIDDON, of Chagford. — Eight descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. One of the ancestors married the heiress of Wray. Sir John Whiddon, the Judge, married a co-heiress of Shilston, by a co-heiress of Upcott. John Whiddon, Gent., who appears to have been the last of this family, was buried at Chagford in 1761.

Arms : — A chevron between 3 spears' heads, G.

Crest : — On a ducal coronet, Or, a swan seiant, S., beaked, Or.

WICHALSE, or **WITCHALSE**, of Chudleigh, Barnstaple, Lincombe, in Ilfracombe, and of Linton. — This family continued about six or seven descents in Devonshire. A co-heiress of Cottwell, and the heiress of Welsh, of Pilton, married into this family : their estates were sold about the beginning of the last century.

Arms : — Per fesse, A. and S., 6 crescents in pale, counter-changed.

Crest : — An antelope's head, erased, party per pale, A. and S., the neck charged with 2 crescents in fesse counter-changed ; in the mouth a branch of laurel, Proper.

WILLIAMS, of Stowford, or Stofford, in Harford, married the heiresses of Drewe, of Drewe's Cliffe, and Prideaux, of Ashburton. Thomas Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was of Stofford, married a co-heiress of Crues, of Chimley ; his grandson the heiress of Edgecumbe, of Calstock. The estate was sold by the Speaker's grandson, before the year 1630.

Arms : — Party per fesse Vaire, A. and G., 3 curlews' heads erased, counter-changed. The Speaker bore, Sable, 3 curlews' heads erased, Argent.

Crest : — A curlew, Argent, beaked and legged, Or.

WILLOUGHBY, of Leyhill, in Pehembury, settled here before 1600 ; the heiress married the grandfather of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.

No arms are assigned to this family in the visitation of 1620.

WOLCOTT, of Wolcott, in Thurleston, Chagford, Lustleigh, Boterstow, in Hemiock, Moreston, in Halberton, &c. &c. — Walter, the first-mentioned in the pedigree, married the heiress of Skerrett, of Chagford. A co-heiress of Bozon, of Bozon's Hele, married also into this family. The last of a branch of this family settled at Sidbury, was Captain James
Wolcott,

Wolcott, of the navy, who distinguished himself at the taking of Berbice. He died in 1811, leaving a daughter and only child, married to Yateman. The name remains at Sidbury among the yeomanry.

Arms : — Per pale, Az. and G., on a cross patonce, Arg., five martlets, on a chief, Or, a fleur-de-lis, between 2 annulets, purpure.

Crest : — An eagle's head issuant, guttée de sang, in the beak a fleur-de-lis, Az., charged with a bezant.

WOOD, *alias* ATWOOD, of Harston, in Plymstock, and of Brixton. — There had been five descents of the Woods, of Harston, in 1630. The heiress of Carslake married into this family, which became extinct by the death of John Wood, Esq., in 1743. One of his sisters died unmarried in 1786; the other married Winter. Matthew Wood, Esq., alderman of London, is said to have been descended from a branch of this family.

Arms : — Quarterly 1. and 4., Argent, on a mount V., an oak-tree fructed, Proper, 2. and 3. A., a bull's head erased, Sable.

Crest : — A demi-savage man, wreathed about the temples, Proper, in his left hand a club guttée de sang, in his right hand an oak tree, eradicated, fructed, Proper. Confirmed in 1533.

WOOD, or ATWOOD, of Ashridge, in North Tawton. See ATWOOD.

WOOD, of Lew Trenchard, married a co-heiress of Trelawney. Five descents of this family are described in the visitation of 1620. The heiress married Mr. Joseph Pearce, whose daughter and only child, died unmarried since the year 1800.

Arms : — Sable, semée of cross-crosslets, 3 lions' heads, Or.

WOTTON, of Ingleborne, in the parish of Harberton. — Purchased in the reign of Henry VIII. A co-heiress of Gibbes, of Venton, married into this family; the last heir male of which, Samuel Wotton, Esq., died about the year 1795: the heiress married Estcourt Cresswell¹, Esq., now of Pinkney, in the county of Wilts.

Arms : — Argent a saltier engrailed between 4 mullets, Sable.

¹ His daughter and only child, by the heiress of Wotton, married the Rev. Mr. Frye, and died without issue.

WYKE, WYKES, or WEEKS, of North Wyke, in South Tawton. — Originally Wray — took the name of Wyke, on settling at North Wyke, in the reign of Richard II. The co-heiresses of Burnell, Avenell, and Chichester, married into this family. Francis Weeks, the last heir male of this family, died in 1711. Two of his sisters and co-heiresses married Hunt, and Hole. A branch of this family, who wrote the name Weeks, was of Honeychurch, and afterwards of Broadwood Kelly, of which manor Francis Weeks was lord, in the reign of Charles I.

Arms: — Erm., 3 battle-axes, Sable.

YEO, of Heanton-Sachville, Hatherleigh, Huish, North Petherwin, &c.; said to have been originally of Tre Yeo, in the parish of Launcelles, Cornwall; but, with Mr. Prince, I think it more probable that they were descended from a younger branch of the Yeos, of Yeo, in Alwington, whose heiress, at an early period, married Giffard. This family settled at Heanton, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Sachville, in the fourteenth century. The heiresses of Esse, Pyne, Brightley, and a co-heiress of Jewe, married also into this family. The heiress of the elder branch, married Henry Rolle, Esq., who died in or about 1620. Lord Clinton, is the representative of this branch. Younger branches were for some generations of Reed, and Fishley, in Hatherleigh; the former appears to have become extinct in 1662; the latter in 1678. The Yeos, of North Petherwin, were also of a younger branch of the Yeos, of Hatherleigh. Leonard Yeo, Esq., the last of this branch, died in 1741: the heiress married Herring, whose heiress married Kingdon. The heiress of Stapledon, of Nottinghamshire, married into this branch.

A younger branch of Yeo, of Heanton, was, for many generations, of Huish. Edward Rooe Yeo, Esq., the representative of this branch, died in 1782, being then one of the members for Coventry. The Rev. Beaple Yeo was, after his death, the heir male of the family, and its present male representative appears to be his grandson, William Arundell Yeo, Esq., of Trevelver, in Cornwall. This branch of the Yeos, possessed Hawkridge, in Chittlehampton. There was another branch of the Yeos at Plymouth, of which was John Yeo, Esq., a superannuated admiral, who died in 1756; his grandson, William Yeo, Esq., was living in 1774. The late brave Sir James Yeo, was of this family.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron between 3 mallards^k, Azure.

^k The birds are sometimes described as drakes, sometimes shovelers, sometimes turkey-cocks, &c. &c.

Gentlemen's Seats.

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Alston - - -	Malborough - - -	Abraham Hawkins, Esq.
Ambrook - - -	Ipplepen - - -	Mr. William Neyle.
Annery - - -	Monkleigh - - -	William Tardrew, Esq.
West Anstey - - -	- - -	Willoughby Bryant Stawell, Esq.
Arlington - - -	- - -	Jo. Palmer Chichester, Esq.
Ash - - -	Iddesleigh - - -	Hugh Malet, Esq.
Ashbury - - -	- - -	John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.
Ashprington - - -	- - -	Major-General Adams.
Beechwood - - -	Plympton - - -	Richard Rosdew, Esq.
Bellair - - -	Heavitree - - -	G. A. Rhodes, Esq.
Bellvue - - -	Plymstock - - -	Mrs. Bulteel.
Bickham - - -	Kenne - - -	Mrs. Short.
Blackhall - - -	North Huish - - -	Hubert Cornish, Esq.
Bluehayes - - -	Broad Clist - - -	Lieutenant-Colonel Lang
Borough - - -	Northam - - -	Vice-Admiral Barton.
Bowden - - -	Ashprington - - -	Mrs. Adams.
Bowringsleigh - - -	West Allington - - -	Rev. Roope Ilbert.
Bradfield - - -	Uffculme - - -	William Henry Walrond, Esq.
Bradford - - -	Witheridge - - -	Rev. W. P. Thomas.
Bradley - - -	Highweek - - -	Rev. Thomas Lane.
Bremridge - - -	Sandford - - -	Richard Melhuish, Esq.
Bridwell - - -	Halberton - - -	John Were Clarke, Esq.
Brookhill - - -	Broad Clist - - -	Lieutenant-General Thomas.
Buckland - - -	Braunton - - -	Henry Webber, Esq.
Buckland Filleigh - - -	- - -	Jo. Inglett Fortescue, Esq.
Buckland in the Moor - - -	- - -	Mrs. Bastard.
Buckland Toussaints - - -	- - -	William Clarke, Esq.
Burrington - - -	Tithing of Weston Peverell - - -	John Were Clarke, Esq.
Bystock - - -	Colyton Raleigh - - -	Edward Divett, Esq.
Calverleigh - - -	- - -	Charles Chichester, Esq.
Canonleigh - - -	Burlescombe - - -	Thomas Browne, Esq., (unoccupied).
Castlepark - - -	Lifton - - -	William Arundell Harris, Esq.
Chaddlewood - - -	Plympton - - -	William Hales Symons, Esq.
Churston Ferrers - - -	- - -	In the occupation of Hon. George Vernon.
Cleve - - -	St. Thomas - - -	Thomas Northmore, Esq.
Cockington - - -	- - -	Rev. Roger Mallock.
Cockwood - - -	Dawlish - - -	Rev. Dr. Drury.
Cofflete - - -	Yealmton - - -	Rev. Thomas Lane.
Coham - - -	Black Torrington - - -	Rev. William Holland Coham.
Coleridge - - -	Stokenham - - -	Michael Allen, Esq., (unoccupied).
Collipriest - - -	Tiverton - - -	James Hay, Esq., (unoccupied).
Combe - - -	Gittisham - - -	Rev. Thomas Putt.
Combe - - -	Colebrooke - - -	John Sillifant, Esq.
Combe Royal - - -	West Allington - - -	John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.
Combe Sacheville - - -	Silverton - - -	Mrs. Brown.
Coryton - - -	Kilminster - - -	William Tucker, Esq.
Cowley - - -	Bramford Speke - - -	Mrs. Wells.
Cross - - -	Little Torrington - - -	Thomas Stevens, Esq.
Daddon - - -	Bideford - - -	Lewis William Buck, Esq.
Dallamore - - -	Cornwood - - -	Treby Hele Hayes, Esq.
Dartington - - -	- - -	Mrs. Champernowne.

Deerpark

DEVONSHIRE.

CCXXVII

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Deerpark - - -	Buckerell - - -	A. L. Shuldham, Esq.
Derriford - - -	Egg Buckland - - -	J. C. Langmead, Esq.
Doniton - - -	Swimbridge - - -	Vice-Admiral Bury.
Downes - - -	Crediton - - -	James Buller, Esq.
Dowrish - - -	Sandford - - -	Mrs. Arabella Morgan.
Dunsland - - -	Bradford - - -	{ Occasionally inhabited by the Rev. W. Holland Coham.
Durrant - - -	Northam - - -	J. S. Ley, Esq.
Eastdon - - -	Dawlish - - -	Richard Eales, Esq.
Eastleigh - - -	Westleigh - - -	Rev. John Torr.
Ebberley - - -	Roborough - - -	Henry Hole, Esq.
Edgecumbe - - -	Milton Abbot - - -	Richard Edgecumbe, Esq.
Edginswell - - -	St. Mary Church - - -	Rev. A. Neck.
Little Efford - - -	Egg Buckland - - -	Occupied by John Williams, Esq.
Eggesford - - -	- - -	Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Elfordleigh - - -	Plympton - - -	William Langmead, Esq.
Fallopit - - -	East Allington - - -	E. N. W. Fortescue, Esq.
Farringdon - - -	- - -	J. B. Cholwich, Esq.
Foleton - - -	Totnes - - -	Late Edward Cary, Esq.
Ford - - -	Woolborough - - -	{ Belongs to Lord Courtenay; in the occupation of Ayshford Wise, Esq.
Ford Abbey - - -	Thorncombe - - -	John Fraunceis Gwyn, Esq.
Fowelscombe - - -	Ugborough - - -	John King, Esq.
Franklyn - - -	St. Thomas - - -	Late John Jones, Esq.
Fremington - - -	- - -	G. A. Barbor, Esq.
Fuge - - -	Blackauton - - -	Late Charles Hayne, Esq.
Fulford House - - -	Dunsford - - -	Baldwin Fulford, Esq.
Fulford Park - - -	Shobrooke and Crediton - - -	R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.
Fursdon - - -	Cadbury - - -	John Sydenham Fursdon, Esq.
Gatcombe - - -	Little Hempston - - -	Mrs. Cornish.
Gnaton - - -	Newton Ferrers - - -	Henry Roe, Esq.
Goodamore - - -	Plympton - - -	George Treby Treby, Esq.
Grange - - -	Broad Hembury - - -	William Drewe, Esq.
Greenofen - - -	Whitechurch - - -	George Drake, Esq.
Greenway - - -	Brixham - - -	John Marwood Elton, Esq.
Hall - - -	Bishop's Tawton - - -	Charles Chichester, Esq.
Halsdon - - -	Dolton - - -	Rev. P. W. Furse.
Ham - - -	Weston Peverell Tithing - - -	George Collins, Esq.
Hampton - - -	St. Mary Church - - -	T. W. France, Esq.
Hartland Abbey - - -	Hartland - - -	Mrs. Orchard.
Hayne - - -	Plymtree - - -	Rev. Charles Harward.
Hayne - - -	Stowford - - -	Isaac Harris, Esq.
Hembury Fort - - -	Buckerell - - -	Admiral R. Graves, (unoccupied).
Hemerdon - - -	Plympton - - -	George Woollcombe, Esq.
Hillersdon - - -	Collumpton - - -	John Laxon Swete, Esq.
Hockworthy - - -	- - -	Charles Webster, Esq.
Holcombe Rogus - - -	- - -	Peter Bluett, Esq.
Holwell - - -	South Milton - - -	Rev. H. A. Gilbert.
Holystreet - - -	Chagford - - -	J. R. Southmead, Esq.
Horsewell - - -	South Milton - - -	Peter Ilbert, Esq.
Huntsham - - -	- - -	Rev. Dr. Troyte.
Ingleborne - - -	Harberton - - -	R. Brown, Esq.
Ipplepen - - -	- - -	George Drake, Esq.
Kelly - - -	- - -	Arthur Kelly, Esq.
Kitley - - -	Yealmtun - - -	Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P.
Langdon - - -	Wembury - - -	Mrs. Calmady.

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Langley	High Bickington	George Smith, Esq.
Larkbear	Tallaton	Rev. Thomas Clack.
Leawood	Bridestowe	Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq.
Leigham	Egg Buckland	Addis Archer, Esq.
Lew Trenchard	-	William Baring Gould, Esq.
Lindridge	Bishop's Teignton	Rev. John Templer.
Loventor	Berry Pomeroy	Mrs. — Baker.
Ludbrook	Ermington	Rev. N. A. Bartlett.
Lupton	Brixham	J. Buller Yarde Buller, Esq.
Luscombe	Dawlish	Charles Hoare, Esq.
Lymouth	Linton	John Lock, Esq.
Manadon	{ Tithing of Weston Peve-	{ Lately Mrs. Waldron, now Lady El-
	{ rell	{ ford, at present unoccupied.
Marpool	Withecombe	William Hull, Esq.
Marridge	Raleigh	Unoccupied.
Marwood	Ugborough	{ C. Cutcliffe, Esq., occupied by Rev.
		{ William Mules.
Montrath House	Broad Hembury	Mrs. Walrond.
Cruwys Morchard	-	Mrs. Sharland.
Mothecombe	Holbeton	{ Belongs to Henry Legassick, Esq.,
		{ occupied by Mrs. Harris.
Moult	Malborough	William Jackson, Esq.
Mount Boone	Townstall	John Seale, Esq.
Mount Ebford	Woodbury	Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq.
Mount Tavy	Tavistock	John Carpenter, Esq.
Netheway	Brixham	J. F. Luttrell, Esq.
Newcourt	Topsham	John Bawden Cresswell, Esq.
Newenham	Plympton	George Strode, Esq.
Newplace	King's Nympton	John Buller, Esq.
Newton-house	Newton St. Cyres	John Quicke, Esq.
Norton	Churchstow	John Hawkins, Esq.
Oaklands	Oakhampton	Albany Savile, Esq. M. P.
West Ogwell	-	P. J. Taylor, Esq.
Orleigh	Buckland Brewer	John Hanning, Esq.
Oxton	Kenton	John Beaumont Swete, Esq.
Park	Bovey Tracey	George Hunt Clapp, Esq.
Peamore	Exminster	Samuel Kekewich, Esq.
Pickwell	Georgeham	Untenanted.
Petticombe	Monkleigh	Miss Saltren.
Porthill	Northam	{ Sir R. G. Keats, occupied by Thomas
		{ Smith, Esq.
Portledge	Alwington	Richard Pine Coffin, Esq.
Postlinch, or Puslinch	Newton Ferrers	John Yonge, Esq.
Pound	Buckland Monachorum	Sir Herbert Sawyer, K. C. B.
Primley	Paignton	Rev. Finney Belfield.
Priory	Pilton	John Whyte, Esq.
Radford	Plymstock	John Harris, Esq.
Retreat	Topsham	Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.
Rhode	Uplime	Sir John Talbot, K. B.
Rockbeare	-	Thomas Porter, Esq.
		Mrs. Bidgood.
Sadborough	Thorncombe	J. Bragg, Esq.
Sandridge	Stoke Gabriel	{ (Lord Ashburton,) occupied by R.
		{ W. Newman, Esq.
Sandwell	Harberton	J. Bennet, Esq.
Satterleigh	-	Henry Byne, Esq.
Scobell	South Pool	Thomas Cornish, Esq.

Sharpham

Name of the Seat.	Parish.	Owners or Occupiers.
Sharpam	Ashprington	John Bastard, Esq., M. P.
Shaugh	Luppit	Rev. James Bernard.
Sheephay	St. Mary Church	Rev. William Kitson.
Shilston	Modbury	Christopher Savery, Esq.
Sidbury house	Sidbury	Robert Hunt, Esq.
Slade	Cornwood	John Spurrell Pote, Esq.
Sorteridge	Whitechurch	Rev. Henry Pengelly.
Speechwick	Widdecomb-in-the-Moor	{ Lord Ashburton, on lease to George Leach, Esq.
Spreydon	Broad Clist	Aaron Moore, Esq.
Stedcombe, or Stutcombe	Axmouth	John Hallet, Esq.
Stokehill	Heavitree	Joseph Sanders, Esq.
Stokeley	Stokenham	Lydstone Newman, Esq.
Stover Lodge	Teigngrace	George Templer, Esq.
Stoodley		J. N. Fazakerley, Esq., M. P.
Sydenham	Marystow	J. H. Tremayne, Esq.
Tapelegh	Westleigh	A. Saltren Willett, Esq., (unoccupied).
Tidwell	East Budleigh	{ Mrs. Edye, now or lately occupied by — Fisher, Esq.
West Timewell	Morebath	Mrs. Bere.
Tor Abbey	Tor Mohun	{ George Cary, Esq., occupied by R. Peel, Esq.
Tor Royal	Lidford	Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt.
Tothill	Charles, Plymouth	Mrs. Culme.
Trehill	Kenne	Henry Ley, Esq.
Trowbridge	Crediton	{ John Yarde, Esq., the property of his niece.
Umberleigh	Atherington	John Davie Basset, Esq.
Upland	Tamerton Foliot	Jonathan Elford, Esq.
Upton	Brixham	George Cutler, Esq.
Warleigh	Tamerton Foliot	Rev. Walter Radcliffe.
Watermouth	Berry Narbor	Joseph Davie Basset, Esq.
Watton Court	Stoke Gabriel	Henry Studdy, Esq.
Way	Chagford	John Coniam, Esq.
Westcott	Rockbear	Rev. John Elliot.
Weston	Branscombe	Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq.
Whitleigh	St. Budock	Edward Henry Gennys, Esq.
Wibbery	Alverdiscott	John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq.
Widdecombe	Stokenham	Arthur Holdsworth, Esq.
Widey	Egg Buckland	Henry Anderson Morshead, Esq.
Wimpston	Modbury	William L. Prettyjohn, Esq.
Winscot	Petrockstow	Thomas Stevens, Esq.
Winslade	St. Mary Clist	— Porter, Esq.
Wiscombe Park	Southleigh	Charles Gordon, Esq.
Wolford Lodge	Dunkeswell	Mrs. Simcoe.
Wood	Woodleigh	John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.
Woodovis	Tavistock	Jonas Morgan, Esq.
Woolston	Loddiswell	George F. Wise, Esq.
Yeotown	Goodleigh	R. N. Inledon, Esq.
Yeo Vale	Alwington	Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison.
Zephyr Lodge	Tiverton	Philip Blundell, Esq.

Among the seats of the ancient gentry, of which but few traces remain, are, Afton Castle, the seat of the Aftons, and afterwards of the Stucleys; Bradstone, of the Cloberrys; Gidley Castle, of the Prous family; Mohuns Ottery,

Ottery, of the Carews; and Pinhoe, of the Cheyneys. Among those which remain, or did lately remain, in a dilapidated state, and mostly occupied as farm-houses, may be reckoned the following :

Decayed Mansions.

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Families to whom they belonged.
Rashleigh - - -	Wemworthy - - -	Rashleigh, and afterwards Clotworthy.
Sand - - -	Sidbury - - -	Huyshe.
Santon - - -	Braunton - - -	Lutterell.
Spridlestone - - -	Brixton - - -	Fortescue.
Totley - - -	Black Torrington - - -	Davels, afterwards Harris.
Weare Gifford - - -	- - -	Fortescue.
Yarty - - -	Membury - - -	Frye.

Forests and Deer-Parks.

THE ancient and extensive forest of Dartmoor is in this county^a, and that of Exmoor is generally described as partly in Devonshire; but I am assured from good authority, that although very extensive commons adjoining to the forest, and scarcely separated from it by any visible boundaries, are in this county, yet the whole of the forest is in Somersetshire.

The only park described as existing in Devonshire, at the time of the Domesday survey, is that of Winkleigh, not noticed in any later account. The peregrination of Dr. Boorde, in the reign of Henry VIII.^b, mentions parks at Umberley, Testock, (most probably Tavistock,) Mownsatro, (Mohun's Ottery); Colriche; Chymley, (Chulmleigh); Chilitilton, (Chittlehampton); Whitchurch, Colcombe, Coliton, Shute, Wiscan, (Wiscombe); Kirklake, Kirton, (Crediton); Glyst, (Clist); Tyverton, *alias* Goodbere, Ashley, Afton, Okington, (Oakhampton); and Caadley, (Calwodley).

Westcote observes that there were in his time "some few parks remaining of the great store our fathers could speak of;" he mentions old parks at Annery, Inwardleigh, Brightleigh, Filleigh, and two at Tiverton. Dr. Boorde speaks of but one; and those at Annery, &c., are omitted by him. I find mention also of some ancient parks, not occurring in either list. The Earl of Cornwall had a park at Braney, (Bradninch); the abbot of Hartland had two; the Bottreaux family had one at Molland, the Cogans one at Uffculme, the Crockers one at Lyneham, the Pollards

^a See more of Dartmoor, p. 314. of the Parochial History.

^b MS. in the British Museum.

one at King's Nympton, and Sir Thomas Brown one in the parish of Langtree; Sergeant Hele made a park at Wembury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There was a park at Ashton, the seat of the Chudleighs. The present deer-parks in the county are :

Werrington	-	-	belonging to the	Duke of Northumberland.
Castlehill	-	-	-	Earl Fortescue.
Mount Edgecumbe	-	-	-	Earl of Mount Edgecumbe.
Heanton	-	-	-	Lord Clinton.
Ugbrook	-	-	-	Lord Clifford.
Bicton and Stevenstone	-	-	-	Lord Rolle.
Eggesford	-	-	-	Honourable Newton Fellowes.
Killerton	-	-	-	Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
Shute	-	-	-	Sir W. T. Pole, Bart.
Poltimore	-	-	-	Sir C. Bampfylde, Bart.
Creedy	-	-	-	Sir John Davie, Bart.
Youlston	-	-	-	Sir A. Chichester, Bart.
Clovelly	-	-	-	Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart.
Great Fulford	-	-	-	Baldwin Fulford, Esq.
Fulford Park	-	-	-	R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.
Newnham	-	-	-	George Strode, Esq.
Ogwell	-	-	-	P. J. Taylor, Esq.
Whyddon	-	-	-	Edward Seymour Bayley, Esq.

Red deer, *feræ naturæ*, the remains of the inhabitants of the royal forest of Exmoor, still abound in sufficient quantities in the Devonshire woods, south of the forest, as well as in those of Somersetshire, to yield sport to the neighbouring nobility and gentry. A stag hunt has been for many years kept up in this vicinity. The hounds were formerly kept by Mr. Dyke, of Somersetshire, whose heiress married Sir Thomas Acland's grandfather, and afterwards by the Aclands. After the death of the late Sir Thomas Acland, they were kept for a while by Mr. Basset. After this, they were kept for several years by Lord Fortescue, at Castlehill, who, about three years ago, made them over to R. Lucas, Esq., of Baronshill, in Somersetshire. The average number of deer killed in a season has been about 10 stags, and about double that number of hinds.^b Marshall, in his "Rural Œconomy of the Western Counties," observes, that wild deer abounded in the woods of the west of Devon; but that through the good offices of the Duke of Bedford, the country was then (about 1795) nearly free from them.

^b From the information of Lord Fortescue, who has obligingly furthered my researches in Devon in various ways.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

Situation, Boundaries, Extent, &c. — Devonshire is a maritime county in the south-west of England, bounded on the north-east by Somersetshire; east and south, by a part of Dorsetshire and the English channel; west, by Cornwall and the Bristol channel; and north, by the Bristol channel. It is about 70 miles from north to south; 65 from east to west; and about 280 in circumference. It is calculated, that it has, altogether, above 130 miles of sea-coast. Fraser computed its contents at 1,600,000 acres; Vancouver says, that the most modern calculation assigns it an area of 1,595,309 acres; or, 2493 miles. It appears by the Ordnance Survey to be 1,519,360 acres, or 2374 square miles.

Fraser supposes, that there are about 320,000 acres, being a fifth of the whole county in waste land. Dartmoor alone, has been estimated at 100,000. Fraser computes it at 80,000; but Mr. T. Gray's survey makes it only 53,644 acres. Former computations had included, probably, the very extensive and numerous commons^c which adjoin; the owners of which, being freeholders, on paying certain small sums, have a right of pasture thereon. These are called *venville* tenants, or having right of *venville*. There are also very extensive commons adjoining to Exmoor; commons of great extent near Bridestowe; besides Roborough-down, Blackdown, near Plymouth, Blackdown on the borders of Somersetshire, Haldon, &c. &c. &c. The cultivated land is, perhaps, pretty equally divided between arable and pasture; but the greater portion is of the latter: in the South Hams, arable predominates in a proportion of at least three to one; in the north of Devon, pasture prevails in about the same proportion; and both in the east and the extreme western part of the county the greater part of the cultivated land is in pasture.

Soils, Strata, &c. — The soil of Devon is extremely various, but may be generally characterised according to the rock, or stratified substances which it covers, as granitical, slatey, calcareous, arenaceous, argillaceous, gravelly, and loamy. The poorest of all these, is the soil which covers the granite of Dartmoor, which has also the disadvantages of a cold wet climate: that which lies on the slate district, is more or less fertile, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Very extensive tracts, however, of this soil, are of a thin staple; others are in contact with a cold bed of clay; and some are so elevated as to have a very low degree of temperature. Generally speaking, the more broken the surface of the country is, the less it partakes of

^c That of Walkhampton alone, is said to contain 10,000 acres. Haytor-down, on the east side, is also very extensive.

these

these defects, the broadest swells being the most barren. The portions of this soil, which are the most distinguished for their fertility, appear to be indebted for it to the contiguity of limestone, or greenstone rocks, which occur in so many parts of the slate district, particularly in the South Hams.

The red colour which characterises the best soils both in the South Hams and the eastern division of the county, and which seems to be so closely connected with the principle of fertility, proceeds from an abundant mixture of iron, in a highly oxidated state.

An intelligent correspondent, professionally acquainted with the lands of this district^d, observes, “the surface and soil of that part of the South Hams which is bounded by the rivers Dart and Erme, generally speaking, is a red loam of a hazel-nut brown colour, mostly on a substratum of slate, small fragments of rotten slate being frequently mixed with it.

“This soil is rich and friable. The hills and slopes are excellent corn and sheep lands; the valleys are remarkably rich, and are converted into orchards and watered meadows; the first producing excellent cyder, and the latter the finest of hay, and the earliest of grass: it may be said of almost every spring, that it is almost equal to any in the kingdom for irrigation.

“The soil of that part of the South Hams which lies on the east side of the river Dart, and between it and Torbay, is somewhat of the same colour, but more red and rich; generally on a substratum of marble rock. This part produces excellent pasture for cattle; the valleys, like those before described, are converted into orchards and watered meadows. The other part of the South Hams, situated to the north-west of the river Erme, is nearly similar to those already described, lying on slate, marble, and in some instances, on clay.”

There is abundance of rich meadow land also in the vales of the Exe and the Otter.

A considerable part of the county northward of Hatherleigh and Holsworthy, and extending eastward to Chulmleigh, Bradninch, &c., is chiefly on clay. A large district extending from Dartmoor, westward to the Tamar; northward to Hatherleigh and Holsworthy; and eastward towards Newton Bushell, is chiefly sandy or gravelly. To the north-east of the Taw, the soil is of a light quality, on a substratum of grey wacke, or, as it is called in Devonshire, dunstone. Towards Hartland Point

^d Mr. Richard Hawkins, of Kingsbridge.

there is much clay and moorland: a vein of black soil runs through Filleigh and Swimbridge; and a narrow vein of the red soil from North Molton to Challocombe: the soil about Blackdown and Haldon is flinty.

The rich red soil before described, and which is of great depth, is sometimes used as a manure for the poorer lands. The chief manures of the county are sea sand, brought in great quantities from Bude, on the north coast; for the conveyance of which a canal is now making; and lime. Westcote, who wrote in the reign of Charles I., speaks of the latter as an excellent manure, then lately come into use.

“ The *strata* of this county are so disposed, that a very considerable portion of its entire area will be found to belong to the same *formation* as Cornwall; and the remainder, which occupies about one-third, may be referred with propriety to Somersetshire and Dorsetshire: in the language of geologists, Devonshire is a *primitive* country on the west, a *secondary* country on the east, and a country of *transition* on the north, as well as on the south from Torbay to Plymouth.

“ The characteristic features of this county are, three very elevated groups of hills, which have had a great influence in determining its hydrographical outline. One of these, (Dartmoor,) is wholly included in the boundary of the county: the others, (Exmoor and Blackdown,) are included in part only: they belong to three distinct systems of *formation*.

“ The forms of these elevated districts are in some measure characteristic of this difference in the nature of their constituent strata: Dartmoor, which presents the broadest surface, being steep only at its base, or line of junction with the surrounding district of argillaceous slate; Blackdown being distinguished by its tabular summits, and Exmoor, by the gradual rise and expansion of the hills which cluster around it. Some difference too may be perceived in the direction of the ridges which constitute the principal features of these highland districts; for those of Exmoor run nearly east and west; those of Blackdown, at right angles to the former; while the predominating undulations of the surface of Dartmoor are nearly in the direction of north-west and south-east: the hills of Haldon being here considered as insulated ridges, belonging to the same *formation* as Blackdown.

“ The watersheds of Dartmoor and Exmoor are principally to the south, as well as those of the Devonshire portion of Blackdown; the highest points, therefore, lie to the north of each. In respect to the interior of
Dartmoor,

Dartmoor, the inclination of the line of descent in the unbroken surface of this high district, is not very considerable. The same may be observed of the slate district which surrounds Dartmoor, and extends through a great part of Devonshire; and it is moreover remarkable, that some of the highest points in the county are the farthest removed from this moor; a circumstance which is very plainly indicated by the rise and semi-circular bend of the Torridge, the sources of which river lie near the north coast, at a very small distance from those of the Tamar. The two other great rivers of this county point out in the same manner the varying direction of its line of descent; the Taw, which runs northward, taking its rise both from Dartmoor and Exmoor; and the Exe, which runs southward, proceeding from Exmoor and Blackdown.

“ It is a singularity worthy of remark, that the Teign, which rises on the north side of Dartmoor, should find its way by so circuitous a route to the southern coast. Many other considerable rivers flow from the heights of Dartmoor, and wind their way by deep and intricate channels to the estuaries on the same coast.

“ On a nearer examination of this extensive county, with a view to the analysis of its structure, and the arrangement of the strata which compose it, in the natural order of their succession, the whole may be resolved into four grand divisions: first, the district of granite, and primitive argillaceous slate; secondly, the district of transition slate or grey *wacke*; thirdly, the district of red sand stone; fourthly, that of green sand. To these must be added, three small tracts occupied by lias, chalk, Bovey coal, and pipe-clay.

“ To begin with the granitic strata, which are the oldest: these compose the greater part of that elevated tract which is known under the name of Dartmoor. A geological traveller, (Berger,) who crossed this district in a direction from south to north, describes its appearance in the following words. ‘ From Harford church, the country assumes quite a bare and Alpine appearance, presenting a vast plain, extending beyond the visible horizon. The face of the country is formed by swellings and undulations, gradually overtopping each other, without ever forming very distinct mountains.’

“ The mean height of Dartmoor, according to the report of General Mudge, is 1782 feet above the level of the sea; while that of the most commanding situations around it, is only 737 feet. The same gentleman estimates the highest part of the moor, (Cawsand bog,) at 2090 feet; an

there is much clay and moorland: a vein of black soil runs through Filleigh and Swimbridge; and a narrow vein of the red soil from North Molton to Chalcombe: the soil about Blackdown and Haldon is flinty.

The rich red soil before described, and which is of great depth, is sometimes used as a manure for the poorer lands. The chief manures of the county are sea sand, brought in great quantities from Bude, on the north coast; for the conveyance of which a canal is now making; and lime. Westcote, who wrote in the reign of Charles I., speaks of the latter as an excellent manure, then lately come into use.

“ The *strata* of this county are so disposed, that a very considerable portion of its entire area will be found to belong to the same *formation* as Cornwall; and the remainder, which occupies about one-third, may be referred with propriety to Somersetshire and Dorsetshire: in the language of geologists, Devonshire is a *primitive* country on the west, a *secondary* country on the east, and a country of *transition* on the north, as well as on the south from Torbay to Plymouth.

“ The characteristic features of this county are, three very elevated groups of hills, which have had a great influence in determining its hydrographical outline. One of these, (Dartmoor,) is wholly included in the boundary of the county: the others, (Exmoor and Blackdown,) are included in part only: they belong to three distinct systems of *formation*.

“ The forms of these elevated districts are in some measure characteristic of this difference in the nature of their constituent strata: Dartmoor, which presents the broadest surface, being steep only at its base, or line of junction with the surrounding district of argillaceous slate; Blackdown being distinguished by its tabular summits, and Exmoor, by the gradual rise and expansion of the hills which cluster around it. Some difference too may be perceived in the direction of the ridges which constitute the principal features of these highland districts; for those of Exmoor run nearly east and west; those of Blackdown, at right angles to the former; while the predominating undulations of the surface of Dartmoor are nearly in the direction of north-west and south-east: the hills of Haldon being here considered as insulated ridges, belonging to the same *formation* as Blackdown.

“ The watersheds of Dartmoor and Exmoor are principally to the south, as well as those of the Devonshire portion of Blackdown; the highest points, therefore, lie to the north of each. In respect to the interior of
Dartmoor,

Dartmoor, the inclination of the line of descent in the unbroken surface of this high district, is not very considerable. The same may be observed of the slate district which surrounds Dartmoor, and extends through a great part of Devonshire; and it is moreover remarkable, that some of the highest points in the county are the farthest removed from this moor; a circumstance which is very plainly indicated by the rise and semi-circular bend of the Torridge, the sources of which river lie near the north coast, at a very small distance from those of the Tamar. The two other great rivers of this county point out in the same manner the varying direction of its line of descent; the Taw, which runs northward, taking its rise both from Dartmoor and Exmoor; and the Exe, which runs southward, proceeding from Exmoor and Blackdown.

“ It is a singularity worthy of remark, that the Teign, which rises on the north side of Dartmoor, should find its way by so circuitous a route to the southern coast. Many other considerable rivers flow from the heights of Dartmoor, and wind their way by deep and intricate channels to the estuaries on the same coast.

“ On a nearer examination of this extensive county, with a view to the analysis of its structure, and the arrangement of the strata which compose it, in the natural order of their succession, the whole may be resolved into four grand divisions: first, the district of granite, and primitive argillaceous slate; secondly, the district of transition slate or grey *wacke*; thirdly, the district of red sand stone; fourthly, that of green sand. To these must be added, three small tracts occupied by lias, chalk, Bovey coal, and pipe-clay.

“ To begin with the granitic strata, which are the oldest: these compose the greater part of that elevated tract which is known under the name of Dartmoor. A geological traveller, (Berger,) who crossed this district in a direction from south to north, describes its appearance in the following words. ‘ From Harford church, the country assumes quite a bare and Alpine appearance, presenting a vast plain, extending beyond the visible horizon. The face of the country is formed by swellings and undulations, gradually overtopping each other, without ever forming very distinct mountains.’

“ The mean height of Dartmoor, according to the report of General Mudge, is 1782 feet above the level of the sea; while that of the most commanding situations around it, is only 737 feet. The same gentleman estimates the highest part of the moor, (Cawsand bog,) at 2090 feet; an

g g 2

elevation

elevation much inferior to that of Snowdon, and of Ben Nevis. The effects, however, of this elevation, upon the climate of the whole district, and the contiguous country, are not the less characteristic of a mountainous region. *

“ The numerous clusters of rifted rocks, which are exposed on the surface of this dreary waste, and are known under the name of Tors, mark the long period of time during which the strata have been subject to decomposition. These insulated masses of granite appear not to have been moved by any catastrophe whatever from the position in which they were originally formed ; and they owe their present figure, in a great measure, to the resistance which their more perfect crystallization has enabled them to make to the destructive influence of the atmosphere. Similar groups of rocks occur in all the granitic districts of Cornwall. The granite of Dartmoor is remarkable for the great size of the crystals of felspar which are dispersed through its mass, and for the binary form of aggregation which they assume in many situations. Its transition into other primitive rocks has been traced in various instances on the borders of the moor, although not to any great extent. To these observations on the strata of Dartmoor, may be added, that they are metalliferous, for they not only contain veins of tin, but even the rock itself is sometimes impregnated with this metal.

“ From Dartmoor, we descend on all sides to a district of argillaceous slate, which closely invests it. The average height of this district cannot much exceed 500 feet ; the greatest at which Berger perceived it to rise, at the point of contact on the south, was 631 feet ; but on the western flanks of Dartmoor, it was found to rise as high as 1129 feet above the sea level ; its fall from this point being proportionably rapid.

“ An attempt has been made in the late ordnance map of Devon to give some idea of the very uneven surface of this large portion of the county, which has been described by an agricultural writer, (Marshall,) and not inaptly, as ‘ billowy in the extreme, being wholly composed of high swells, separated by close narrow valleys. Some of these swells,’ he adds, ‘ are nearly hemispherical.’

“ Nor is this character of the surface wholly independent of the strata which compose its interior. Of all the primitive rocks, argillaceous slate is that which is the most subject to decomposition ; and the mouldering

* As a confirmation of this observation, several plants, which occur only in the most Alpine situations, have been discovered on the higher parts of Dartmoor.

effects

effects of the weather will, in part, account for the smooth and rounded form which the hills of this district have assumed. On the other hand, some variation in the nature of the slate itself, and the interposition of heterogeneous and subordinate strata, will assist to explain the cause of those differences, or anomalies, which are observable in the external character of the district.

“ To particularize all these changes and transitions would exceed the limits prescribed by an abridged view of the geology of Devon. The circumstances which most deserve notice, are the beds of limestone, and the masses of greenstone, which occur in so many parts of this district. It is difficult to say, whether the former, alternating as it does with strata of obscurely characterised slate, ought not to be separated from the primitive rocks, and referred to the same period of formation with the limestone rock, which alternates with argillaceous slate, in the vicinity of Plymouth, Ashburton, Torbay, Chudleigh, and Newton Bushel, although the organic remains, which occur in greater abundance in these last, mark more decidedly their place in the transition series. Some of these detached masses of limestone rock approach pretty near to the edge of Dartmoor.

“ Strata, which for the most part may be referred to the compound rock, denominated greenstone, present themselves in various parts of the slate district on the northern and western sides of Dartmoor, and appear, by their position, to be of a contemporary origin with the slate in which they occur. A singular variety of this rock, which, from its application to the purposes of building, is there called freestone, occurs in regular beds of great thickness, in the parishes of Clawton, Ashwater, Holwell, Beaworthy, and North Lew : the mass has a whitish grey colour, and is composed of minute aggregated crystals of felspar. Those detached portions, also, of an amygdaloidal trap-rock, which have been observed in so many situations around Dartmoor, appear to have some connection with this *formation*.

“ The argillaceous slate of Devon, in those positions where it is either contiguous to, or not far removed from the granitic rocks, is occasionally metalliferous, affording veins of tin, copper, and lead. Those of tin and lead have been opened and worked at an early period of our history ; but those of copper are a comparatively recent discovery. It would be difficult to point out a mining field altogether of more geological interest than that which, in the last thirty years, has been explored both to the east and west of the town of Tavistock. The veins, or as they are here called in the mining language of Cornwall, the lodes, run nearly in the
same

same direction as those in the adjoining county, the tin and copper lodes, north-east and south-west, approaching more or less to east and west, and the lead lodes nearly at right angles to these: all of them are intersected by lodes of more recent formation.

“ In the description of the Tavistock canal, by Mr. J. Taylor, which has been printed in the Transactions of the Geological Society, many other curious particulars are stated of the lodes which abound in this part of the county; and it appears, from the section of the mining field between the Tamar and the Tavy, which is there given, that the strata contain a considerable number of alternating beds of the porphyritic rock, which is known in Cornwall under the name of *elvan*. Their line of bearing is east and west, and they seem to have some connection with the granitic strata which lie beneath the slate on the Cornish bank of the Tamar. The same section exhibits an instance of the conformity of the underlie of the veins to the two opposite inclinations of the surface of the hill. The principal lead lode at Beeralston is remarkable for its size, and the extent to which it has been traced. Lodes of tin and copper have been discovered in various situations in the slate district, on the south-eastern side of Dartmoor, but chiefly in the vicinity of Ashburton. Others, of lead ore, at Rattery and Dartington, on the south; at Ilington, on the east, and at Newton St. Cyres, on the north-east of the moor.

“ Adopting the language which is now so much in use, we have applied the denomination of a primitive country both to Dartmoor and to the district of slate immediately around it; but it is proper that we should now explain the nature of that distinction which geologists have thought proper to make between the strata which are of *primitive*, those which are of *secondary*, and those which are of *intermediate* formation. It appears then, from all the observations, that have yet been made on the interior structure of the earth, that the various stratified masses of which it is composed have been deposited in succession over each other at irregular intervals, and under very different circumstances. Those which have been formed at a period antecedent to animal or vegetable life, are not improperly called primitive, in opposition to the secondary strata, which comprehend most of the other rocks. It has, however, been found convenient to arrange in an intermediate class, such as form the link of connection between these two, some of which differ in no other respect from the strata of the first class, than in the circumstance of their containing the *exuvia* above mentioned. This is the case with argillaceous slate; and the consequence has been,

been, that great portions of country composed of this rock, are now separated from the primitive class, and arranged either among the secondary, or the intermediate; often not without some violence to natural order, it being scarcely possible, in the absence of the above criterion, to decide where the primitive slate of the same district ends, and the intermediate begins, the characters of both being so much alike.

“ These remarks are particularly applicable to the strata of the north of Devon, which we shall now proceed to consider. The two districts which they compose, have been already noticed among the most prominent features of the county; and one of them, (Exmoor,) is very strongly characterised by its elevation (1890 feet).

“ In arranging the strata of these districts in the class of intermediate rocks, under the names of transition slate and grey wacke, we follow the authority of two most respectable geologists, (Mr. Leonard Horner, and the Rev. John Conybeare), both of whom have stated, with all the candour and precision of men of science, their reasons for adopting this distinction. With regard to Exmoor, ‘ The whole of the mountainous part of this district,’ says Mr. Horner, ‘ is formed of a series of rocks differing very considerably in mineralogical characters, but which the repeated alternations of the several varieties, and the insensible gradations that are frequently to be traced of one into another, connect in one common formation. A great proportion of these have the structure of sand stones, the component parts varying in size from that of a mustard seed to such a degree of fineness, that the particles can with difficulty be discerned. Quartz and clay are the essential component parts of all the varieties, but in different proportions. The quartz in some instances prevails to the entire exclusion of any other ingredient, forming a granular quartz rock; it is more abundant in the aggregates of a coarse grain, clay being the chief ingredient in those of a close and fissile texture. They have all an internal stratified structure, which is less apparent in those of a coarse grain, but which gradually becomes more distinct as the texture becomes finer, and at last the rock graduates into a fine grained slate, divisible into laminæ as thin as paper, and having the smooth silky feel and shining surface of the clay-slate of a primary country. Alternations of the fine grained slaty varieties with those of the coarsest structure, in many successive strata, and without any regularity of position, are of constant occurrence, and frequently without any gradation from one structure to another.’ ‘ Those of a pale reddish brown, and of a greenish
grey

grey colour,' he observes, 'all effervesce with acids; but none of the varieties of slate.' He adds, 'I did not discover a trace of any organic body in either variety; but in many places great beds of limestone full of madrepores are contained in the slate; the limestone and slate towards the external parts of the beds being interstratified.'

"Mr. Horner's observations were mostly confined to the eastern extremity of this range of hills; but a cursory examination of the country between Porlock and Ilfracombe enables him to add, 'In the road which is eastward of Linton, the coarser grained varieties are most frequent; but westward of that place, the slaty varieties predominate, very often resembling some kinds of iron-grey clay-slate, found in primary countries. Towards Ilfracombe this appearance becomes still more decided, and in a cabinet specimen it would be impossible to tell the difference. But beds of limestone with very decided indications of organic remains, contained in this slate, show that it is of secondary formation.' In another place Mr. Horner speaks of the curvatures which are so remarkable in the beds of the slate-rock between Minehead and Porlock, and in other situations he notices their angular contortions.

"In an account of the strata near Clovelly, which is likewise published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, Mr. Conybeare describes some more instances of this remarkable configuration, which he considers as characteristic of, though not confined to, the grey wacke formation. 'To that class,' says he, 'all the rocks of this neighbourhood may probably be referred. The principal varieties are those known throughout Devonshire by the appellation of *dunstone* and *shillat*; the former answers pretty accurately to the description usually given by mineralogists to that species of grey wacke, in which the fragments supposed to be cemented together by the intervention of a paste resembling the matter of clay-slate, are too small to be discerned, even by the aid of a considerable magnifier. The latter alternates with the former, and is evidently a finer grey wacke slate of the same nomenclature. Of these rocks, the coast near Clovelly presents the most magnificent and interesting sections which we met with in the course of our tour: both varieties sometimes alternating in distinct and well defined strata, sometimes appearing to graduate into each other, and the compact species assuming the external configuration of greenstone or serpentine. The strata inclining in every direction, and describing the most capricious and picturesque forms, both curved and angular, open an abundant field of instruction to the geologist; while they present difficulties,

ties, of which neither the theory of original deposition on an uneven surface, or a subsequent dislocation, appear to promise any plausible solution.' 'In neither variety of the rock could we discover any traces of organic remains, nor could we perceive any imbedded fragments that should indicate their having been formed from the *debris* of an earlier rock.'

"In the map which accompanies Vancouver's Agricultural Survey of Devonshire, are traced four or five parallel courses or stratified beds of limestone, which extend through a great part of the Exmoor district, in a direction nearly east and west; two of these from the vicinity of Ilfracombe, and two from Barnstaple bay towards South Molton. The existence of one of the former is merely inferred from what Mr. Vancouver had observed on the cliffs at one end of the course, and at a place southward of Lanacre bridge, in Somersetshire. He traces the other from the cliffs a little to the westward of the parish of Ilfracombe, eastwardly to Berry-Narber lime-works, thence north of East Downe, and south of Kentisbury to the Challacombe lime-works, the specimens from all which places, he says, correspond in colour, which is a greyish brown: 'its texture is very close, and it is more glossy in its fracture than other limestone, and interspersed with minute veins of calcareous spar. It is not easy to distinguish it at sight from the hard slaty rock.'

"The next stratum of limestone, according to the same authority, composes a part of the promontory that projects northwardly in the parish of Fremington, and occasions that sudden bend in the river Taw, opposite to Heanton House. Mr. Vancouver supposes that this continues through the parishes of Braunton, Heanton-Punchardon, and Barnstaple, but no part of it to the south of the Taw. The fourth stratum or bed crops out, he observes, near St. Anne's chapel, in the parish of Heanton-Punchardon; passing thence eastwardly through the parish of Fremington, where it does not exceed five feet in thickness, and is inclosed in a stratum of hard bluish building-stone, occasionally veined with quartz; thence through Bickington, Bishop's Tawton, Swimbridge, the northern part of Filleigh, and the southern part of Molland Bottreaux, West Anstey, and through the parishes of Dulverton and Shilgate, in Somersetshire. It consists of a stratum of transition limestone, of from ten to twenty feet in thickness, highly inclined and irregular in its dip, and imbedded in a stratum of hard bluish building-stone like the preceding, which it greatly resembles.

VOL. VI.

h h

" Southward

“ Southward of this line, and near Instow, is another stratified body of limestone, from one to three feet in thickness, extending eastwardly through the northern parts of the parish of Harwood, thence in the same direction through the parishes of Chittlehampton, South Molton, the northern parts of Bishop’s Nympton, by Ward’s mill, through the parishes of East Anstey, and Brushford. This, which resembles the preceding, he says, is inclosed in a compact bed of thick slate or flagstone. These beds of limestone contain occasionally organic remains, but not in great abundance: near South Molton Mr. Buckland found fragments of encrinites and coralline bodies, and a perfect nautilus in the limestone quarries of Filleigh.

“ All these limestone beds have a general agreement in their dark blue colour, and other characters, and all are of contemporary formation with the grey wacke slate rock, with which they alternate. The appellation of transition limestone may therefore, with strict propriety, be applied to them. Marshal speaks of the black limestone of the quarry at Filleigh, which belongs probably to Vancouver’s fourth course, and again of the same black limestone near Dulverton. Several courses of limestone, of a similar nature, are pointed out by both these writers to the eastward of Exmoor, on the borders of the county. The very strong resemblance which all these stratified masses of limestone bear to those which are described by Vancouver on the north and south of Dartmoor, leads to a conclusion in favour of their common origin.

“ Mr. Vancouver next notices a bed of culm, or anthracite, in the parish of Chittlehampton, varying from four to twelve inches in thickness, which follows the general direction of the strata of grey wacke in which it is imbedded; and veins of copper ore in the parishes of Swimbridge and North Molton. According to a report once made to us by Mr. Gullet, who, in the year 1790, re-opened the old mines at Combe Martin, there are a considerable number of lead veins in that part of Exmoor.

“ Of the four districts into which a due respect to received opinions has induced us to divide the strata of this county, we have now described the two first, namely, the primitive and the transition series, between which it is extremely difficult to draw any precise and well-marked line of division. Nature, in fact, can scarcely be said to have justified their separation. The third and fourth, however, which we shall now proceed to consider, present a new aspect; being composed of strata which are in no respect connected with the preceding, and belong to a much later period

period in the history of stratification. They are usually designated by the names of the red sandstone formation and the green sand district.

“ The boundaries of the first of these are strongly marked by its peculiarity of colour, derived from the diffusion through its substance of a brick-red coloured oxyde of iron. Generally speaking, it occupies the least elevated portions of the county, and skirts along the base of the hilly district last described, extending north-eastward into Somersetshire, and stretching away to the westward, between the ridges of argillaceous slate, as far as Hatherleigh. Woodbury Hill, on the south-east of Exeter, and a ridge of hills that lies between Silverton and Crediton, afford the highest points to which it has risen. On the coast, it occupies great part of the cliffs from Sidmouth westward to Torbay. This formation rarely presents any imbedded exuviæ of the animal or vegetable kingdom, and its earliest conglomerate beds appear to have been formed under circumstances of very disturbed deposition. Some change too in their original posture seems to have taken place after their induration; for the cliffs abound in dislocations which have been attended with partial subsidences in all directions. The most important of its component beds are a stiff red clay, a red sandstone, and a red conglomerate, the fullest information respecting which is conveyed in the following report by Dr. Berger.

“ The quarry of Heavitree is situated about a mile and half from Exeter, on the road to Honiton. It is worked to the extent of a quarter of a mile in length, and at present (1809) to the depth of about 90 or 100 feet, in a plane intersecting that of the strata. The rock worked in this quarry is a conglomerate evidently stratified; the strata are from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, and dip south-east at an angle of about 15°.” As long as this rock preserves the character of a conglomerate, it is compact and tenacious, and, according to the report of the workmen employed in the quarry, it hardens more and more by exposure to the air. But as soon as it passes to the state of an arenaceous stone, it becomes tender and friable. It is very common to see blocks of it in this last state, and sometimes of a great size, included in the middle of the conglomerate. The cement of this rock is argillo-ferruginous, and by itself does not effervesce with acids; but it produces so brisk an effervescence from the calcareous particles that are intimately mixed with it, that it might be very easily mistaken for limestone. The substances which enter into the composition of this conglomerate are numerous; and it may first be remarked, that these are of very different sizes and forms, sometimes rolled and

rounded, sometimes pointed with sharp angles, from very minute grains, to the size of several inches in diameter. There are found in it rhomboidal crystals of calcareous spar, and crystals of felspar, most frequently of an opaque white, and decomposed; pieces of flint and grey wacke, yellowish limestone, rolled masses of a sort of porphyry, which somewhat resembles the antique, having a base of a reddish brown colour, not effervescing with acids, and containing numerous small and well-defined crystals of felspar imbedded in it, pieces of a rock which is itself compounded, having the appearance of a porphyry, the base earthy, and including small grains of quartz, crystals of felspar, and pieces of bluish carbonate of lime, together with a whitish tender steatite, in small angular fragments."

"Some farther information on the same subject may be collected from Vancouver's Agricultural Survey of Devon, the author of which very judiciously directed his attention to the strata, on the decomposition of which the quality of the soil so materially depends. We there find that the conglomerate described by Dr. Berger is confined to the western side of the red sandstone district, and that a gradual change, which is marked by the greater frequency of red sandy clay and red marle takes place on advancing eastward, until these strata come into contact with the westernmost borders of the green sand formation of Blackdown.

"The red marl, which forms the lowest portion of the cliffs from Sidmouth to the mouth of the Axe, abounds with veins and nodules and irregular beds of gypsum, which at Branscombe are sufficiently rich to be worked profitably for the manufacture of plaster.

"There is also another valuable and very singular mineral deposit, which, although principally connected with the red sandstone formation, occurs in some other parts of the county; we allude to those beds of manganese which have been found in the parish of Upton Pyne and elsewhere on the right bank of the Exe, and have been for many years past an object of mining speculation. According to Dr. Berger, 'The red argillaceous sandstone, at the spot where the mine is excavated, forms a bed several feet in thickness from the surface; below this is a conglomerate puddingstone, the same that is found in the parish of Heavitree, but quite disintegrated; then a reddish compact felspar, in mass, containing a few laminae of calcareous spar, and some crystals of quartz. This last rock forms the roof of the mine; the sides consist of a calcareo-manganesian amygdaloid. As to the floor of the mine, it is not known of what it is composed;

composed; the vein, which appears to be of considerable magnitude, not having been cut through. Its direction is east and west, dipping north, with an inclination of 3 feet in 6. Of the black oxyde of manganese, several varieties are met with, together with ferriferous carbonate of lime. This mine has been since abandoned, and others have been opened at Newton St. Cyres, four miles north-west of Exeter." The following particulars respecting this mineral deposit are extracted from the minutes of a traveller who visited this part of the country about 20 years before Dr. Berger. 'The mine of manganese,' says he, 'which I saw, is at Pound Living, a tenement in the parish of Upton Pyne, on the road to Thorverton and Tiverton. It is a floor, or bed, which dips in an angle of 50° or 60° to the north-west, where, at the depth of 26 feet from the surface, it terminates. From this point to that where it strikes out on the surface, the distance is upwards of 100 feet. Its extent south-west and north-east is nearly equal to this. A well is sunk 16 feet through the mass.'

"In the same part of the district where these beds occur, is found a very extensive mass of red amygdaloidal trap or wacke. There are traces of this rock in the vicinity of Crediton, and at Sandford, Chawley, and Silverton, but it is principally quarried at Pocombe-hill, in the parish of Alphington, and at Raddon, in the parish of Thorverton. The quarries at the last-mentioned spot are thus described by Dr. Berger. 'They are all in the same rock, viz., a calcareous amygdaloid, the nature of which however varies considerably in different places. In some, the nodules are small, and very closely united in clusters, forming nearly a homogeneous mass, with here and there nodules of a much larger size than the rest imbedded in it. In other places, the nodules are about the bigness of a pea, all of the same size, and consisting of rhomboidal sparry laminae. There are other places where the base of the amygdaloid has the appearance of a sandstone, in which a small number of calcareous nodules are imbedded, externally coloured green by the steatite, and exactly resembling those which enter into the composition of some of the amygdaloids of Derbyshire, and of the Pentland hills near Edinburgh.'

"The same writer, speaking of the Pocombe quarry, says, 'The rock

' This mine failed in the year 1810: since which new discoveries of veins of this mineral have been made in the parishes of Doddescombleigh, Ashton, Christow, &c., about seven miles west of Exeter. More recently, manganese pits have been opened in the parishes of Lifton, Lamerton, Coryton, Maristow, Brent Tor, Milton Abbots, Isington, and Lew Trenchard.

itself

itself is an amygdaloid, the nodules of which are chiefly calcareous, small, and uniform; the base does not effervesce with acids.' This amygdaloid in some places occurs decidedly as a dyke cutting the red sandstone; in others it forms irregular beds and masses, overlying and intersecting the same sandstone, and throughout its whole extent, which is not considerable, it is attended with those anomalies and irregularities which are usually presented by rocks of the trap formation.

“ The red clay or marl, which forms the uppermost of the three component members of the red sandstone formation, is covered along great part of its east frontier by strata belonging to the green sand formation, and constituting the extensive summits of Blackdown and the tabular ridges that project from it to the south coast between the Otter and Axe rivers. They also occupy a similar position in the range of hills that stretch from Axmouth along the east border of the valley of the Axe, to Lambert's Castle and Lewesdon Hill, in the north-west angle of Dorsetshire.

“ On the west of the Exe, the summits of the Haldon hills are of precisely the same formation, and the coincidence in height between the latter and the summit of Blackdown is very remarkable, the one being 817, the other 818 feet above high water mark; the same may be considered as the elevation of the summits that divide the valleys of the Axe and Otter, and of the range from Axmouth to Lambert's Castle: these strata extend also along the south coast from Sidmouth to Lyme in Dorsetshire, and the abrupt cliffs which they present afford admirable sections in which the detail and relations of their component parts may be distinctly ascertained. They consist of alternating beds of sand, sandstone, and chert, very variable in thickness, colour, and compactness.

“ The generic term of green sand has been applied to this formation, from the dispersion of grains of green earth, resembling minute fragments of chlorite, throughout most of its component members. Mica also occurs in considerable quantity in many of its sandy beds; but the predominating feature is a base of siliceous sand, of a dirty yellow colour, inclining to green: the mica and green earth are usually wanting in the beds of chert. Occasionally the upper strata, when nearly in contact with the incumbent chalk, become mixed with calcareous earth in sufficient quantity to constitute an useful freestone, of which there are ancient and very extensive quarries at Branscomb, that were used for building many parts of the the interior of Exeter cathedral.

“ Much siliceous sand and green earth are dispersed throughout this Branscomb freestone, but at Beer, a few miles further east, the sand and
green

green earth entirely disappear, and the stratum becomes a simply calcareous freestone, in colour and substance resembling indurated chalk, rising in large blocks of any shape that may be required, and applicable to purposes of ordinary sculpture for domestic ornaments. It is also capable of resisting for many years the action of the weather, and though inferior in durability to that of Bath and Portland, is the best freestone afforded by the county of Devon, and has been recently used by Mr. Kendal for the delicate sculpture of the new altar-screen in Exeter cathedral.

“ The stratum from which this freestone is obtained contains irregular beds and nodules of chert, and may be considered as forming a link between green sand and the incumbent chalk, rather than as being strictly a member of the green sand formation. It is identical with the famous freestone of Toternhoe, near Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. The only other valuable products afforded by this formation are the whetstones extracted from a variety of micaceous sandstone beds, that occur along the west escarpment of the summits of Blackdown, as well as the east side of Haldon; and the beds of chert, that are nearly co-extensive with the whole green sand formation, and which being naturally split into angular fragments of the size of gravel, afford an excellent material for making roads. The fissures and cavities in this chert are often filled or lined with crystals of quartz, or stalactitic laminæ of beautiful blue chalcedony, sometimes composing small agates; and near Sidmouth, the chert passes occasionally into the state of red and green jasper, approaching to bloodstone. The cavities in which the chalcedony is lodged, have in most cases been formed by the decay of organic bodies of the sponge and alcyonium tribe, that were entangled in the chert at the moment of its deposition.

“ All the component strata of this formation abound in marine organic remains, the form of which is accurately retained, whilst the calcareous matter of which they were originally composed has been in most instances removed, and *silex* substituted in its place. In the whetstone-pits of Blackdown, where this process has been carried on with the greatest degree of delicacy, the embedded shells are converted into transparent chalcedony, and are exquisitely beautiful; and on the summit of Haldon, similar shells are converted into the state of chalcedony and blood-red jasper: fragments of wood, also, that have been lodged along with the shells in this formation have lost their carbonaceous matter, and are completely converted into *silex*. Many of them appear to have been drifted during a sufficient length of time for marine animals to have perforated their substance, as they abound in
small

small tubular holes and cavities, that seem to have been drilled by animals allied to the pholas and teredo, which cavities are usually lined, or filled, with transparent blue chalcedony, and minute crystals of quartz.

“ This green sand formation constitutes the largest portion of the hills in the south-east of Devon ; and its surface is generally marked by extensive ranges of commons, being by no means favourable to agriculture. Meantime, the valleys intermediate between these hills, are extremely fertile, as they are composed principally of the red marl. The vales of Honiton and Colyton, afford good examples of the relative fertility of the valleys and hills, inclosing them in this portion of country, derived from the causes just specified. The green sand formation reposes on red marl along the whole of its west and north-west frontier ; but along its east and north-east border, it is divided from it by the interposition of the lias formation, in very considerable thickness, from the cliffs on the east of Exmouth, along the east side of the valley of the Axe to Axminster ; and thence, crossing by Yartcombe to Pitminster, on the borders of the vale of Taunton. It occupies the middle region of the hills between the green sand of the summits, and red marl that forms the base of the valleys. Its general character is a thick deposit of stratified blue clay, containing three beds of a marly limestone, disposed in regular slabs, which rarely exceed a foot in thickness ; these are usually of a blue colour, but at Uplyme, there occur, with the blue, extensive beds of white lias.

“ Both of these are used for the purposes of paving and building stone, but they are not capable of resisting long the action of the weather. The blue lias affords a useful lime for setting under water, and for agriculture. This formation is full of organic marine remains, and also abounds in fossil wood, that is usually impregnated with much carbonate of lime, and never siliceous, as happens in that which lies in the green sand.

“ As the lias occurs but scantily, so the oolite formation is totally wanting in the county of Devon : were it present, its place in the series would have been between the lias and green sand, as in the adjoining counties of Dorset and Somerset.

“ The chalk formation occurs in this county only in a few small insulated patches, along the east border of Blackdown ; and in a district extending only a few miles inland from the coast between Sidmouth and Lyme Regis. Along this tract it is obscurely developed in the interior, being much covered with surface gravel ; but it makes a conspicuous figure along the shore, crowning great part of the cliffs along the line just mentioned, and
sometimes,

sometimes, as at Beer Head, forming the entire mass of them. The chalk, however, becomes gradually thinner in its progress westward, till it expires at Salcombe, on the east of Sidmouth.

“ All these may be considered as insulated or outlying masses, originally, perhaps, connected with the chalk of Dorsetshire, and identical with it in substance, and the character of its organic remains.

“ One formation only, now remains to be described, more recent than any that has yet been mentioned, and which, from its striking peculiarities, has long excited public attention; namely, the strata of pipe-clay, and imperfect coal, or lignite, at Bovey Heathfield. The position of these, and all the characteristic circumstances of their formation, are thus described by Mr. Vancouver and Dr. Maton. ‘ After following the western branch of the Bovey river,’ says Mr. Vancouver, ‘ from the commons of Widdecombe on the moor, we descend into a plain, bounded on the north by a range of craggy hills, in the parish of Bovey Tracey; and westwardly, by the high lands of Ilsington and Heytor rocks. In this plain or valley, are found rising to the surface, and with a gentle dip or inclination to the southward, distinct strata of a fossil substance, called Bovey coal. This lies in several parallel seams, at the distance of six or eight feet from each other, and to the depth of sixty feet, which is here considered above the level of low water line at Teignmouth.

“ ‘ The Bovey coal exhibits a series of gradations from the most perfect ligneous texture, to a substance nearly approaching the character of pit coal, and which by exposure to air, breaks into thin laminæ, assuming the appearance of the grey, or common schistus rock of the country; but in which are indistinctly to be traced the original fibrous vegetable of which it was composed, and which is generally the root and trunk of the *pinus sylvestris*, or Scotch fir. Among the clay, but adhering to the coal, are found lumps of a bright yellow resinous earth, (ascertained to be *retinasphaltum*, by Mr. Hatchet,) extremely light, and so saturated with *petroleum* as to burn like sealing wax; and, when not carried too far, to produce an agreeable aromatic vapour. Large pieces of the board and root coal have been taken up at different depths in the Stover plantations, and at the distance of about two miles from the present coal-pits. This substance is also found diffused, in very small pieces, through all the beds of potters’ clay, in the parishes of Teignrace, and King’s Teignton.’ ”

“ In the above account of the natural history of this curious spot, by Mr.

Vancouver, our readers will perceive an omission of some importance, which is very ably supplied by Dr. Maton. 'Leaving the Ashburton road to the right,' says this writer, 'we proceeded through Bovey Heathfield, in order to view some curious coal-pits. They are more than a mile however from the village, and about ten miles from the sea, in the midst of an open heath. We were surprised to find the coal in alternate strata with a whitish clay, that constitutes the substance of the adjacent soil. The upper stratum of coal is but a few feet below the surface of the ground, and the others about the same distance from each other, being from four to sixteen feet in thickness. The lowermost rests on clay, which is followed by a bed of sand, seventeen feet deep; then the clay appears again without any coal. These pits, which have been worked several years for the supply of a neighbouring pottery, are about eighty feet in depth; the strata seeming to continue in an eastern direction towards Bovey, and underlying to the south, about twenty inches in a fathom. As to the coal, it retains its vegetable structure, and has exactly the appearance of charred wood, being of a black or blackish brown colour, extremely light and friable, separable into irregular laminæ, and strongly impregnated with bitumen; its appearance being wholly different from that of the decayed timber found in the adjoining bogs.'

"The whole of this low plain may be considered as an inland basin; and it appears from what is here said of the coal-beds at Bovey Heathfield, and the account here subjoined by Vancouver, of the strata to the southward of these, that a great portion of this basin has been filled by the same deposit. 'The lower grounds bordering on the river Teign afford a valuable tract of rich marshes, among which, on their upper and western sides, and in the parishes of Teignrace and King's Teignton, is found a cold, thin-stapled, grey loam, on very large bodies of potters' clay. These hold a general direction from the church of King's Teignton, towards that of Bovey Tracey. The breadth of these beds varies from a quarter to half a mile; the clay is seldom found of a merchantable quality nearer than from twenty-five to thirty feet below the surface; it is often separated by veins of inferior woodland clay; but the different beds of potters' clay are always found to hold the same positions with respect to each other, viz. southwardly, the pipe-clay; the light brown sort in the middle; and northwardly, the crackling clay. The criterion of excellence, is to find in this clay certain small specks or particles of Bovey coal.'

"In the more elevated part of this basin, the beds of clay alternate, and
are

are finally covered with granite gravel; and here, especially in those situations which are contiguous to the moor, has been found a great deal of alluvial tinstone. This portion of the stratification is undoubtedly derived from the high lands of Dartmoor, and both its disintegration, as well as its removal from the parent rock, are indications of a revolution, to which the surface of the globe owes much of its present aspect.

“ We are led to conclusions no less important, with respect to the changes which have taken place in our climate, by a discovery lately made in the quarries of Oreston, near Plymouth. These quarries are worked in a limestone rock of the transition class, which as usual abounds in caverns. In one of these, the length of which was forty-five feet, the width fifteen, and the depth twelve, were found imbedded in loose clay, fossil bones and teeth belonging to a species of rhinoceros, being the remains of three distinct individuals. All of these were in the most perfect state of preservation, which may be attributed to the matter in which they were enveloped, and perhaps to the dryness of their situation. The deposition of these bones here, at the depth of seventy feet below the surface of the rock, and one hundred and sixty feet in one direction, and sixty in another, from the original edge of the cliff, by the side of Catwater, has naturally excited much curiosity, and given rise to many erroneous opinions. As the whole has now disappeared, in consequence of the progress made by the workmen in the excavation of the quarry, and even before all the circumstances of the discovery could be duly investigated, no direct proof can be brought of the original communication between the surface of the rock and this deposit; but the inference, that such a communication once existed, may be drawn from numerous examples of similar phenomena in this and other countries; where bones of the same species of rhinoceros, in precisely the same state of preservation, (being not petrified,) have been found in caverns of limestone rocks, of various ages, having no other connection with the rocks themselves than that arising from the accidental lodgment of the bones in their cavities, at a period long subsequent to their original formation.” *

Surface and Scenery. — This county is perhaps more uniformly hilly than any other of the same or nearly the same extent in England. The

* For the article of Geology I have been indebted to John Hawkins, Esq., of Bignor park; the Rev. William Buckland, professor of geology and mineralogy in the university of Oxford, having kindly made some additions, and described the eastern part of the county.

proportion of level ground indeed is very small: the little vale of the Culme perhaps exhibits a more level surface than is to be found in any other part of the county within the same space.

The forest of Dartmoor is the highest ground in Devonshire; its mean height being estimated at 1782 feet; the highest point is supposed to be 2090 feet. The highest point of Exmoor, on the borders of Somersetshire, is 1890 feet. Sholsbury Castle, in the parish of High Bray, is 1500 feet; Chapman's Barrow, between Challacombe and Parracombe, 1200 feet; Hoardown gate, three miles from Ilfracombe, on the Barnstaple road, 1000 feet; Blackdown near Tavistock, 1160 feet; Butterton Hill, near Ivybridge, 1200 feet; Great Haldon and Blackdown only 800 feet.

The general character of a great proportion of the county is a continued succession of hills of the same, or nearly the same height. This circumstance, and the lofty banks and hedges by which they are flanked in, render most of the Devonshire high roads very tedious and unpleasant to the traveller. From the continued succession of such hills as have been described, the views must of necessity be bounded in general by the top of the adjoining hill, perhaps a mile distant; and should any more interesting view occasionally occur, it is totally obstructed by the hedges. This has long been the character of the Devon roads. Westcote observed, near 200 years ago, that, numerous as they were, a man might travel through the county without seeing a flock of sheep, except on Dartmoor, or such open districts.

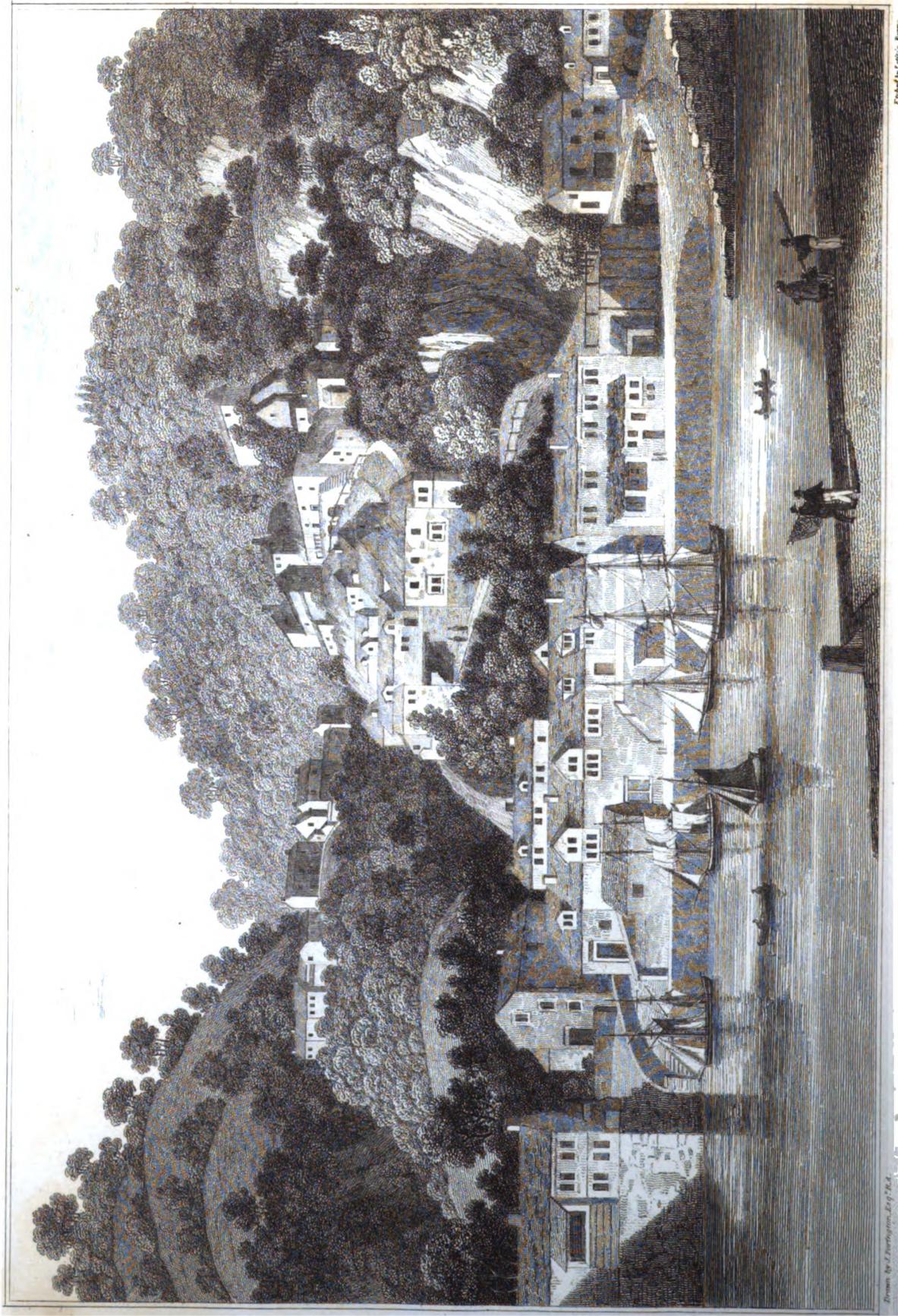
The county nevertheless abounds with many most beautiful distant views, and exhibits in numerous parts of it very picturesque scenery. Among very many fine distant views may be particularized those from Haldon, looking over the rich vale of the Exe with its estuary; from Blackdown, over the vale of the Culme; from Pinhoe and other heights, overlooking Exeter, &c. &c.; from the heights of Dartmoor, both on the side towards Plymouth, and from High Tor rock, overlooking the vale of the Teign to Teignmouth; the view from Brent-Tor church-yard; from the heights above Torquay; from Mamhead; the singularly picturesque view from Morwell rock, looking over the Tamar into Cornwall; the view from the higher grounds of Tawstock park, overlooking Barnstaple and the bay; and the view from Portlemouth church, overlooking the estuary of the Aven with Kingsbridge, Salcombe, Malborough, South Pool, &c.

The road from Honiton to Exeter passes through a rich vale, and exhibits pleasing views. The views about Powderham, Exmouth, Teignmouth, &c.,



Black Church Rocks near Corvally.

Printed and Published by Charles Knight, London.

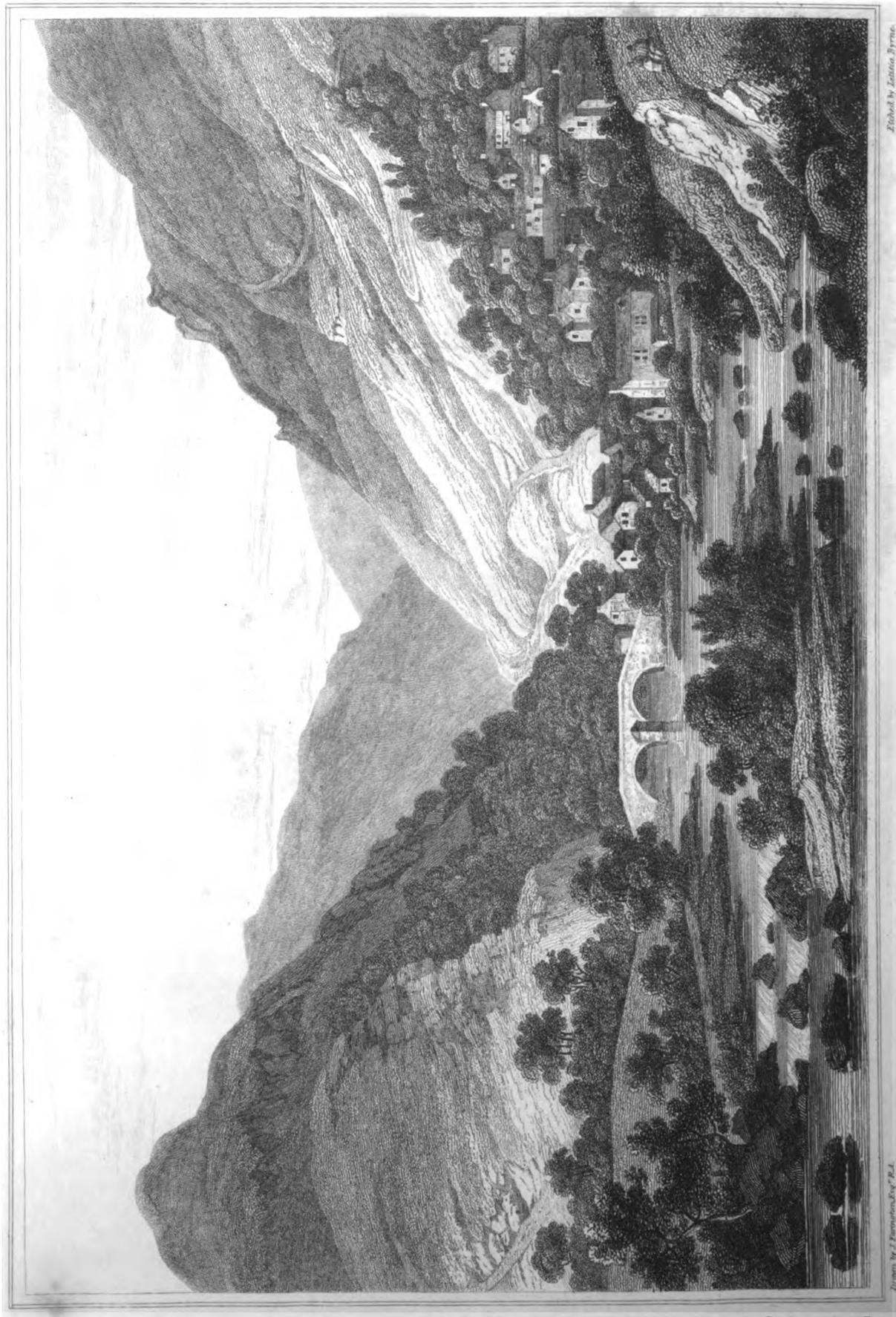


Engraved by G. S. Jones.

Drawn by J. G. Jones.

North View of Cherdly.

Printed and Published by G. S. Jones, at the Office of the Engraver, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.



Engraved by James Byrne.

Drawn by J. Macgregor, Esq. F.R.S.

View of Lymouth.

&c., have been much admired, and at high water are particularly rich and beautiful; but picturesque scenery is to be sought for on the banks of some of the principal rivers near their sources. The scenery of the road from Bampton to Tiverton, by the side of the Exe, is very rich. The upper parts of the East Teign and of the Dart, particularly about Holne Chase and bridge are highly picturesque; and there is much beautiful scenery on the wooded banks of the Tamar, the Tavy, the Taw, the Plym, (particularly about Bickley mill,) the Erme, the Creedy, the Mole, and other rivers. The ride from Moreton Hampstead to Lustleigh is through a beautiful wooded valley; and there is fine scenery in Whiddon park and elsewhere in that neighbourhood.

The scenery of the little river Lyn, which falls into the sea at Lymouth, is well known and much admired. The valley of stones near Linton has been somewhat over-rated by those who have not seen similar scenery in the north-west of Yorkshire, and other parts of the kingdom. The rocks which skirt this valley of stones towards the sea, as seen from the water, are magnificent.

The scenery of the romantic village of Clovelly, Sir J. Hamlyn Williams's park, and of the new drive from the Bideford road called the Hoby, may be ranked among the most singularly beautiful in the county. The various and beautiful scenery about Torquay has also been highly and justly celebrated. The views from Mount Edgcombe park and other commanding situations about Plymouth are fine and interesting. The scenery of Lydford bridge, and the waterfall on the little river there, should not be omitted, nor the village of Milton, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, situated in a deep and narrow ravine, which is singularly picturesque, and has much attracted the notice of artists.

Rivers.

THE principal rivers of Devonshire are the Axe, the Otter, the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, the Aven, the Erme, the Yealme, the Plym, the Tamar, the Tavy, the Torridge, and the Taw.

The Axe rises in Dorsetshire: near Ford Abbey it becomes for a while a boundary between that county and Devon; thence it runs to Axminster, having received two brooks from the Dorsetshire parish of Hawkchurch. From Axminster it passes near Kilmington, between Colyton and Musbury,

bury, and falls into the sea between Seaton and Axmouth: the smaller rivers Yarty and Coly fall into the Axe; the former rises on the borders of Dorsetshire, about two miles north of Sheffhayne, in Membury, and passing near Yarcombe and Stockland, between Membury and Dalwood, falls into the Axe near Kilmington: the Coly rises about two miles north of Cotleigh, in this county, passes near Cotleigh and Widworthy, Colyton, and Colyford, falling into the Axe about half a mile beyond the last-mentioned place; the course of the Axe from Ford Abbey is about 15 miles. The principal bridges over this river are on the roads to Honiton and Colyton, and Axe bridge, on the road from Sidmouth to Lyme.

The Otter rises in Somersetshire, near Otterford, to which, as well as several of the places on its banks, it gives name; thence to Up Ottery near Monkton, between Comb Raleigh and Honiton, to Feniton bridge, Ottery St. Mary, between Fen Ottery and Harpford, to Newton Poppleford, thence near Colyton Raleigh and Bicton, to Otterton, about two miles beyond which it falls into the sea at Ottermouth, its course in this county being about 25 miles. The principal bridges over this river are at Up-Ottery, Feniton bridge, on the road from Honiton to Exeter, and the bridges at Newton Poppleford and Otterton.

The small river Sid rises near Sidbury, and passing through Sidford, falls into the sea near Sidmouth.

The Exe rises on Exmoor, in Somersetshire, about three miles to the north-west of Exe bridge, at which it enters this county, whence passing near Hightleigh, Oakford, and Washfield, it reaches Tiverton: thence it passes near Bickleigh, between Thorverton and Silverton, near Netherex and Brampford Speke, to Exeter, to which it gives name: thence to Topsham, and between Powderham and Lympstone to Exmouth, where it falls into the sea. From Topsham to Exmouth the river is nearly a mile wide on an average, and navigable. The principal of the smaller rivers which fall into the Exe are, the Batham, the Loman, the Creedy, the Clist, the Culme, and the Kenn. The Batham, rising near Clayhanger, passes by Bampton, to which it seems to give name, and falls into the Exe about a mile from that town. The Loman, rising in Somersetshire, passes by Up Lowman and Craze Lowman, falling into the Exe at Tiverton. The Creedy, which rises near Cruwys Morchard, passes near Woolfardisworthy, between Sandford and Upton Helions, near Crediton, to which it gives name; near Newton St. Cyres, and falls into the Exe not far from Cowley bridge. The Clist rises near Clist Hydon, and passing near Clist

St. Law.

St. Lawrence, Broad Clist, Honiton Clist, St. Mary's Clist, and St. George's Clist, to all of which it gives name, falls into the Exe near Topsham. The Culme, rising in Somersetshire, passes Church Staunton and Hemiock, through Culmstock and Uffculme, near Collumpton, Columbjohn, and Stoke Canon, and falls into the Exe near Cowley bridge. The Kenn rises near Dunchidiock, and runs through Kenford near Kenn, and falls into the Exe between Kenton and Powderham. The little river Yeo rises about two miles from Colebrooke, near which village it runs, and passing near the bartons of Yeoford and Yeoton, falls into the Creedy not far from Crediton. The maps describe a small river called the Dart as rising near Cruwys Morchard, and falling into the Exe near Bickleigh. The whole course of the Exe is supposed to be about 70 miles. The principal bridges over the Exe are that at Tiverton, Bickleigh bridge, a bridge on the road from Crediton to Collumpton, Cowley bridge, and Exe-bridge at Exeter.

The Dart rises in Dartmoor forest, near Cranmere; near Two-bridges it is joined by another stream, which rises between two and three miles to the north-west, called the West Dart; having run to the extent of Dartmoor, it passes through Holne park, near Buckfastleigh, near Staverton, between Dartington and Little Hempston, to Totnes; thence near Ashprington, Cornworthy, Stoke Gabriel, Dittisham, and to Dartmouth; about a mile beyond which it falls into the sea, its course having been nearly 40 miles. The principal bridges over the Dart are at Holne, Buckfastleigh, and Totnes.

The Harbern, rising on the edge of Dartmoor, runs near Harberton, to which it gives name, through Harberton-ford, and falls into the Dart about a mile from Ashprington.

The Teign rises on the borders of Dartmoor with two heads, meeting near Holy Street, thence to Rushford, near Chagford, through or near Whiddon park and Moreton woods, near Dunsford, Christow, Hennock, Teignrace, and King's Teignton; hereabouts it becomes a wide estuary, and falls into the sea between Shaldon and Teignmouth, its course having been about 30 miles. The principal bridge over the Teign is that on the road from Exeter to Newton Abbot. The West Teign, or Bovey river, rises also on the borders of Dartmoor, passes near North Bovey and Bovey Tracey, and falls into the East Teign not far from Teignrace. Holwell brook, the small river Hayne, and Radford brook, all rising in or near Dartmoor, fall into the Bovey, as does the small river Wrey, which rises near Moreton Hampstead.

The

The river Loman, rising near Ilsington, runs near Bickington, and dividing Newton Bushell and Newton Abbot, falls into the Teign about half a mile from those towns.

The Aven, which rises in Dartmoor, passes near Brent, between Diptford and North Huish ; between Loddiswell and Woodleigh, near Aveton Giffard and Bigbury, falling into the sea at Aven-mouth. The principal bridges over this river are Brent bridge, on the Ashburton road, and Bickham bridge on the road from Modbury to Totnes.

The Erme which rises also in Dartmoor, passes by Harford, Ivybridge, Ermington, near Holbeton, and falls into the sea at Erm-mouth, its course being about 13 miles. Ivybridge, on the great western road, is the principal bridge over this river ; there is a bridge over it also on the road from Modbury to Plymouth.

The Yealme rises also on Dartmoor, passing near Cornwood, crossing the Plymouth road at Lee mill, to Yealmton, passing thence near Newton Ferrers, it falls into the sea at Yealme-mouth. There are bridges over the Yealme on the great Plymouth road, and on the road from Modbury to Plymouth. The little river Silver, rising about half a mile N. of the Plymouth road, falls into the Yealme near Kitley.

The Plym, rising on Dartmoor, passes near Meavy ; between Bickleigh and Shaugh, at about a mile distance from Plympton, which takes its name from it, to Saltram ; near this place it forms a wide estuary, which becomes narrower at Oreston, and it falls into the sea at Plymouth. There is a bridge over the Plym on the road from Plympton to Plymouth. The small river Meavy rising on Dartmoor, passes near Shipstor, and falls into the Plym, in the parish of Meavy. The small river Torey, which rises in the northern extremity of Plympton parish, runs through Newnham park and the town of Plympton, falling into the Plym near New bridge.

The Tamar rises in the parish of Morwinstow, near the northern extremity of Cornwall ; it soon becomes the boundary between Cornwall and Devonshire, and so continues during nearly the whole of its course, which is about forty miles. In the parish of Werrington, it has Devonshire on both sides, and the village of Werrington on its western side. The Werrington river, which rises near Tremaine, runs through Werrington park, and falls into the Tamar near the upper New bridge. On the east side of the Tamar, near the river, are the Devonshire parishes of Pancrasweek, Bridgerule, (where is a bridge,) Tetcot, Luffincot, St. Giles on the heath, Lifton, Bradstone, Dunterton, Milton Abbot, Sydenham, Beer Ferrers,

Ferrers, Tamerton-Foliot, and St. Budeaux. It becomes a wide estuary near Beer Alston, and further on, below Saltash, which is on the Cornish side, forms the harbour of Hamoaze, falling into Causand bay, between Mount Edgecumbe and Stonehouse. The principal bridges over the Tamar are Bridgerule, Tamerton, New bridge, Polston bridge, Graiston bridge, Horse bridge, and New bridge in the parish of Calstock.

The rivers which fall into the Tamar, as described in the maps, are the Wick, the Derle, the Deer, the Cary, the Claw, the Lyd, and the Tavy.

The Wick rises near Pancrasweek, and runs near Pyworthy, falling into the Tamar nearly opposite North Tamerton. The Derle rising near Pyworthy, and the Deer near Holsworthy, join their streams, and fall into the Tamar about a mile and a half more to the south, and half a mile further the Claw, which rises near Clawton, and runs near Tetcot. The Cary rises near Ashwater, passes between the village of Virginstow and the barton of Cary, and falls into the Tamar between the upper New bridge and Polston bridge. The Lyd, which rises on Dartmoor, passes by Lidford, where it forms a beautiful cataract; thence near Coryton, Marystowe, and Lifton, falling into the Tamar, nearly two miles south of Polston bridge. The small river Tinhay falls into the Lyd near Lifton. The Tavy, which rises on Dartmoor, near Bagtor, passes between Peter and Mary Tavy, to Tavistock, giving its name to those places; thence, near Whitechurch and Buckland Monachorum, between Beer Ferrers and Tamerton Foliot, it falls into the Tamar opposite Landulph. The little river Stour rises in Dartmoor, and running near Sampford Spiney, Walkhampton and Buckland Monachorum, falls into the Tavy.

The river Torridge rises from nearly the same spot as the Tamar, in the parish of Morwinstow, in Cornwall, and runs through the north-west part of the county, in a very circuitous course, for about fifty miles, till it falls into the sea near Appledore. It runs between East and West Putford; between Bulkworthy and Abbots Bickington; near Newton Petrock; between Shebbear and Bradford; near Black Torrington and Shipwash; between Meeth and Iddesleigh; and between Dowland, Dolton and Beaford, on the eastern side; and Huish and Little Torrington on the west, to Great Torrington; thence leaving Frithelstock and Monckleigh on the west, to Weare Giffard; thence near Lancras to Bideford; from Bideford, being there a wide estuary, between Northam and Westleigh; between Appledore and Instow; near which it unites with the estuary of

the Taw, and both together, about two miles from thence, fall into Barnstaple bay. The principal bridges over the Torridge are at Tadiport near Torrington, and at Bideford.

The little river Waldron, which rises near Bradworthy, runs near Sutcombe and Milton Damarell, and falls into the Torridge near Bradford. The Okement rises in two streams, called the East and West Okement, which, falling down from Dartmoor, surround Oakhampton park, and unite near the town of that name; running thence between Jacobstow and Exbourn, and near Monk Oakhampton, it falls into the Torridge nearly opposite Meeth.

The river Taw rises on Dartmoor, near Cranmere, passes near Belston, crosses the Oakhampton road between Sticklepath and South Zeal chapels; runs near South Tawton, North Tawton, Bundleigh, Brushford, Nymet Rowland, Eggesford, about a mile and a half to the west of Chawleigh and Chulmleigh; leaving High Bickington and Atherington about the same distance to the west, and Warkleigh and Chittlehampton to the east; it runs between Tawstock and Bishop's Tawton to Barnstaple; thence in a broad estuary, having Pilton, Ashford, and Heanton Punchardon, on the north, and Fremington on the south, to Instow, where it joins the estuary of the Torridge, as before mentioned. The course of the Taw to Barnstaple appears to be about forty miles; and from Barnstaple to the mouth of the bay, eight miles. The principal bridges over the Taw are UMBERLEIGH, New bridge, about a mile from Bishop's Tawton, and Barnstaple bridge.

The Little Dart river, rising near Rackenford, receives another smaller stream, called the Sturcombe, and passing near Witheridge, East and West Worlington, Cheldon, and Chulmleigh, falls into the Taw about a mile and a half from the last-mentioned place. The river Bray, which rises a little to the south of Parracombe, runs near Challacombe, between Charles and Highbray, near East Buckland, through Lord Fortescue's grounds at Castlehill, under Filleigh bridge, near Satterleigh, and New-place, in King's Nympton, falling into the Taw near Newnham Bridge, in Burrington.

The Mole rises about two miles north of North Molton, runs by that place and South Molton, and near George Nympton, joining the Bray nearly opposite to Satterleigh. Several nameless streams, rising to the south of Exmoor, join the Mole. A small stream called the Tiddy water joins the Taw in the parish of Burrington. Another nameless stream, passing through Swimbridge, joins it near Bishop's Tawton. The river Yeo rises

in

in two streams to the south-west of Parracombe : one of these runs near Arlington and Loxhore, and the other near Bratton Fleming; having united, the Yeo runs by Yeotown, near Goodleigh, and between Pilton and Barnstaple, near which it falls into the estuary of the Taw. There is a bridge over the Yeo between Pilton and Barnstaple.

The little river Lyn rises on Exmoor, and after a course of about ten miles, having passed near Brendon, falls into the sea at Lymouth, near Linton, to both which it gives name. Near the sea, it has a fall of about fourteen feet, forming at times a fine cascade.

Navigable Rivers and Creeks; and Canals.

THE river Exe is navigable for large vessels up to Topsham, whence there is a canal for sloops and barges to Exeter.* The Teign is navigable to Newton Bushell, between which and King's Teignton it is joined by the Teigngrace Canal. The Dart is navigable from Dartmouth to Totnes.

A creek runs from the Mewstone, near Bolthead, to Kingsbridge, about five miles navigable for barges and small sloops; and this creek having several ramifications, lime, sand, and other manure, are conveniently imported to many of the neighbouring parishes, and the produce of the soil exported.

The Yealm is navigable for sloops and small brigs to Kitley quay, and for barges and small boats half a mile higher. The Tamar is navigable to New Quay, about 24 miles from Plymouth, for vessels of about 130 or 140 tons : vessels of fourteen feet draught go up to Morwell-ham quay, six miles from Plymouth. The Plym is navigable at Catwater, near its mouth, for men of war. Small vessels of about 40 or 50 tons go up to Crabtree.

The Torridge becomes navigable for boats at Weare Giffard, and for ships of larger burden at Bideford. The Taw is not navigable above New-bridge; from thence to Barnstaple it is navigated by boats and barges, laden with limestone : even below Barnstaple, it is not now navigable for ships of great burden, and is usually navigated only by small vessels of not more than 80 tons : vessels of 140 tons sometimes come up to Barnstaple, the distance from which place to the Channel is about eight miles.

* See p. 197.

In the year 1792, an act of parliament passed for making a navigable canal from Bovey Tracey to the river Teign at Newton Abbot, (five miles and a half,) with a collateral cut to Chudleigh, (the same distance,) for the importation of coals, sea-sand, and lime, and the exportation of pipe and potters' clay, and Bovey coal. This canal was made at the sole expence of James Templer, Esq., and was completed (with the exception of the collateral cuts) in or about the year 1794. It is generally called the Stover, or Teigngrace canal.

Little progress has been made in the Grand Western Canal, for which an act passed in the year 1796: it was to have gone from Taunton to Topsham, through a considerable part of Devon; and with collateral cuts to Tiverton and Collumpton. The only part of this canal which has been finished is the Tiverton cut from that town to Burlescombe, passing through Sampford Peverell; the distance by the canal being about twelve miles. The chief use of this cut is the conveyance of limestone from the rocks of Canonleigh, &c.

In the year 1803, an act of parliament passed for making a canal from Morwell-ham quay to Tavistock, for the importation of coals, lime, &c.; the conveyance of ores from the mines on Morwell-ham down, &c.; with a branch of two miles to the slate-quarries at Millhill. In making this canal, a tunnel nearly two miles in length was cut through the hills, which in some places are between four and five hundred feet above the level of the tunnel. The canal was opened June 24. 1817. Goods are conveyed from the Tamar navigable river into this canal, being raised the height of two hundred and forty feet by an inclined plane. The length of the canal from the Tamar to Tavistock is about five miles.

In the year 1819, an act of parliament passed for making a canal from Bude to Thornbury, &c. in Devon, for the conveyance of sea-sand, limestone, and other goods, to pass through the parishes of Bridgerule, Pancrasweek, Sutcombe, Bradworthy, Pyworthy, Holsworthy, Thornbury, Cookbury, Milton Damarell, and Bradford, with a collateral cut from the Red Post, in the parish of Launcells, (Cornwall,) to Druyton bridge, in the parish of Werrington, passing through several Cornish parishes; and those of Werrington, North Petherwin, and St. Giles on the Heath, in Devon. In pursuance of this act, a breakwater has been constructed, at a considerable expence, at Bude, which promises to be a complete protection, and to withstand all assaults. A reservoir also, covering an area of seventy acres, has been constructed, and the canal completed to Hele bridge.

It

It has not however yet entered Devonshire, but it is expected that it will be completed as far as Holsworthy on the one branch, and as far as Tarmerton bridge on the other, within twelve months. Steam-engines have been constructed on the inclined planes.

Roads.

THE great road from London to Exeter and Plymouth enters Devon between the nine and ten milestone from Bridport, and reaches Axminster twelve miles from the last-mentioned town; thence it passes through Kilmington and the hamlet of Wilmington, leaving Widworthy and Offwell on the left, to Honiton (eight miles and a half). From Honiton it passes between Feniton and Gittisham, between Whimble and Rockbeare to Honiton Clist; and leaving Sowton to the left, through Heavitree to Exeter (16 miles). From Exeter it proceeds through Alphington and Shillingford to Chudleigh (nine miles); thence through Bickington to Ashburton (nine miles). From Ashburton it passes through Buckfastleigh, Dean Prior, and South Brent, to Ivybridge (12 miles and a half); thence through Plympton to Plymouth (about 12 miles); its whole course through the county having been about 77 miles.

Another road from Exeter to Plymouth branches off at Alphington, and goes through Kenneford, over Haldon to Newton Abbot (15 miles); thence leaving Ipplepen and Little Hempston on the right, and Abbot's Carswell on the left, to Totnes (eight miles); from thence leaving Rattery on the right, and Harberton, Diptford, and North Huish on the left, to Ivybridge and Plymouth (23 miles).

From Alphington a turnpike-road branches off through Exminster to Star-cross (eight miles); from Star-cross to Dawlish (four miles); and from thence by the sea-side to Teignmouth (three miles). There is another road from Exeter to Teignmouth, over Haldon, and through Ashcombe (15 miles).

From Newton Abbot there is a turnpike-road through Abbot's Carswell, to Tor Mohun and Torquay, continued through Berry Pomeroy to Totnes, with branches to Paignton, Brixham, and King's Weare.

From Ashburton there is a turnpike road to Totnes, passing through Staverton and Dartington (eight miles). The road from Ashburton to
Tavistock

Tavistock (20 miles) leaves Holne on the left, and Buckland and Widdecombe on the right, coming into the turnpike-road from Exeter to Tavistock, at Two-bridges, eight miles from Tavistock.

From Totnes there is a turnpike-road through Harberton-ford and near Moreleigh to Kingsbridge (12 miles); another from Totnes to Dartmouth, leaving Ashprington, Cornworthy, and Dittisham on the left, and going through Townstall (ten miles). The carriage-road from Dartmouth to Kingsbridge is about 12 miles. From Dartmouth to Modbury is a turnpike-road, leaving Holwell on the right, and passing through Moreleigh (12 miles); from thence through Yealmton, Brixham, and Plympton, to Plymouth (14 miles); but there is now a nearer road, passing over the ferry at Oreston, in a very convenient boat called a flying bridge.

The great road from London to Falmouth and the Land's End branches off at Exeter, leaves Whitstone, Tedburne St. Mary, and Cheriton Bishops on the right, and Drew's Teignton on the left, passes through Crockernwell, where is a posting house (11 miles from Exeter); thence leaving South Tawton on the right, it passes through South Zeal and Sticklepath to Oakhampton (11 miles); thence through Bridestowe, leaving Thrushelton and Stowford on the right, and Lew Trenchard on the left, it passes through Lifton, and quits the county at Polston bridge, about two miles beyond Lifton, and 40 from Exeter.

Another road from Exeter to the Land's End leaves Holcombe Burnell and Dunsford a little to the left, passing to Moreton Hampstead (12 miles); thence over Dartmoor, leaving Sampford Spiney and Whitechurch on the left, to Tavistock (20 miles); about three miles beyond which it enters Cornwall, passing over Newbridge.

The turnpike-road from Tavistock to Plymouth Dock is about 14 miles, leaving Whitechurch on the left, and Buckland Monachorum, Tamerton Foliot, &c., on the right. There is a turnpike-road from Plymouth Dock to Saltash-ferry. The turnpike-road from Tavistock to Ivybridge passes through Sampford Spiney, Walkhampton, and Meavy, leaving Shaugh and Cornwood on the right. About eight miles from Tavistock a road branches off to Two-bridges on Dartmoor, on the road from Moreton Hampstead to Tavistock.

The turnpike-road from Tavistock to Launceston leaves Lamerton on the right, passes through Milton Abbot, and leaving Dunterton on the left, passes through Bradstone to Graiston bridge.

There

There is a turnpike road from Exeter to Topsham, continued to Exmouth (nine miles), passing near St. George's Clist and Woodbury, and through Lymptone. From Exmouth a turnpike road continues, passing through Withecombe Raleigh and Littleham, near East Budleigh, through Otterton to Sidmouth; thence through Salcombe Regis and Colyford, near Comb Pyne, towards Lyme Regis, which is just within the limits of Dorsetshire. Another road from Exeter to Sidmouth passes through Heavitree, between Sowton and Clist St. Mary, through Newton Poppleford, leaving Aylesbeare, Fen Ottery, and Harpford, on the left, and Colyton Raleigh on the right (about 15 miles). A road branching off out of the great road from Honiton to Exeter, at a place called Fairmile, goes to Ottery St. Mary, and thence to the road before described as leading from Sidmouth to Lyme.

The great road from Bath and Bristol to Exeter enters Devonshire near the Red Ball on Maiden Down, passes through the hamlet of South Appledore and the village of Willand, to Collumpton; thence through Bradninch to Broad Clist, leaving Poltimore and Pinhoe on the right, to Exeter. The old road passed between Huxham and Poltimore.

Another road from Bath enters Devonshire about a mile from Church Staunton, and, leaving that village on the right, passes through Churchenford, Up Ottery, and Roridge, leaving Luppit and Monkton on the left, and Comb Raleigh on the right, to Honiton, and thence to Exeter as before. A branch from this road passes through Luppit, and comes into it again about eight miles from Honiton. The road from Bath, by way of Ilchester, enters Devon about three miles from Chard, passes through Stockland (in a detached part of Dorsetshire, surrounded by Devon); near Cotleigh, to Honiton, and thence to Exeter.

The road from Honiton to Collumpton (11 miles) passes through Awliscombe, leaving Broad Hembury and Kentisbeare a little to the right. From Collumpton the road continues to Tiverton, about five miles.

From Wellington to Tiverton the road branches off beyond South Appledore, and passes through Sampford Peverell and Halberton. There is a turnpike road from Tiverton to Bampton, passing through a beautiful wooded vale by the side of the Exe; from Bampton it continues to Dulverton, leaving Devon about two miles beyond Bampton. A road branching from this crosses a nook of Somersetshire, and entering Devonshire again between five and six miles from Bampton, leaves East Anstey about

about a mile on the right, and Bishop's Nympton about the same distance on the left, and passes to South Molton.

The direct road from Tiverton to South Molton (19 miles) passes near Washfield, through Calverleigh, Loxbear, and Rackenford, leaving Knowestone on the right, and Creacombe, Rose Ash, and Bishop's Nympton, on the left. The turnpike-road from South Molton to Barnstaple (12 miles) passes through Filleigh, (within sight of Lord Fortescue's house and grounds,) through Swimbridge and Landkey.

From Barnstaple there are turnpike roads through Pilton and Marwood, leaving Ashford to the left and Bittadon to the right, to Ilfracombe, (ten miles); another, branching off at Pilton, and leaving Sherwell and Arlington on the right, through East Downe to Comb Martin.

The road from Exeter to Barnstaple, (40 miles,) leaving Upton Pyne on the right, and Newton St. Cyres on the left, passes to Crediton; thence through Sandford, near Morchard Bishops, leaving Lapford and Eggesford on the left, and Chawleigh on the right, to Chulmleigh; thence through Burrington, High Bickington and Atherington, leaving Yarnscombe on the left, through Bishop's Tawton, leaving Tawstock, (with Sir Bouchier Wrey's house and grounds,) on the left, to Barnstaple. From Chulmleigh a road branches off, leaving King's Nympton and Satterleigh on the left, and Romansleigh and George Nympton on the right, to South Molton (eight miles).

The turnpike-road from Barnstaple to Hartland, leaving Fremington, Instow, and Westleigh, on the right, passes through Eastleigh to Bideford (eight miles); thence, leaving Abbotsham and Clovelly on the right, and Littleham, Alwington, Parkham, and Wolfardisworthy on the left, to Hartland (12 miles). The turnpike-road from Barnstaple to Torrington (ten miles) leaves Tawstock, Newton Tracey, and Alverdiscot on the left, and Horwood and Hunshaw on the right. The turnpike-road from Torrington to South Molton (16 miles) leaves Stevenstone (Lord Rolle's) and St. Giles's church on the right, and Yarnscombe on the left, and passes through Atherington and Chittlehampton, leaving Honiton chapel on the right, to South Molton.

The turnpike-road from Torrington to Bideford (about six miles) passes through no village, leaving Hunshaw on the right, and Weare Giffard and Lancras on the left. The turnpike road from Torrington to Oakhampton passes through Little Torrington, leaves Peter Merland on the right, and Merton, Huish, and Meeth on the left, passes through Petrockstow to
Hatherleigh,

Hatherleigh, (11 miles,) thence to Oakhampton, leaving Inwardleigh on the right (seven miles).

From Hatherleigh to Holsworthy, (about 13 miles,) there is a turnpike-road, which leaves Highampton, Black Torrington, and Cookbury, on the right, and Hollacombe on the left: the road continues thence to Stratton in Cornwall, leaving Pancrasweek on the right, and Bridgerule on the left. It leaves Devonshire between four and five miles beyond Holsworthy.

From Oakhampton, there is another turnpike-road to Exeter, passing through Crediton. The road from Oakhampton to Crediton (about 18 miles, now but little used,) passes through North Tawton, and Bow, or Nymet Tracey, leaving Clannaborough on the left, and Colebrooke on the right.

The turnpike-road from Crediton to Tiverton (12 miles) leaves Shobrooke, Stockleigh Pomeroy, and Cadbury, on the right, and Upton Helions, and Cheriton Fitzpayne, at somewhat greater distance on the left. The turnpike-road from Exeter to Tiverton (14 miles) passes through Stoke Canon and Rew, leaving Brampford Speke, Netherex, and Thorverton, on the left, and Poltimore and Huxham on the right, to Silverton. From this place there are two roads; one through Butterleigh, and the other through Bickleigh, to Tiverton.

Rail-Roads.

In the year 1819, an act of parliament passed for making a rail-way, or tram-road, from Crabtree in the parish of Egg Buckland, to the prison on Dartmoor, for the conveyance of granite, lime, limestone, coal, culm, manure, &c. By a second act, in 1820, powers were given to extend it to the lime works at Catdown, and to Sutton Pool, at Plymouth. A third act passed, in 1821, to amend the former acts, and empower the commissioners to vary the line.

A rail-road has recently been completed at the expence of George Templer, Esq., from Heytor or High-tor rock, to the Stover canal, for the purpose of conveying granite.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Minerals. — THE minerals of Devon are not sufficiently numerous or important, to have been made the exclusive subject of any public or private

vate collection ; nor, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Tavistock, have any considerable mines been of late years worked in this county. The Devonshire minerals, of which I have been able to procure notice from the British Museum, that at Oxford and a few private collections being not sufficiently numerous for a scientific arrangement, are here given in an alphabetical list.

Apatite. — Found in large crystals, with fine tourmaline, at North Bovey.

Arragonite. — In fissures of greywacke slate near Torquay, Ilfracombe, and Buckfastleigh.

Amphibole (*Actinolite asbestiforme*). — In an old copper mine at Buckland in the Moor.

Anthracite. — On the coast near Bideford : it approaches rather to black chalk, as it contains not above ten per cent. of carbon : it occurs as a bed in the greywacke formation, in a position nearly vertical, and extends inland for many miles, in a straight direction eastward ; its thickness varying from two inches to two feet.

Arsenic. — Arsenical pyrites in Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy : in fine crystals at Ding Dong mine, near Newbridge.

Antimony. — In several places in the parishes of Chudleigh, Hennock, and Bovey Tracey. (Polwhele.)

Asbestos (mountain leather). — In Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy.

Azinite. — In the bed of the Ockment river near Oakhampton ; mixed with garnets and epidote. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Baryte. — Flesh-coloured sulphate, in veins of limestone rock at Petit Tor and Babicombe near Torquay : in Wheal Crowndale mine, Tavistock.

Blende. — In Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy ; and in the Beer Alston mines.

Calcedony — beautiful blue, in fissures and cavities of chert, in the green sand formation at Sidmouth, and transfused through fossil shells in the Whetstone pits of Blackdown and Haldon ; and on the hills near Honiton.

Calamine. — Small specimens in Wheal Friendship mine.

Chiastolite. — In the bed of the West Ockment river, near Tavistock. (Rev. P. Searle.)

————. Road side near Ivybridge ; both in black slate. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Clay.

Clay. — Pipe and potters' — Hennock, Ilsington, Bovey Tracey, (in Heathfield); Teigngrace, King's Teignton, Merton, Petrockstow, &c. &c.
 —. — Coarse — Fremington.

Cobalt. — Black oxyde, in new red sandstone, half a mile east of Dawlish. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare).

———. — In the north part of Ugbrook park.

———. — Wheal Huckworthy mine, Sampford Spiney.

Copper. — Grey copper and ruby copper, Georgina mine in Morwell-down.

———. — Native copper, Wheal Crowndale, Tavistock.

———. — Very rich yellow ore, } Wheal Friendship.
 ———. — Crystallised ditto, }

———. — Yellow pyrites, abundant in all the mines near Tavistock.

All the varieties of coated yellow copper ores occur in the Devonshire mines of that neighbourhood, Wheal Friendship, Wheal Crowndale, Wheal Crebor, East Liscombe, Wheal Tamar, &c.

———. — Red copper, North Molton mine (Woodward); in octahedrons, West Liscombe mine, Tavistock; with arseniate of copper in six sided plates.

———. — Green earthy carbonate, occasionally found in Wheal Tamar mine, Tavistock.

———. — Glossy purple copper ore; Comb Martia (Woodward).

———. — Malachite, Beer Alston.

Epidote. — In the bed of the Ockment. (Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Felspar. — Crystallised, and rhombic, in veins of killas, at Holne-chase.

———. — Ditto and flesh-coloured, with tourmaline, at Bovey Tracey.

———. — Large white crystals, (chiefly double,) found loose in decomposed granite, near Moreton Hampstead; and in solid granite all over Dartmoor.

Fluor. — Beautiful green, at Beer Alston, with octahedral, and other varieties of crystallization.

———. — Purple, Wheal Crowndale, Tavistock.

Garnets. — In the bed of the Ockment. (Rev. William Gregor, and Rev. J. J. Conybeare.)

Gold. — Said to have been found in small fragments in stream works on Dartmoor; found of late by Mr. Flexman of South Molton, in native grains in the copper mine at North Molton, occurring in a matrix of black and red oxyde of iron.

Gypsum. — See lime sulphate.

Horn-stone. — Pseudomorphic — moulded apparently in cavities resulting from the disintegration and loss of fluor spar, and of iron pyrites, in South Hooe mine, Beer Alston.

Hydrargillite, or Wavellite. — Six miles from Barnstaple, on the road to South Molton, in black greywacke slate (Dr. Wavell); in the blue greywacke slate at Torquay; (J. Meade, Esq., 1817.)

Iron. — Specular or micaceous iron ore, South Molton; also in a vein, in granite, two feet thick, near Hennock; and near Mount Tavy, Tavistock.

— magnetic. — Wheal Crowndale mine, in the parish of Tavistock; in the massive state, Tavistock, South Brent. Risdon, speaking of the latter place, says, not far from hence the wonderful working loadstone hath of late been found. Westcote also mentions a mine or quarry of loadstones at Brent. In 1667 Dr. Edward Cotton sent a loadstone of 60lb. weight to the Royal Society from this place; though it raised no great weight of iron, it would move a needle at the distance of nine feet.

— spathose iron. — Beer Alston and the neighbouring mines; fine crystals; Wheal Crowndale, Tavistock.

— carbonate of iron, chiefly in acute rhomboids; Wheal Crebor mine, Tavistock. (Mr. Jehu Hitchins.)

— argillaceous iron ore in Killas on Hangdown.

— iron pyrites; flattened octahedron; Ding Dong mine, Tavistock.

— iron-stone at Comb Martin.

— ochre; East Downe.

— umber; Berry Narbor.

Jasper. — Haldon hill; transfused through the substance, and filling the cavities of shells in the green sand.

Lead. — Brown carbonate; Comb Martin.

— White carbonate; Hennock and Lidford.

— galena argentiferous, or sulphuret of lead. — Beer Alston, Beer Ferrers, Newton St. Cyres; Wheal Betsy mine, Mary Tavy; abundant.

— common. — Rattery, Dartington, Ilington, &c. &c.

— Steel-grained lead ore, from an ancient work supposed to be Roman, at Newton St. Cyres. (Woodward.)

— Grey lead ore, Comb Martin. (Woodward.)

Lime. — Carbonate, crystallized in many varieties in the rock at Oreston near Plymouth; in Wheal Friendship mine, Mary Tavy; and in fissures and cavities of limestone at Torbay, &c. &c. — Sulphate of (Gypsum) dug at Branscombe; occurs also in the cliffs of red marl from Seaton to Sidmouth.

Lime,

Lime, fluate of, — with great variety of crystallizations, in the Beer Alston mines.

Lignite. — Occurs in beds alternating with potters' clay at and near Bovey Heathfield; has decided marks of being fossil wood, retaining the structure, and splitting into flat slabs.

Manganese. — Black oxyde and grey; Upton Pyne, Newton St. Cyres, Doddescombeigh, Ashton, Christow, Lifton, Lamerton, Milton Abbot, Coryton, Maristow, and Brent Tor.

————, Silicate of, — (rose-coloured); Week mine near Tavistock.

Marcasite. — In Mr. Courtenay's mine at Molland, 1729. (Woodward.)

Clay Porphyry (called in Cornwall *Elvan*). — Composed of crystals of quartz disseminated through a base of compact felspar, of a buff colour, occasionally stained by oxyde of iron. — Roborough-down, near Plymouth.

Quartz. — In fissures of granite; Dartmoor.

At Sampford Spiney were found in granite a quantity of crystals of quartz (upwards of a thousand), having perfect pyramids at both ends of the prisms. (Polwhele.)

———— amethystine. — In Wheal Hope and Wheal Friendship mines, Mary Tavy.

————. — A variety called capped quartz, having one set of the crystalline *laminae* decomposed, and the exterior part in consequence separating from the enclosed crystal by a slight blow — near Tavistock; and in Virtuous Lady mine, Buckland.

————. — A variety called Babel Quartz, — Buckland Monachorum. Quartz is found in great variety of crystals in all the mines.

Retinasphaltum. — At Bovey Heathfield, with lignite. (Mr. Hatchet.)

Schorl, or *Tourmaline*. — Long crystals, handsome and well defined, occur shooting through quartz at Black-pit near Bridestowe (between Oakhampton and Tavistock).

————. — Superb crystals of a larger variety were recently discovered at North Bovey, mixed with apatite and quartz, in a cavity of red granite.

Silver. — Capillary silver — Sampford Spiney. (Polwhele.)

————. — In a mine at Huckworthy bridge, near Tavistock. (J. Hawkins, Esq.)

¹ At South Hooe, in one of these mines, are found cubes, which evidently have been fluor; they are coated with quartz, and the cavity filled with water, the fluor having been decomposed: these are sold by the name of water-cubes.

Soda.

Soda. — Efflorescing carbonate of, found by Dr. Wavell in the tower of Stoke church, near Hartland. See a paper by Dr. Clarke in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions.

Tin. — Old stream-works near the banks of the Plym, the sand near Saltram, the Teign, &c. &c.

Old mines, on the summit and edge of Dartmoor, &c. &c., on Morwell Down, and other places near Tavistock, in Whitechurch, Buckland Monachorum, South Sydenham, &c.

Mines now worked.—In Plympton, and North Bovey, &c. &c. near Dartmoor.

Meteoric Stone. — Risdon relates that in the year 1623 a meteoric stone¹ of 27lb. weight, fell with a great noise in the lordship of Strechleigh, in the parish of Ermington: he describes it as being like a stone half burnt for lime. A pamphlet, published at the time, says that it fell on the 10th of January, in an orchard, near some men who were planting trees; that it was buried a yard deep in the ground; that it measured three feet and a half by two and a half, and was a foot and a half in thickness; and that pieces broken off from it were in the possession of many gentlemen of the county.

Organic Remains. — The transition limestone at Torquay contains several species of madrepores, turbinoliæ, flustra, orthoceræ, producti, crinoidea, &c.

The *strata* of lias, which extend from Lyme Regis into Devonshire, contain the remains of the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus; two genera of animals, related to the lizard family, on which the Rev. W. D. Conybeare

¹ The attention of the learned world was first called to the subject of the extraordinary phenomenon of falling stones, by one which was said to have fallen in Yorkshire in 1795, and was exhibited in London. Sir Joseph Banks having received fragments of a stone which was said to have fallen in India, proposed that they should be analysed and compared. They proved to be similar, and of very peculiar ingredients, containing, among others, the only two metallic metals, iron and nickel. Inquiry was called forth; the records of such occurrences in various parts of the world were sought for, and there is no longer any doubt, that these stones, or meteoric masses, have fallen from the atmosphere. In Rees's Cyclopædia is a large memoir on this subject, and a list of all the stones known to have fallen, with the dates. The compiler was not aware of the Devonshire stone: and no other that fell in Great Britain is noticed, except the Yorkshire stone, and one that fell at Glasgow in 1804.

has

has furnished an excellent paper in the fifth volume of the Geological Transactions, wherein he gives a detailed account of their osteology, which proves that they form a link between the lizard family and fish; the bones of their head nearly correspond in number and form with those of the crocodile, yet, instead of adhering by common sutures, overlap by squamous sutures, as in fish; an organization which enables them the better to resist the fury of the water. They have four feet, or paddles, formed exclusively for swimming, and their eyes are protected by strong scales under the sclerotica. The Ichthyosaurus has been described also by Sir Everard Home, in the Philosophical Transactions.

The *strata* of lias contain occasionally the remains of fish and *crustacea*, and abound in shells, chiefly of the genera, *plagiostoma*, *gryphea*, *nautilus*, *ammonites*: they contain also four species of pentacrinites, viz. *caput medusæ*, *briareus*, *subangularis*, and *basaltiformis*: these animals present a most complicated organization, immediately between the *polypi* and *stelleridæ* of Lamarck. A detailed description of them is given in J. S. Miller's ^k Natural History of the *Crinoidea*, lately published. The greensand *strata* of Blackdown and Haldon are very rich in shells of *mollusca*, which, in the former place, occur changed into a delicate hydrophanous calcedony, and, in the latter, into an opaque red or yellow jasper, frequently imbedded in a matrix of green chert, bearing some coarse resemblance to prase.

Mr. James Parkinson, in the third volume of the organic remains of a former world, and Mr. J. Sowerby, in the mineral conchology, have described the following species from Blackdown: *Trigonia eccentrica*, *dædalea*, *spinosa*, *sinuata*, *alæformis*, *rudis*, *affinis*; *Cuculia glabra*, *decussata*, *carinata*, *fibrosa*; *Cardium hillanum*, *proboscideum*, *umbonatum*; *Venus plana*, *angulata*, *castrensis*; *Chama plicata*; *Pecten quadricostata*, *quinquecostata*; *Corbula gigantea*, *lævigata*; *Auricula incrassata*; *Hamites spinulosum*. *Nucula margaritacea*; *Ammonites Goodhalli*; *Natica canrena*; and two species of *Rostellariæ*. There occur also various species of *Ammonites*, *Turbo*, *Murex*, *Cerithium*, *Bulla*, *Dentalium*, *Nautilus*, *Echinus*, *Spatangus*, *Flustra*, and a highly interesting species of *Alcyonium*.

The chalk at Beer contains the remains of a variety of *Pentacrinites*,

^k I have been indebted to this gentleman for the above brief statement of the organic remains of Devon.

Caput

Caput Medusæ, Terebratulæ, Pectens, &c., besides many species which are common to this county and Sussex, of which Mr. G. Mantell gives an account in his Fossils of the South Downs, recently published.

Indigenous Plants.

“Of herbes and plants,” says Westcote, “there is such diversitie in colour, fashion, taste, smell, and nature, as Mr. Gerarde’s best ayde will hardly be able to describe them : and for varietie of flowers (for those are not unsought for neyther of our ladies and gentry,) Lady Flora herself (though canonized by the Romans for a goddess,) will be to seek to fynd out or coyn names severally to distinguish.”

Some of the indigenous plants of this county are, as was observed in the account of the natural history of Cornwall, peculiar to it, and have not been found in any other English county. This was observed of the *Illecebrum verticillatum*. Withering, however, speaks of it as frequent in Devonshire, and Sir James Smith, in the English Botany, mentions it as peculiar to Cornwall and Devon. The Rev. William Buckland found it growing plentifully on the east side of Shute hill, near Axminster. The *cynoglossum omphaloides*, introduced into the English Flora on the authority of Mr. Polwhele, who tells us that it was found by Mrs. Taylor of Ogwell among the rocks at Teignmouth, must no longer, on those grounds, be considered as a native plant. I have been assured by Mrs. Taylor, that the whole has originated in a mistake, and that she never found the plant at Teignmouth or elsewhere ; no wonder that botanical tourists have since searched for it in vain on the Teignmouth rocks.

The *Lobelia urens* is peculiar to Devonshire, and I cannot learn, notwithstanding another *habitat* has been given for it, that it grows anywhere but on Kilmington common, and there, although confined to a small spot of ground, it grows plentifully. This I was shewn by William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, during one of our Devonshire tours. I saw also during these tours, *anchusa sempervirens* growing plentifully in several parts of the south of Devon ; *aquilegia vulgaris* near Torquay and near Ugbrook ; *Bartsia viscosa* near Stoke Fleming, and near Morwell ; *iris foetidissima*, plentiful about Torquay ; *lepidium didymum* ; *campanula hæderacea* ;

cistus

cistus polifolius, near Babicomb and Torquay ; *hypericum androsæmum*, occurring sparingly in almost every ride ; *rubia peregrina*, near Torquay ; *lathyrus sylvestris*, near Sandridge ; *Euphorbia Portlandica*, near Exmouth, and on the warren opposite ; *lithospermum purpureocæruleum*, shewn to me by Mr. Neck, on Dungeon Cliff, near St. Mary Church ; *melittis grandiflora* in several parts of the south of Devon, particularly in great abundance near Ashburton ; *Sibthorpia Europæa*, at Rattery and Sherford ; *trifolium subterraneum* & *trifolium suffocatum*, at Teignmouth ; *vicia bithynica*, Exmouth ; *viola lactea* on Bovey Heathfield and Woodbury common. I saw *oxalis corniculata* abounding as a garden-weed, but could not find it in any of the *habitats* described near Dawlish : Dr. Wavell tells me it grows near Appledore. *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, found at Lympstone in Hudson's time, and by the late Mr. Newbery, had been sought for in vain at the *habitat* described for many years. I was equally unsuccessful ; but about two years after I was at Lympstone, the plant was discovered by Miss Filmore growing abundantly near the spot described, and specimens of it were sent me by the late Rev. Mr. Jervis, of Lympstone.

It is a singular circumstance, which should be noticed when speaking of the botany of this county, that whilst the *primula vulgaris* is more than usually abundant, particularly in the southern parts of Devonshire, the *primula veris*, or cowslip, is to be reckoned amongst the rare plants ; and though it is abundant in a few fields bordering on Dorsetshire, it is of rare occurrence in the southern part of Devon, and in the north, and most other parts, is wholly unknown. ¹

The following brief list of rare plants, or such as are not of general occurrence, is given chiefly on the authority of botanists of the county, quoted by Mr. Polwhele ; or of the Rev. J. P. Jones, who has lately published a botanical tour of the county, in which some very interesting discoveries appear to have been made by himself and other botanists of the present day ; particularly of the *habitats* of cryptogamous and other plants, which, though known to grow abundantly in the northern parts of the island, had not before been found in the southern counties.

¹ Mr. Polwhele speaks of one field, at Berry Narbor, in which it abounds, but supposes that the seed had been sown there.

Names of the Plants.	Where found.	Authority.
<i>Veronica montana</i> - -	Near Torrington - -	Dr. Wavell.
<i>Pinguicula Lusitan</i> (c) - -	Bogs on Haldon and Dartmoor	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Schœnus albus</i> - -	On a common near Axminster	Mr. E. Forster, jun.
<i>Scirpus fluitans</i> - - } — <i>multicaulis</i> - - }	Bovey Heathfield - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
— <i>holoschœnus</i> - -	{ Plentifully on Braunton bo- } rough - - }	Dr. Wavell.
— <i>sylvaticus</i> - -	King's Teignton - -	Mr. Anderson.
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> - -	On Dartmoor - -	Mr. E. Forster, jun.
<i>Melica nutans</i> - -	Wood near Dolton - -	Dr. Wavell.
<i>Poa bulbosa</i> - -	Den at Teignmouth - -	Rev. Dr. Beeke. ^a
<i>Centunculus minimus</i> - -	Bovey Heathfield - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Exacum filiforme</i> - -	{ Said to be more frequent in } Devon than any other } county.	
<i>Verbascum Lychnitis</i> - -	- - - -	Dr. Wavell.
<i>Vinca minor</i> - -	{ Near Chudleigh, &c. - - } Near Axminster. - - }	Rev. Mr. Jones. Rev. W. Buckland.
<i>Eryngium campestre</i> - -	Near Plymouth ^b - -	Ray and Mr. Yonge.
<i>Bupleurum Odontites</i> ^c - -	{ On the marble rocks at Babi- } combe - - }	Rev. Mr. Neck and Dr. Beeke.
<i>Sium repens</i> ^d - -	Bovey Heathfield - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Cœnanthe pimpinelloides</i> - -	Near Cleve - -	Rev. Mr. Weston.
<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i> - -	Slapton sands.	
<i>Radiola millegrana</i> - -	Bovey Heathfield - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Linum angustifolium</i> - -	Near Dartington bridge - -	Dr. Maton.
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i> - -	Woods near Hall - -	Dr. Wavell.
<i>Scilla autumnalis</i> - -	{ Near Torquay - - } On a hill above Bigbury - - }	Rev. Mr. Weston. Mr. Yonge.
<i>Acorus Calamus</i> - -	Berryhead - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Juncus Acutus</i> - -	Bideford - -	Mr. Pike.
<i>Alisma ranunculoides</i> - -	Braunton borough - -	Rev. Dr. Goodenough. ^e
<i>Dianthus Armeria</i> - -	Preston near King's Teignton	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Silene acaulis</i> - -	King's Teignton and Trusham	Rev. Mr. Jones.
— <i>Anglica</i> - -	On Dartmoor - -	Hudson.
<i>Spergula nodosa</i> - -	{ Near King's Teignton and } Lustleigh - - }	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Euphorbia peplis</i> - -	High Tor rocks - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Mentha viridis</i> - -	{ Near Exmouth - - } Northam borough - - }	Hudson. Mr. Yonge.
— <i>rotundifolia</i> - -	Near Paignton - -	Mr. Sinclair Cullen.
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> - -	Near Exmouth - -	Hudson.
<i>Scutellaria minor</i> - -	Lord Lisbourne's grounds	Rev. Mr. Weston.
<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> - -	Chudleigh, Lustleigh, &c. - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Cochlearia Danica</i> - -	Woolleigh - -	Dr. Wavell.
<i>Teesdalia (Iberis nudicaulis)</i> - -	Cliffs at Budleigh Salterton	Mr. Forster, 1807.
	Near Torquay - -	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
	Bovey Heathfield - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.

^a Now Dean of Bristol.^b Mr. Jones could not find it in this *habitat*.^c An addition to the English Flora since Hudson's time.^d This species of *sium*, also, is a modern discovery.^e Now bishop of Carlisle.

Erysimum

Names of the Plants.	Where found.	Authority.
<i>Erysimum præcox</i> - - -	{ Near Teignmouth and King's } Teignton - - -	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
<i>Cheiranthus sinuatus</i> - - -	Rocks near Braunton Brough	Mr. Polwhele.
<i>Crambe maritima</i> † - - -	{ Cliffs near Teignmouth and } Sidmouth - - -	Dr. Maton and Rev. Dr. Beeke.
<i>Lavatera arborea</i> - - -	Rocks at Torbay - - -	Rev. Mr. Weston.
<i>Fumaria claviculata</i> - - -	North Bovey - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Vicia sylvatica</i> - - -	{ Coppices on the marble } rocks, King's Teignton - -	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> - - -	Frequent on the south coast - -	Rev. Dr. Beeke.
<i>Chrysocoma linosyris</i> - - -	Berryhead - - -	Rev. Mr. Holbech, 1812. ^s
<i>Carex extensa</i> - - -	- - -	Rev. Dr. Goodenough.
<i>Littorella lacustris</i> - - -	Bovey Heathfield - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Myrica Gale</i> - - -	{ Frequent in the county in } boggy grounds.	
<i>Asplenium marinum</i> - - -	- - -	Hudson.
<i>Hymenophyllum Tunbrigense</i>	Dartmoor - - -	Hudson.
<i>Polypodium Phegopteris</i>	- - -	Hudson.
<i>Pillularia globifera</i> - - -	- - -	Mr. Polwhele.
<i>Fontinalis squamosa</i> - - -	Lustleigh Cleve - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Splachnum Turnerianum</i>	- - -	{ Mr. Turner and Mr. } Sowerby.
<i>ampullaceum</i> - - -	Near Sidmouth - - -	Miss Dale.
<i>Gymnostonium fasciculare</i> - - -	Cawsand hill - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>viridissimum</i> - - -	- - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Grimmia maritima.</i>		
<i>(Weissia) crispula</i> - - -	Rocks at Exwick - - -	Miss Dale.
<i>(Weissia) recurvirostra</i>	Wall of Heavitree quarry - -	Miss Dale.
<i>Dicranum varium</i> - - -	Haldon - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>flavescens</i> - - -	Lidford fall - - -	Mr. Greville.
<i>flexuosum</i> - - -	Cawsand hill - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Trichostomum microcarpum</i> - - -	Lustleigh Cleve - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Tortula tortuosa</i> - - -	Babicombe - - -	Mr. Greville.
<i>Pterogonium Smithii</i> - - -	Near Maidencombe - - -	Mr. Greville.
<i>gracile</i> - - -	Lustleigh Cleve - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Neckera pumila</i> - - -	Dartmoor - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Polytrichum urnigerum</i> - - -	Haldon - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Bryum roseum</i> - - -	North Bovey - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>palustre</i> - - -	Dartmoor - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>ventricosum</i> - - -	{ Rocks at Exwick (without } fruit) - - -	Miss Dale.
<i>Hypnum medium</i> - - -	Near Exeter - - -	
<i>undulatum</i> - - -	Dartmoor - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>alopecurum</i> - - -	Lustleigh Cleve - - -	
<i>Hookeria lucens</i> - - -	{ North Bovey, Lidford fall, } and Manaton - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Bartramia pomiformis</i> - - -	North Bovey - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>Jungermannia tomentella</i>	Lidford fall - - -	Mr. Greville.
<i>cochleariformis</i>	Streams on Dartmoor - - -	Rev. Mr. Jones.
<i>humatifolia</i> - - -	- - -	See English Botany, 2592.

† This plant, when cultivated, is the excellent vegetable called sea-kale, introduced to the notice of the market-gardeners near London, by Mr. Curtis, about the year 1795 : it had been known some years before in the western markets.

^s See English Botany, 2505.

Names of the Plants.	Where found.	Authority.
Jungermannia julacea	- - - - -	See English Botany, 1024.
purpurea	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.
Targionia hypophylla	Near Dawlish and Exmouth	Hudson.
Lichen articulatus	Widdecombe	Mr. Puddicombe.
aphthosus	Dartmoor	Hudson.
atro-albus	Moreton and North Bovey	} Rev. Mr. Jones.
coccineus	Dartmoor	
conspersus	{ Near Clifford's bridge, Drew's Teignton	
crassus	North Bovey	} See English Botany, 1088.
chrysophthalmus	- - - - -	
cochleatus	- - - - -	{ Mr. Slater and Mr. Dawson Turner.
exilis	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.
fallax	Mountainous parts of Devon	Mr. Slater.
furfuraceus	{ Wild Tor rock, five miles from Chagford	Rev. Mr. Newberry.
flaccidus	- - - - -	See English Botany, 1653.
flavicans	{ More common in Devon than in other counties	English Botany.
geographicus	Valley of Stones	Mr. Dawson Turner.
globiferus	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.
glomuliferus	- - - - -	Mr. Newberry.
gracilis	Heytor rocks	Mr. Anderson.
horizontalis	- - - - -	Mr. E. Forster, jun.
Islandicus	Heytor rocks	Mr. Anderson.
lanatus	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.
lætevirens	- - - - -	Mr. Newberry.
leucomelos	Babicombe	Mr. Hooker, 1813.
lentigerus	St. Mary Church	Rev. Mr. Jones.
miniatus	Lustleigh Cleve	Rev. Mr. Jones.
omphalodes	North Bovey	Rev. Mr. Jones.
pallidus	Moreton	} Mr. Jones.
perellus ¹	North Bovey	
paschalis	{ Grimspound and rocks on Dartmoor	
pulmonarius	Lustleigh Cleve	} Mr. Newberry.
pustulatus	Heytor rocks	
proboscideus	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.
plumbeus	- - - - -	Mr. Newberry.
resupinatus	Moreton	Mr. Puddicombe.
saxatilis	Dartmoor	Rev. Mr. Jones.
scrobiculatus	Manaton	Rev. Mr. Jones.
stictoceros	Warren opposite Exmouth	James Brodie, Esq.
sinuatus	- - - - -	See English Botany, 772.
tartareus ¹	Dartmoor.	} See English Botany, 720.
tristis	- - - - -	
tremelloides	- - - - -	See English Botany:
torrefactus	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.
ventosus	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.
vulpinus	Dartmoor	Mr. Newberry.

¹ These are the lichens used by the dyers. See the article Produce, p. cclxxix.

Birds.

Birds. — On this head I have little to observe. The black eagle and osprey are sometimes seen in this county, and the latter breeds on the cliffs. The Cornish chough is less frequent than in Cornwall: the black cock is still to be found on the moor, but is become scarce: among the rarer birds are the ring owzle and the aberdevine or siskin. The nightingale is so rare, that it has been questioned whether it ever comes into the county. In addition to the authorities given by Polwhele, I am assured by George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, that he frequently both saw and heard one, which continued near his house a whole summer, a few years ago. Among birds of passage, flocks of Bohemian chattering, grossbeaks, and crossbills are occasionally seen, and some rare waterfowl, especially during severe winters. The late G. Montague, Esq., of Kingsbridge, had a large collection of stuffed English birds, among which were many rare species shot in this county: the collection has been purchased, since his death, by government, for the British Museum. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, of Aveton Giffard, has a collection also of preserved birds.

Mineral and other remarkable Springs. — Chalybeate springs abound in the county of Devon: some of these have acquired temporary celebrity. A spring near Totnes is spoken of by Westcote as having possessed great popularity about the year 1605: its virtues were probably over-rated, as it appears to have been in disuse about 20 years afterwards. At Brook, near Tavistock, was a spring much resorted to by the common people, as were springs at Swimbridge, North Molton, Whitwell, on Little Haldon, and Bellamarsh, in King's Teignton. Mr. Polwhele, in 1793, speaks of the latter as still in repute: that gentleman observes that he could learn nothing at Lifton of a mineral spring there, mentioned by tourists. There is a strong chalybeate spring near Lifton bridge.^k A spring in St. Sidwell's parish was formerly in repute for its medicinal virtues. Gabb's well, near Cleve, in St. Thomas's parish, was formerly in use as a chalybeate, and there are others in that parish. There are chalybeate springs also at King's Teignton, on Well estate in Ideford, a very strong one at Bampton, others near Cowleybridge, at Castlehill, Ilsington, &c.; several in Exminster, near Totnes, &c. &c. Some of those near Totnes are, or were in repute for complaints of the eye: there is a spring, said to have similar virtues, at Anchorwood, near Barnstaple. At Ashburton,

^k From the information of the Rev. Mr. Martyn of Lifton.

and near the Dart, are springs saturated with ochre. A pool in one of the Bovey coalpits is spoken of as warm, the water being covered with an ochreous incrustation. Laywell in Brixham ebbs and flows. Risdon speaks of a pond at Tidwell, near Otterton, which is of the same nature.

PRODUCE.

WESTCOTE, writing in the reign of Charles I., says, that whereas considerable quantities of grain used formerly to be exported from this county; it was in his time, from the increase of manufactures, especially in the north and south parts, become so populous that much grain was imported, and he instances one year (1610) in which as much was brought into the county as sold for 60,000*l*. Mr. Fraser, in his Survey, (1794,) speaks of the district about Kingsbridge, Dartmouth, and Modbury, as remarkable for the produce of barley, and observes that it was exported from Salcombe in quantities scarcely to be credited. A great part of the barley is now malted in the county: the quantities exported in the year 1820 from the port of Dartmouth (in which Salcombe is included) were 5548 quarters of barley, and 7180 quarters of malt. There were exported also from this port 2468 quarters of wheat, 558 of wheat flour, and 357 of oats; all these were sent coastwise. Great quantities of corn are grown in the neighbourhood of Hartland, Bideford, and Ilfracombe; and there is a considerable exportation from those ports.¹

The chief corn-markets in the county are Exeter, Tavistock, Totnes, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Kingsbridge.

About the year 1770 potatoes were grown in great quantities in the neighbourhood of Moreton Hampstead: they were taken to a market then held at Two-bridges on Dartmoor, and purchased for the supply of Plymouth and its populous neighbourhood, which is now entirely supplied with potatoes grown south of Dartmoor. Potatoes are now grown in considerable quantities in the South Hams: 90,498 bushels were exported from Dartmouth in 1820.

I find no *data* for ascertaining when Devonshire first became noted as a cyder county. Orchards are not mentioned in the Domesday survey, and I have not met with any incidental mention of them in records of the two or three centuries succeeding, to throw any light on the subject. It

¹ The annual average exportation from the port of Bideford for the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, was 2703 quarters of wheat, 3259 of barley, and 8492 of oats: considerable quantities of oats are exported from Ilfracombe.

appears

appears from a passage in Hoker's MS. Survey of Devon^m, written in the sixteenth century, that a considerable variety of apples were then cultivated, and he does not speak of orchards as a novelty. He enumerates thirteen sorts, one of which he calls the cyder fruit. The following passage from the description of Great Britainⁿ by Harrison, who was a contemporary of Hoker, intimates that cyder was then by no means a common liquor; the more general use of it seems to have taken place before the beginning of the ensuing century. "In some places of England," says he, "there is a kind of drink made of apples, which they call cider, or pomage, but that of peares is named pirrie, and both are ground and pressed in presses made for the nonce; certes these two are very common in Sussex, Kent, Worcester, and other steedes (Devonshire is not mentioned), where these sorts of fruit do abound; howbeit they are not their only drinke at all times, but referred unto the delicate sorts of drinke, as metheglin in Wales." A great increase of orcharding took place in Devonshire soon after this. Westcote, writing early in the following century, says, "They have of late years much enlarged their orchards, and are very curious in planting and grafting all kynds of fruits for all seasons, of which they make good use and profyt, both for furnishing their own table and the neighbouring markets; but most especially for making of cyder, a drink both pleasant and healthye^o, much desired of seamen for long voyages, more fitte to make beverage than beere, and much cheaper and easier to be had than wyne."^p

Great quantities of cyder are now made, in a productive year, for exportation. The largest exportation ever known was in the year 1820, in which 11,265 hogsheads^q were sent from the ports of Exeter and Dartmouth (the former including Teignmouth, and the latter Salcombe^r).

Prodigious

^m Quoted by Mr. Polwhele from the Portledge Collection, since dispersed.

ⁿ Prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle.

^o In modern times there have been some doubts upon this subject: the species of colic, called from its frequent occurrence in this county, *colica Damnoniensis*, or the Devonshire colic, has been attributed by Musgrave, Huxham, Sir George Baker, and others, to the free use of this liquor. Sir George Baker, having analyzed it, and detected small portions of lead in its composition, attributed its deleterious qualities to that circumstance, and he ascertained that lead had been used in the construction of several of the presses, a practice which, when discovered, it must have been easy to avoid.

^p MS. Survey in the British Museum.

^q The Devonshire hogshead contains only 63 gallons.

^r This number is exclusive of what is shipped by the growers, and is not liable to duty. Affidavits are made before a magistrate that such cyder is made entirely of fruit of the owners' growth.

Prodigious quantities are made for home-consumption. Almost every part of the county has its orchards; but the cyder of the South Hams is preferred, and it is there only, and in the neighbourhood of Exeter, that it is made for exportation. I find however in Polwhele an observation that cyder of a fine quality is made in the parishes of Dunkeswell and Church Staunton, said to have been equal to that of the South Hams; and this observation I have heard confirmed. In the more fertile parts of the county, most adapted for the culture of the apple-tree, the produce is said to be immense. Mr. Polwhele speaks of one tree as having produced five hogsheads of cyder. Mr. Fraser mentions an orchard of three acres at Staverton, which, in 1793, produced 80 hogsheads. It is estimated that in that parish alone 8000 hogsheads are made in a full-bearing year: there are 32 presses and pounds in the parish. Dartington also, and some other of the neighbouring parishes, produce great abundance of cyder, and of the richest quality.

Cyder is sent from Devonshire to London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Leith, Swansea, Liverpool, and thence by the canals into Yorkshire, &c.

The parish of Beer Ferrers has long been noted for its produce of fruit, as cherries, strawberries^r, pears, walnuts, &c. Goodleigh has long been, and still is, famous for its produce of cherries, which are brought to the market at Barnstaple. There are cherry-orchards also at Christow. Paignton, on the Torbay coast, is famous for a peculiar sort of cabbage, which takes its name from that village: it is grown also in great quantities in the adjoining parish of Cockington: this cabbage is an excellent vegetable, and there is a great demand for it in the season, as well as for the seed and plants. The great markets for it are Exeter and Plymouth.

Hemp was formerly grown in great quantities in the parish of Comb Martin. It was spoken of as an important commodity when it was proposed to make a port at Hartland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.^s It has long ceased to be cultivated in that neighbourhood. Flax is spoken of by Campbell as one of the principal commodities of Devon at a later

growth. Abraham Hawkins, Esq., of Alston, before whom great numbers of these affidavits have been made for many years, and to whom I am indebted for various particulars relating to the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge, informs me that between 400 and 500 hogsheads of cyder of this description are exported in a productive year.

^r Marshall's Rural Economy of the Western Counties, i. 215.

^s Campbell's Political Survey, vol. i. p. 340.

period.

period. It is still cultivated in considerable quantities in the parish of Halberton, and some is grown in the adjoining parishes, on the borders of Somersetshire.

Among the vegetable productions of the earth, or rather of the rocks, which have been converted to a commercial purpose, may be mentioned the lichens, or rock-moss, used by the dyers. We are told that, in the years from 1762 to 1767 inclusive, Mr. Davy, whose brother had obtained a patent for making it into English orchil, collected, from the rocks and tors of Dartmoor, nearly 100 tons of the lichen tartareus. Many tons of this lichen, and of the lichen parellus, which is applicable to the same purposes, were collected in the neighbourhood of Oakhampton about 20 years ago. After they have been well stripped, it requires many years to clothe the rocks again with these vegetable productions; but I am informed that there is now a plentiful crop of both species.

The number of cattle bred in this county is considerable; they are, for the most part, sent in droves from various parts of the county, to the graziers, in Somersetshire, Essex, &c., who fatten them for the London markets. Considerable numbers of sheep also are bred in the north of Devon, and there is a great sheep-fair at Bampton, but not equal to those in Hampshire. Among the exports of 1820 at Dartmouth, I find 3684 sheep sent coastwise to Portsmouth and Brighthelmstone.

The wool grown on Dartmoor was formerly (in the reign of Edward I.) exported in considerable quantities to foreign countries. In more modern times it has formed one of the principal articles of importation, especially in the more flourishing periods of the manufactures.

Butter is sent in considerable quantities from the neighbourhood of Honiton, Axminster, &c., to London. I am assured, from the best authority[†], that not less than 1500 dozen pounds are sent weekly from Honiton to London, and about 300 dozen pounds for the supply of the towns on the south coast of Devon. During the war, great quantities were sent to Portsmouth.

What has been said of the Cornish mines may here be repeated of the tin-mines of this county; that it appears from Strabo, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, that the Phœnicians, and after them successively the Greeks and the Romans, traded for that article with the western inhabitants of Britain, and that there is no doubt that it had become an article

[†] Communicated on the authority of the principal butter-factor of Honiton, by C. Gidley, Esq., of Honiton, to whom I have been obliged for various information relating to that neighbourhood.

of

of commerce at a very remote period, and continued such even during the middle ages. There is no mention of the Devonshire tin-mines in the record of Domesday; yet we find that so early as the reign of Richard I. it was one of the principal sources of the revenue of the earldom of Cornwall. In the tenth year of that monarch's reign, the earldom being then in the crown, William de Wortham accounted at the exchequer for the ferm and issues of the tin-mines of Devon and Cornwall. ^u In the 14th of King John, the same William accounted for the sum of 200 marks for the ferm of the stannary of Cornwall, and 200*l.* for the ferm of that of Devon, by which it seems that the Devonshire mines were then worked to a greater extent than those of Cornwall. It is probable, however, that, from some temporary causes, the tin-mines were not then so productive as they afterwards became; for the immense wealth which enabled Earl Richard, in 1257, to purchase the title of King of the Romans, has been attributed by the old foreign historians to the revenue which he derived from the tin-mines of his earldom.

In 1250 King Henry III. had granted a charter of protection to the tanners of Devon, commanding all knights and others, of whom the tanners of Dartmoor held, that they should not exact from them other customs or services than they ought, and had been accustomed to do, nor to vex them contrary to the liberties they had before enjoyed under charters of the King's predecessors, but maintain them in the said liberties. ^x In 1337 the profits of the coinage of tin to the Earl of Cornwall, in the county of Devon, were 273*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.* ^y In the years 1373, 1374, and 1375, the coinage of tin produced, on an average, only 127*l.* per annum. ^z In 1471 the quantity of tin raised in Devon was 242,624*lb.* the profit to the duke 190*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.*, being at the rate of 1*s.* 6½*d.* per hundred weight. The quantity raised in Cornwall that year was 851,116*lb.*, the profit 1705*l.* 5*d.*, the rate of duty in that county being at 4*s.* per hundred weight. In 1479 the weight of tin was, in Devon, 211,045*lb.*, the profit 166*l.* 9*s.* 5½*d.*; in Cornwall, 808,950*lb.*, the profit 1620*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* ^a The profits in both counties, 15 Hen. VIII., were 2771*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.* In that year there were, in the county of Devon, 424 tanners, who paid what was

^u Madox's History of the Exchequer.

^x Pat. Rot. 35 Hen. III.

^y Dodridge's Historical Account of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, &c. 2d edit. p. 97.

^z Roll of the Revenues of Edward the Black Prince, 47—49 Edw. III. in the Tower.

^a From the records of the duchy.

called

called the white rent, 8*d.* per annum, to the duchy. In the year 1602 the profit of the coinage of tin in this county was only 10*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* ¹

The average quantity of tin raised in Devon for six years, ending at Michaelmas 1820, was 1171 blocks, weighing 586 cwt. and 9lbs., and yielding a duty of 45*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* ^m Of the tin-mines now worked, Vitifer, in the parish of North Bovey, Ailsborough, in that of Shipstor, and Whiteworks, in that of Lidford, are upon a large scale. The former has been rather productive, but is now on the point of being abandoned. Gobbets, in Widdecombe in the Moor, is, or was lately, working: Wheal Union, in Ashburton, and Bottlehill, in Plympton St. Mary, are, or were lately, working for tin and copper. There are also some stream-works and small mines near Dartmouth, worked by labouring miners on their own account.

There have been old tin-mines in most of the parishes bordering on Dartmoor ⁿ, and stream-works on most of the rivers in its neighbourhood;

¹ Dodridge.

^m The number of tons of tin raised annually, upon an average, in Cornwall and Devon, at the beginning of the last century, was 1600; about the latter end, 3245: but a small proportion of this has been raised in Devon. Rees's Cyclopædia, article Mining.

ⁿ The following table of abandoned tin mines was obligingly communicated by Mr. John Taylor.

Parishes.	Name of Mines.	Date when last worked.
Ashburton	Whiddon Down	1810.
North Bovey	Peckpits	1810.
Lidford	Bachelor's hall	1810.
	Huntington	1810.
Widdecombe	Brempts	1807.
Walkhampton	Nuns	1810.
	Keaglesburrow	1810.
	God's Hall	1780.
	Whitemoor Mead	1790.
Shipstor	Ringmore Down	1809.
	Crown Hill	1809.
Mary Tavy	Wheal Jewell	1797.
	Wheal Unity	1795.
	Wheal Saturday	1809.
Tavistock	Devil's Kitchen	1795.
Whitchurch	Wheal Surprize	1795.
	Concord	1795.
	Concord East	1795.
Walkhampton	Wheal Mary	1795.
Shaugh	Wheal Sidney	1795.
Buckland	Furzelhill	1798.
Sampford	Grimstone	1805.

These had all been abandoned before 1815; since that time East Poldice, in Buckland; Wheal Greenofen, in Whitchurch; and Wheal Lucky, in Sampford Spiney, have been abandoned. These were worked but a short time.

the old stream-works at Plympton were renewed some years ago, but have not been worked since 1805.

Early in the sixteenth century the stream-works on all these and the Cornish rivers were worked to a great extent, whereby the principal southern ports and havens of the two counties were decayed and destroyed. The act passed for their preservation, in 1531, states in the preamble, that so great a quantity of sand, gravel, stone, rubble, earth, and filth, descending and coming down from the rivers near which the said works were carried on, had so filled and choked the said havens that whereas ships of 800 tons might heretofore have easily entered at low water, then ships of 100 tons could scarcely enter at half-flood. It was enacted, that no person should search for tin near the rivers connected with these havens, unless the searchers should make "hatches or tyes" to secure the said stone, sand, gravel, &c., from being carried down by the rivers, under a penalty of 10*l*. By another act passed four years after, the penalty was increased to 20*l*. It was enacted in the fourteenth year of Richard II., that tin should be exported from Dartmouth only; but this statute was repealed the following year. The tin concerns are regulated by the stannary laws^o, which have been already mentioned. The stannary towns of Devon are, Ashburton, Chagford, Plympton, and Tavistock. The tin was formerly smelted and coined in the county, but since the produce raised has been so much diminished, it has been taken into Cornwall to be smelted.

It appears that some copper-mines were worked in this county early in the last century; but it was not before the commencement of the present that they were worked to any extent. Mr. Polwhele, in his History of Devon, published in 1798, speaks of copper-mines at Ashburton, Wood-Huish, in the parish of Brixham, Sampford Spiney, and a mine at Oakhampton, worked some years, but then long since deserted. Of these mines he promised to give a more particular account, but it is not to be found in the subsequent part of his work. By inquiry at Oakhampton, I cannot find that any copper-mine had been ever worked there with success. The history of mining, in the Cyclopædia of Dr. Rees, states that previously to 1800 it was supposed that the copper-mines of Devon, mostly situated within a few miles of the town of Tavistock, had not alto-

^o See p. iv., and an account of its prison and parliaments, p. 313, 314. 414. More relating to the Stannaries may be seen in the account of Cornwall, and some general observations respecting the mines.

gether,

gether, in any one year, yielded more than 100 tons of fine copper, and even this was then a recent occurrence. The rise of price of the metal gave a great stimulus to the exertions of the miners, and from this time the quantity of ore dug greatly increased.

In 1811 there were seven mines worked in the county of Devon, exclusively perhaps of a few others unproductive: the names of these are subjoined, with the quantity of ore offered for sale by each.

	Tons.
Wheal Friendship	- 1102
Wheal Crebor (on the Tavistock canal)	- 1308
Wheal Crowndale	- 863
East Crowndale	- 913
Ding Dong	- 250
Wheal Hope	- 6
Wheal Huckworthy	- 10

The following account of the produce of the copper-mines of Devon from the beginning of the century to 1811, is copied from the new edition of Risdon, having been communicated by Mr. John Taylor, who has obligingly enabled me to continue it to the present time.

	Copper Ore.			Fine Copper.				Value.		
	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
1801	1078	18	0	136	6	3	23	12,878	6	1
1802	2204	6	0	252	12	1	24	22,950	0	0
1803	2486	0	1	288	4	1	2	26,584	16	9½
1804	2578	17	0	283	16	1	3	29,119	9	11½
1805	3832	16	2	332	0	2	16	43,130	16	7
1806	4542	13	0	412	0	3	6	50,714	10	8½
1807	3916	5	0	394	15	1	6	36,526	6	5½
1808	3308	3	0	346	6	3	21	26,894	2	3½
1809	3206	7	2	364	19	3	4	35,245	11	6½
1810	3747	2	3	358	1	8	5	39,568	3	1
1811	3540	0	0	323	13	0	0	31,517	15	0
1812	5321	1	1	506	15	2	7	40,340	18	11
1813	5020	3	2	475	10	2	22	39,079	16	11
1814	5743	3	3	473	5	3	8	45,772	12	3
1815	4691	5	0	371	10	2	17	30,581	13	9
1816	3650	14	3	319	5	1	26	21,270	4	6
1817	3390	8	2	287	2	3	0	21,093	12	7
1818	4053	15	3	407	16	0	0	40,498	2	9
1819	3776	20	1	374	16	1	9	36,418	9	7
1820	4037	3	1	463	11	3	24	39,593	15	11
Total	74,126	5	0	7172	13	1	27	669,779	5	8½

The principal copper-mines now worked are Wheal Friendship, in Mary Tavy; Wheal Crowndale, in Tavistock; Wheal Crebor, near the tunnel

on the Tavistock canal ; East and West Liscombe, on the south side of the Tavistock tunnel ; and Wheal Tamar, adjoining East Liscombe on the west ; and a mine at Buckfastleigh.

Wheal Friendship mine, which produces also some lead, is very productive of rich copper ore. It has been working for 25 or 26 years, and is now about 170 fathoms deep. Wheal Crowndale, which was discovered in 1799, was very rich in ore for about ten years, but of late years has been so little productive, that it is now nearly abandoned ; it is 110 fathoms deep. Wheal Crebor was very rich from about 1811 to 1819, when it became unproductive ; but further discoveries have been lately made which promise to render it again more productive : it is about 80 fathoms deep. East Liscombe, discovered about three years ago, has lately become productive ; a large water-wheel has been erected to drain the mine, for the purpose of prosecuting further discoveries : it is now about 50 fathoms deep. Wheal Tamar, near the river of that name, has been working about 30 years, and was rich with copper-ore for a short time, but has not of late years been so productive. This is the only copper-mine in the county which has a steam-engine ; the others being worked by very powerful overshot water-wheels, some of which are from 40 to 50 feet diameter. The four last mentioned mines, Wheal Crowndale, Wheal Crebor, East Liscombe, and Wheal Tamar, are on the same lode which ranges as usual from east to west, and are included in a space of about four miles in length. There are other small copper-mines which have been tried, or are now exploring, but they are not considered as being entitled to particular notice.⁹ The copper-mine at North Molton is said to have been worked many years

⁹ In the list of mines about 1815, communicated by Mr. Taylor, is the following class of mines working for copper, which had not then become productive : the event of most of them is subjoined :—

Parishes.	Mines.	
North Molton	-	- The old mine, since again given up.
Mary Tavy	-	- Wheal Hope - given up.
Tavistock	-	- Little Duke -
_____	-	- North Wheal Crebor - } soon given up.
_____	-	- Wheal Georgina - - } produced some copper, but not of importance.
Bickleigh	-	- Wheal Henry - - } unsuccessful.
Tavistock	-	- Wheal Burn - - }
_____	-	- William and Mary - - } small produce, given up, but re-opened last year.
_____	-	- George and Charlotte - - }
_____	-	- Wheal Impham - - } given up.
_____	-	- South Wheal Tamar - - }

with

with good success.* It had been abandoned before 1778. Vancouver speaks of its having been re-opened, and worked about the year 1813; but it was not found to answer to the adventurers, and has since been wholly abandoned.†

The lead mines of this county and of Cornwall are more enriched with silver than those of any other part of the kingdom. The produce of the mines at Comb Martin and Beer Alston, is said to have been unusually great in the reigns of Edward I. and II., and to have much enriched the treasury of those monarchs. In the year 1293, William de Wymundham accounted at the treasury for 270 pounds of silver raised in Devonshire, which was given towards the portion of Eleanor, the king's daughter, then married to the Duke of Barr. The next year there was refined the quantity of 521*l.* 10*s.* weight; and in 1295, 704*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* weight. In 1296, in which year 360 miners were impressed out of Derbyshire and Wales, there was great profit from the Devonshire mines.‡

In the year 1326 it appears, that the mine of Bir-lond, which I take to have been Beer, was in the king's hands, certain persons being then empowered to elect miners in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and to

* The ore was plentiful in 1729, and sold then at 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton; a good price for that time. Woodward.

† Mr. Taylor has favoured me with the following list of abandoned copper-mines, drawn up in or about 1815:—

Parishes.	Names of Mines.	Date when last worked.
Ashburton	Awsewell Wood	1810.
Molland	Molland Mine *	1770.
Oakhampton	Wheal Oak	1808.
Bridestowe	_____	1809.
Tavistock	Wheal Bedford	1812.
_____	Wheal Peter	1811.
_____	Wheal Adam	1806.
_____	Great Duke	1813.
_____	Wheal Tool	1812.
_____	Holming Beam	1810.
_____	Marquis	1812.
_____	Wheal Tavistock	1810.
_____	Wheal Smith	1810.
Whitchurch	Wheal Surprize	1812.
Buckland Monachorum	Virtuous Lady	1807.
_____	Crakern Beam	1807.
_____	Wheal Charlotte	1807.
Whitchurch	Wheal Carpenter	1803.
Lamerton	Wheal Capeltor	1810.

Owlacombe mine, near Ashburton, was abandoned about the year 1815.

* This mine was worked by Mr. Courtenay so early as 1728.

† Fuller's Worthies, who quotes from records at the Tower.

bring

bring back such as had deserted from the works.^u In the early part of Edward the Third's reign, I find a grant to the inhabitants of Devon, of liberty to dig for gold or silver on their own lands for two years, giving an account to the king's clerks.^x In 1358, the king granted to John Ballantine and Walter Bolbolter, all his mines of gold and silver for two years.^y This, probably, was an experiment; for I find that at the end of the two years, the king took the mines into his own hands. In 1360, a writ was issued authorising certain persons to take up so many miners and workmen as should be necessary to work in the king's mines in Devonshire, allowing them reasonable wages according to the custom of the country; to arrest and imprison such as should resist, till they should give security to serve the king in the said mines; and to buy and provide timber at a competent price.^z In 1361, John Wolf was made controller of the king's mines in Devonshire.^a In 1370, there was a writ, directed to the masters of the king's mines in the county of Devon, empowering them to take eight men (miners, melters, and boilers,) out of the county of York, and six miners from the counties of Nottingham and Derby.^b King Richard II., in 1377, assigned Henry de Burton, by himself and his deputies, to search all mines of gold and silver in the counties of Devon, Cornwall, &c., as well in the banks of rivers, and in rivulets, as in other places in the said counties, where it might seem to him most for the king's advantage; and also to elect and take, wheresoever they might be found, such labourers and workers as should be necessary for the said digging and works; and to imprison such as should resist.^c

In 1384, King Richard II. granted to Nicholas Wake, Clerk, license to dig for gold and silver in Devon for ten years^d, paying tithes to the church, and one-ninth to the king.^e In 1405, Henry and John Derby,

^u Pat. Rot. 19 Edward II. m. 18.

^x Pat. Rot. 12 Edward III.

^y Pettus, p. 13. These were probably the lead and copper mines: the copper was supposed to contain, indeed, both gold and silver.

^z Pat. Rot. 34 Edward III. pt. 1. m. 9.

^a Pat. Rot. 35 Edward III.

^b Pat. Rot. 44 Edward III. pt. 2. m. 2. dors.

^c Pat. Rot. 1 Richard II. pt. 1. m. 2.

^d The usual history of royal mines has been, that they were first worked at the king's expense; when they became less productive they were farmed out; afterwards, when abandoned by the lessees, permission was granted to individuals or companies, who were more enterprising, to work them: hence arose the company for working the mines royal. The power which this society once possessed having been much abused, was justly considered as highly injurious to the liberty of the subject, and has been abridged so as to render it nugatory.

^e Pat. Rot. 8 Richard II.

had

had a lease of the king's mines in Devon, the prior of Pilton being made controller. ^f In 1427, John Duke of Bedford had a lease of these mines for ten years ^g; and in 1438, John Solers for 20 years, from the expiration of the Duke of Bedford's term, paying to the crown a fifteenth of pure gold and silver. ^h In 1440, Richard Curson, Esq., had a 20 years' lease of all mines of gold and silver in Devon and Cornwall, with wood and underwood requisite for the purpose of proving and refining the metal. ⁱ John Bottright, the king's chaplain, was made controller of the mines in 1451 ^k; in 1454, Alured Cornburgh. ^l The next year they were granted to Richard Duke of York, for 20 years. ^m John Bottright, abovementioned, was made governor of the mine at Beer Ferrers in 1457 ⁿ; and soon afterwards he made complaint, as appears by a record in the Exchequer, that Robert Glover, by the command of Roger Champernowne, (lord of the manor) had taken away 144 bouls of glance ore, valued at 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and made profit of the same without any thing allowed to the king, to the king's damage of 100*l.* ^o In 1461, the Devonshire mines were leased to John Ormond, Esq., for 22 years. ^p The same year, soon after the accession of Edward IV., all the king's mines in Devon and Cornwall were leased to Sir John Neville, of Montague, at the annual rent of 110*l.* ^q

The Comb Martin mines were re-opened in the reign of Queen Elizabeth under the direction of Sir Bevis Bulmer, a skilful engineer, much esteemed by that queen and her ministers. Mr. Bushell, a celebrated mineralogist of that day, and a pupil of Sir Francis Bacon, strongly recommended the reworking of the Comb Martin mines to the long parliament, in 1659. Fuller, who wrote soon after the Restoration, observes that the mines had not recovered their former credit. They do not appear to have been re-opened before the close of that century, and then without success. The mines were opened again in 1813, and continued to be worked for four years, during which time 208 tons of ore were shipped for Bristol; but the quantity of silver obtained being not found sufficient to pay for the expence of working, they were given up in the month of August, 1817.

The mines at Beer Alston and Beer Ferrers, are remarkable for the length of time for which at different periods they have been worked, and

^f Pat. Rot. 7 Henry IV. and Pettus.

^g Pettus.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Pat. Rot. 19 Henry VI.

^k Pettus.

^l Pat. Rot. 33 Henry VI.

^m Pat. Rot. 34 Henry VI.

ⁿ Pettus.

^o Cyclopædia; article Mining.

^p Rot. Pat. 38 Henry VI.

^q Rot. Pat. 1 Edward IV.

for

for the quantity of silver which they contain ; the silver in each ton of lead being from 80 ounces to 120.^r This I suppose to be the same mine which in a record of the reign of Henry VI. is called Bir-lond. Either this or the mine at Beer Ferrers, was worked in the reign of Charles II. by Sir John Maynard, but, as it is said, without success. In 1783, or 1784, this mine was again opened by Christopher Gullett, Esq., and the silver produce of the year 1784 and 1785, amounted to 6500 ounces.^s Extensive preparations were made for opening the Beer Alston mines again, about 1809, and the undertaking was divided into 3000 shares of 100*l.* each. It has been said, that some time after the last re-opening, 6000 ounces of silver were procured in six weeks. The mines are described as 110 fathom deep, and running under the Tamar.^t The Beer Alston and Beer Ferrers mines are contiguous, upon two lodes, or veins. They have not answered to the adventurers, and the whole has been again abandoned except the mine called South Hooe. Wheal Betsy lead-mine, in Mary Tavy, which had been worked about 80 years ago, was re-opened about 1806, and has been a productive concern. The quantity of pig-lead obtained from it is now between 300 and 400 tons in a year, and the silver from 4000 to 5000 ounces, although a ton of the lead yields only 12 ounces.^u This mine is drained by large water-wheels, and is now about 60 fathom deep, with good promise of continuing productive.^x

About the year 1787, Mr. Gullett, above mentioned, re-opened a lead and silver mine at Newton St. Cyres ; but it was abandoned after a trial of five or six years. The proportion of silver in this ore is said to have been 30 ounces in a ton.^y The lead veins or lodes in Devon range from north to south, crossing the usual direction of the copper and tin mines. It is said that there have been lead-mines formerly at Ilsington. Lead-ore has been

^r From the information of Mr. Taylor. An article in the Cyclopædia states, that in one the portion of silver is 70 ounces in a ton, and in another 170. Mr. Jehu Hitchings speaks of 140 ounces as the greatest quantity occasionally occurring in the ore of South Hooe mine, at Beer Alston.

^s From the information of John Hawkins, Esq.

^t Cyclopædia.

^u From the information of Mr. Taylor. The pig-lead is smelted at the mine : some of the produce is sent away in ore.

^x Other mines now worked are Wheal Prosperous, in Hennock ; Wheal Mary, in Mary Tavy ; Birch and Cleve, Buttspile, and Wheal Ezenedge, in Beer Ferrers parish.

^y From the information of John Hawkins, Esq.

found

found at Rattery. Lead is found accompanying the copper in Wheal Friendship mine. At one time, this was the only lead ore raised in the county.^m

Most of the ores dug in the mines near Tavistock, are exported from Plymouth. The quantities have of late decreased; in 1819, 9271 tons were exported; in 1820, 8096; and in 1821, only 6312.

There are said to have been old iron mines at Rattery, and near South Molton. Vancouver mentions, that a considerable quantity of rich ironstone was sent annually from the neighbourhood of Comb Martin to South Wales. Upon enquiry, I find that this was from the year 1796 to 1802; and it was sent to the iron-works at Llanelly. The quantity sent in the seven years was 9293 tons.ⁿ None has been shipped since 1802, which was some years before Mr. Vancouver's survey was published.

Manganese has been found in great quantities in this county; and within the last fifty years a considerable trade has been carried on in that article. It was first found about the year 1770, at Upton Pyne, about four miles north of Exeter; and this mine, together with two others of less consequence on the same lode at Newton St. Cyres, for many years supplied the whole united kingdom with this article; and of the finest quality, as I am informed, ever raised any where. The consumption for some years was inconsiderable, the use of it being confined almost wholly to manufacturing what was called the Egyptian ware in Staffordshire, and in purifying glass. Its use in bleaching, however, afterwards became considerable; and from

^m The following list of lead mines abandoned before 1815, was communicated by Mr. John Taylor:—

Parishes.	Names of Mines.	Date when last worked.
Yarnscombe - - -	Unknown - - -	1794.
Berry Narbor - - -	Berry mine - - -	1809.
Lidford - - -	Wheal Mercy - - -	1810.
Beer Ferrers - - -	Wheal Resolution - - -	1795.
_____ - - -	North Hooe - - -	1795.
_____ - - -	Furzehill - - -	1785.
_____ - - -	Whitsum - - -	1785.
_____ - - -	Lockeridge - - -	1785.
_____ - - -	Wheal Unity - - -	1805.

Tons.		Tons.	
ⁿ In 1796 - - -	116.	In 1800 - - -	2114.
1797 - - -	1584.	1801 - - -	2025.
1798 - - -	2336.	1802 - - -	106.
1799 - - -	1012.		

From the information of Walter Locke, Esq., of Ilfracombe.

about 1804 to 1810, the quantity shipped from Exeter amounted to between two and 3000 tons per annum. The mines, or pits, at Newton St. Cyres, failed about the year 1810; and since that period, the mine at Upton Pyne has been exhausted. New discoveries of manganese, however, were made in the parishes of Doddescombeigh, Ashton, Christow, &c. seven miles west of Exeter, which are said to have produced from ten to 1500 tons per annum. They are still worked, but the produce of last year did not much exceed 450 tons. It is shipped at Exeter.

About 1815, manganese mines were discovered in the neighbourhood of Tavistock, in the parishes of Coryton, Brent Tor, Lifton, Maristow °, and Milton Abbot, from which considerable quantities are procured and shipped at Plymouth; at which port the exportations of this article are increasing, 1336 tons having been shipped off in 1819, 2170 in 1820, and 2212 in 1821: but a considerable portion of this must have been from the neighbouring part of Cornwall. In the note below will be seen the produce of each of the Devonshire mines in the year 1821.° Manganese has been found in the north of the county, in the parishes of Braunton and Marwood, but not in sufficient quantity to encourage speculation.

Antimony is of rare occurrence in this county; but a considerable and increasing quantity is dug for sale at Pillaton, in the adjoining county of Cornwall^p, and exported from Plymouth.^q

Cobalt has been found near Meavy and Walkhampton, but not in a sufficient quantity to become an article of commerce.^r The same may be said of zinc and arsenic.

Large quantities of ochre occur in the parish of East Downe. In the year 1785, Mr. Pine Coffin set up a manufactory there for grinding it: umber, raised at Berry Narbor, was sent thither to be ground with it; and for three years 45 tons, on an average, were shipped and consigned to London; but from difficulties which occurred in managing the concern, Mr. Pine Coffin was induced to discontinue it. Whilst the concern was carried on, these articles were much in use by the paper-stainers: the umber was esteemed to be of a particularly good quality.

° Upton Pyne, 30 tons; Ashton, 130; Doddescombeigh, 280; Christow, 16; Ilington, 15; Milton Abbot, 250; Lamerton, 150; Brent Tor, 40; Coryton, 280; Maristow, 390; Lifton, 250; and Lew Trenchard, 80. From the information of Edward Williams, Esq.

^p The vein has been discovered since the History of Cornwall was published.

^q Twenty tons in 1819, 33 in 1820, and 79 in 1821.

^r Except that about 1700 lbs. of an inferior quality, procured from a mine at Sampford Spiney, were sold about the year 1820.

In the parishes of Hennock and Lustleigh there is found in the granite a species of micaceous or specular iron ore, known by the name of Devonshire sand; a few tons of this article were sent, some years ago, from Exeter to London, where it was used for writing-sand, and various other purposes. It was sold from three guineas to eight guineas a ton.

Pipe-clay was formerly dug in great abundance at Weare Giffard, and in the parishes of Peters Merland, and Petrockstow. It was sent coastwise from the port of Bideford, and by canals to the potteries in Staffordshire. The pits at the two last-mentioned places have not been worked for nearly 20 years.

Pipe and potters' clay are found, in inexhaustible quantities¹, in the parishes of Hennock, Ilington, Bovey-Tracey, Teigngrace, King's Teignton, &c. Some years ago pipe-clay was dug at Knighton, in the parish of Hennock, and manufactured into tobacco-pipes on the spot. The manufacture has been long since given up, and the works abandoned. Both pipe and potters' clay are now dug in great quantities on Bovey Heathfield, and in the parish of King's Teignton; and are conveyed by the Stover canal, constructed by Mr. Templer, to Teignmouth, whence it is shipped to most parts of the united kingdom. The potters' clay is used at the manufactories at Indio and Bovey Heathfield, and sent to most of the manufactories of earthenware. A potters' clay, of a very superior quality, has recently been discovered in the parish of King's Teignton, which burns remarkably white, and is considered as a most valuable discovery for the manufacture of china. About 20,000 tons of clay of the various sorts, are annually exported from Teignmouth.²

The clay-pits are for the most part the property of George Templer, Esq.: they were first worked about the year 1730. The demand has greatly increased within the last 40 years, particularly since the Stover canal has been opened. The pits are open works, seldom exceeding 100 feet in depth: the clay is cut into square pieces of about 33 lbs. each, which are readily raised by the workmen without machinery. The pits are kept clear of water by common wooden pumps.

¹ In boring for coal some time ago in the parish of Ilington, the bed of clay was found to be 230 feet in depth.

² From the information of the Rev. John Templer, to whom I have been indebted for various particulars relating to the neighbourhood of Teignmouth.

Brown clay is raised in the parish of Fremington, and manufactured into useful coarse earthenware at the potteries at Barnstaple and Bideford.

The anthracite, already mentioned as found near Bideford, is raised in considerable quantities for the purpose of a pigment, and is employed as such in the dock-yard at Plymouth.

Several attempts have been made to procure coal in this county. Mr. Northmore sunk a shaft for this purpose near Exeter in 1818, but was unsuccessful, as his father had been in 1761 : he still supposes, nevertheless, that coal would be found at a great depth ; but it is the opinion of the most scientific geologists of the present day, that coal does not occur in the strata of this county. It has been said, that it has been found in small quantities at Abbotsham ^u, and elsewhere ; but culm might have been mistaken for it. Culm has been dug in the parishes of Tawstock, High Heanton, and Chittlehampton. At the two last-mentioned places, the works were soon abandoned ; but, at Tawstock, it was procured in great quantities and of a good quality about the middle of the last century. The works had been given up, and re-opened about 1790 : they were abandoned about 1800, on account of the water ; at that time, about 900 bushels a week were procured ; the depth of the pit being then about 25 fathoms. The culm is found at the depth of about five or six fathoms ; the veins, of which there are two, are about nine feet thick, and are supposed to be of great depth.

The substance called Bovey coal, on Bovey Heathfield, (for an account of which see p. ccxlix.) was first dug for use early in the last century. It is not much used for fuel, except by the neighbouring cottagers, on account of its bituminous smell : its use, indeed, is now chiefly confined to a pottery established a few years ago near the pit, and an adjoining lime-kiln. The bed appears to be inexhaustible, and were its smell less offensive, would be a most valuable property.

There are various beautiful marbles in Devonshire, which occur in the limestone rocks at Chudleigh, Bickington near Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Denbury, Staverton, Berry Pomeroy, Waddon, Churston, &c. near Torbay, Babicombe, St. Mary Church, King's Teignton, Drewe's Teignton, South Tawton, Yealmton, Brixton, Oreston, &c. ; and some years ago, a good

^u This appears to have been culm : it was in small quantities, and did not pay the expense of digging.

deal

deal of the Babicombe marble was polished, and sent to London. The marble from the Chudleigh and Harcombe rocks is now manufactured into beautiful chimney-pieces, and sent from the port of Teignmouth.

Prodigious quantities of lime are procured from the limestone and marble rocks, which occur in various parts of the county; near Plymouth, at St. Mary Church, Buckfastleigh, Bickington near Ashburton, Branscombe on the south coast, South Tawton, Bampton, Cannonleigh, Hockworthy, Castlehill, Swimbridge, Comb Martin, &c. &c. &c. Lord Fortescue, who owns the works at Castlehill, had formerly lime-works at Challocombe, but they have been discontinued. The great lime-works at Swimbridge are on an estate called Marsh; there are other smaller works in that parish and Landkey. There are several small lime-works in Comb Martin: those of J. D. Basset, Esq., are on an extensive scale, as are those at Canonleigh, in Burlescombe. The great excavations near the present lime-works at South Tawton, show that they have been worked there for a great length of time. So extensive is the use of this article in Devonshire as a manure, that, besides the immense quantities raised in the county, there are at least 20 kilns between Weare Giffard and the mouth of Bideford harbour for the purpose of burning lime imported from Wales, and three or four more scattered round the bay.

Granite of the best quality, which has of late been brought much into use for bridges and other public works, may be obtained in any quantities from the Dartmoor rocks; but on account of the difficulties of carriage, it has never till of late been thought of as an article of commerce. A rail-road is now making to convey granite from Dartmoor to Plymouth; and a rail-road has been completed by Mr. Templer, which conveys this article from his quarries at Heytor to the Stover canal. The Heytor granite is said to be equal in quality to that of Aberdeen, and has great comparative advantages in the facility of carriage. The concern is in its infancy, but a considerable quantity has already been exported from Teignmouth; 150 men are now working the quarries, and it is expected that double that number will soon be employed.

There are quarries of good building-stone at Flitton, in North Molton, in Ashwater, Lew Trenchard, &c.; at Great Cocktree, in South Tawton, and at Beer on the south coast. That of the latter quarry exactly resembles the fine stone at Toternhoe, in Bedfordshire. A considerable quantity of it is dug and sent coastwise. It was used for the inside work of Exeter cathedral. The clay-porphry, which occurs in detached
rocks

rocks on Roborough down, near Plymouth, is said by Marshall to have been used formerly for the Gothic ornaments of most of the churches in the west of Devon, and the neighbouring parts of Cornwall. †

The alabaster which is found in the cliffs from Beer to Salcombe, Branscombe, and Sidmouth, makes good plaster of Paris; but it is in small quantities, and, I am informed, is now collected by a labouring man, who scarcely makes a livelihood by it.

The principal slate-quarries in Devonshire are near Ivybridge; Cann quarry, about five miles from Plymouth, Lamerton, Lew Trenchard, Werrington (an insulated district of the north of Cornwall), Mill hill, and other places near Tavistock; West Alvington, and Buckland Toussaints. Before the Dutch war, in 1781, great quantities of slate were exported from the Buckland quarries to Holland. This trade has not since revived. A branch of the Tavistock canal has been carried to the Millhill slate-quarries. The slate from this neighbourhood is exported to Guernsey and Jersey, and has been sent to France, but not of late years. The quantity of slate sent from the quarry has indeed altogether much diminished.

The soft sandstone on the side of Blackdown, within the parishes of Peahembury, Broad Hembury, and Kentisbeare, is worked on the spot, whilst wet, into whetstones: they are made also on the east side of Haldon, in the parish of Kenne. The greater part of the whetstones, which are sold by the name of Devonshire batts, are sent to Bridgewater, and thence by water to Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, &c. &c. Some are exported from Topsham to London.

Westcote mentions the magnets of South Brent as famous in his time, and Chapple speaks of them among the commodities of Devon: but they have long ceased to be considered as such.

After having spoken at large of the commodities of the land, something should be said of the produce of the rivers and the coast. The most important fishery of the rivers was that of salmon, which has of late years much declined in this, as well as in other counties, in consequence of the fish having been destroyed in the spawning season. Salmon are the produce of all the principal rivers: those of the Exe and Dart are said to be most esteemed. Salmon-peal is found in the Tavy, the Tamar, the Otter, the Dart, the Arme, and the Mole. Trout abound in almost all the

† Rural Economy of the West of England, I. 18.

principal

principal rivers. The lamprey is found in the Exe and the Mole, but has not the same repute as the lamprey of the Severn.

The herring-fishery on the north coast of Devon, though never to be spoken of as of much importance, compared with the fisheries of Scotland, was formerly much more considerable than it has been of late years, and constituted a chief source of employment for the poorer classes of Clovelly, Lymouth, &c. Both white and red herrings were then cured at Ilfracombe^v for exportation, and great numbers of both sorts were sent to Bristol. For some years past the herrings have not been so abundant on this coast. During the last year, the fishery promised to be more successful; but the exposed situation of the coast is most unfavourable to the fishermen, and the storms which happened in the month of October last afforded a melancholy instance^x of its insecurity. There is a small herring-fishery at Teignmouth: considerable numbers are taken during the winter season in set-nets.

There has been for some years an extensive pilchard-fishery at Burr-Island in Bigbury bay. Large quantities were taken here, and at two adjoining stations, called Clannaborough and the Warren. They are cured on the spot^w, and sold to the Cornish merchants. About four years ago, so large a quantity was taken in the bay as produced about 7000*l.*, but the fishermen have not since had a successful season.^y In Start bay there is also a pilchard fishery, but not on so extensive a scale: there are also about 300,000 pilchards taken annually, on an average, by drift-net boats from Dartmouth and Brixham. There was formerly a pilchard-fishery at Teignmouth.

Pilchards taken on the Cornish coast are cured at Plymouth, and exported from thence. Sidmouth is spoken of by Leland as one of the fishing towns of the county, but there is now scarcely any fishing carried on there. Westcote speaks of the fishing-trade at Plymouth as having been carried on in his time to a great extent; and says that very often 100 sail of fishing-vessels, and sometimes double that number, were to be seen in the harbour. There are now about 40 trawlers belonging to this

^v It is probable that fish have been cured on the Devonshire coast from a very early period. Numerous salt-works near the coast are mentioned in the record of Domesday. About the middle of the last century, a brine for curing fish was made at Bideford, from rock-salt dissolved in sea-water, which they call salt upon salt.

^x See the Appendix.

^y From the information of Walter Prideaux, Esq., of Kingsbridge.

port,

port, which supply Plymouth with fish, besides what is sent from thence to the Bath market.

Teignmouth has a considerable fishery for whittings, mackerel, soles, turbot, &c. ; but the great fishery of the western part of England is now in Torbay. The number of decked fishing-smacks belonging to Brixham is 89 ; that of open fishing boats 60 ; the number of men and boys employed in the fishery about 540. The number of tons weekly brought to market, is, on an average, 120 ; the annual quantity 6240 tons. The fish taken are chiefly turbot, soles, whiting, mackerel, &c. The Bath and Exeter markets are supplied from this fishery, and great quantities are sent by sea to Portsmouth, whence they are conveyed by land-carriage to London.

At Star-cross are oyster-beds, to which the oysters are brought from the Teign, from Weymouth, Pool, Saltash, &c., and having been fed for awhile in these beds, are sent to the Exeter market. The young oysters from the Teign are sent to be fed also in the Thames for the London market.

The port of Bideford had formerly a great concern in the Newfoundland trade, as is stated more at large in the account of that town. Topsham had also a considerable share of the trade. At present no port in Devonshire, except those of Dartmouth and Teignmouth, have any great share in it, and the trade of the former has of late years much declined. In 1791, 112 ships were employed in this trade at Dartmouth ; there are now only 59. In 1820, 10,504 quintals of cod-fish, brought from Newfoundland, were shipped from this port, of which 1073 were sent coast-wise, and 9431 to foreign ports. The same year 3326 quintals of cod-fish were sent from the port of Exeter, which includes Teignmouth, from which place 35 vessels sailed that year for Newfoundland. The small port of Torquay has some concern in this trade. At Plymouth two ships only are regularly employed in it : a few ships from this port are now employed in the whale-fishery ; and a ship is lately gone to South Shetland for furs and skins.

† The Hydra, of 731 tons ; the Wanderer, of 428 tons ; and the Prince of Wales, of 265 tons ; have each made a successful voyage to the South Seas : the Prince of Wales is gone out on a second. The Countess of Morley is returned from a second successful voyage ; the first having cleared sufficient for the outfit of the second.

Trade

Trade of the Principal Ports of Devon.

	Exports.	Imports.
Axmouth	- - - - -	Just opened for coasting vessels, which bring in a good deal of culm for the neighbouring lime-works.
Barnstaple	Timber and bark	
Bideford	{ Oak-bark to Ireland and Scotland; and oats and malt to Wales }	Coals and culm from Wales, merchandize from Bristol.
Brixham	Fish in great quantities	
Comb Martin	Corn and bark	Limestone, coals, and culm.
Dartmouth	{ Woollen goods, cyder, barley, &c. }	Coals, culm, &c.
Exeter	{ Woollen goods, manganese, &c. }	
Hartland	Corn, &c.	Limestone and coals.
Ilfracombe	Oats, &c.	Dried fish from Newfoundland; coals and other merchandize in coasting vessels.
Kingsbridge	Cyder, corn, and malt	
Plymouth	{ Silver, copper, tin, and lead ores, Antimony (from Cornwall), manganese, marble, granite, lime, &c. pilchards }	Wine, hemp, tallow, coals, groceries, &c.
Salcombe	Corn, cyder, &c.	Limestone and coals.
Teignmouth, within the port of Exeter	{ Granite, pipe and potters' clay, manganese, timber, bark, cyder, fish, &c. }	Coals, groceries, &c., in coasting vessels.
Torquay	- - - - -	
		Coals from Sunderland, &c.
		Corn, coals, &c. &c.
		Coals, &c. &c.
		Now the chief port in Devon for the Newfoundland trade: the other imports are coals, culm, deals, iron, groceries, &c.
		Has some portion of the Newfoundland trade, and imports coals, culm, &c., in coasting vessels.

Barnstaple was formerly the chief port for the importation of wool from America and Ireland. This trade, as far as relates to America, ceased with the American war, and no wool is imported at Barnstaple now from Ireland. From the æra of the discovery of Virginia, Bideford, in consequence of its connection with its discoverer, Sir Richard Grenville, became the chief port for the importation of tobacco; and till the middle

of the last century it imported more than any port in the kingdom except London. It had also a great trade to Newfoundland, having sent out more ships thither in the year 1699 than any port in the kingdom, except London and Topsham. Exeter established a trade with Africa in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from whom the merchants of that city had a charter of monopoly * in that trade during a certain period.

MANUFACTURES.

THE principal manufacture of this county has, from an early period, been that of woollen cloth. I do not find any mention of fulling-mills in Devonshire in the Domesday survey; but from the mention of them in records of the reign of Edward I. it is evident that cloth was then made at Exeter and Chudleigh. It appears, nevertheless, from the Hundred Rolls, that the Dartmoor wool was at that time exported.

King Edward III. forbade the exportation of wool, and gave great encouragement to weavers and cloth-makers from foreign parts †, who in his reign came to London, and afterwards settled in other parts of the kingdom. John Kempe, a foreigner, is said to have established the clothing trade at Taunton in this reign, but we have no evidence that any of them settled in Devonshire.

It appears that cloths called Raies, or dozens of the colour of ray, were made in the west in the reign of Henry IV., but the counties are not specified in the statute of 1409. In the beginning of Edward the Fourth's reign (1463) the inhabitants of the hundreds of Lifton, Roborough, and Tavistock, petitioned parliament to be exempted from the operation of an act which prohibited the using of flocks in the manufacture of woollen cloths; stating that they had been accustomed to use such mixtures from time immemorial, and that the cloth made by them could not be otherwise manufactured on account of "the stobernesse of the wool," it being made solely of wool grown in those three hundreds; and they state, that if the act should be enforced, they should be impoverished, and utterly destroyed. An exemption was in consequence allowed them, and it is recognised in all subsequent acts. In a statute of 1511, these cloths are

* Printed in Hakluyt's Voyages, edit. 1599, vol. ii. pt. 2. p. 123.

† Rot. Pat. 26 Edw. III. pt. i. m. 21.

exempted

exempted by the name of Tostocks: in a statute of 1534, they are called Tavestocks, or western dozens.

It appears that there was another species of coarse cloth, nearly similar, called "white plain streits, or streights," and "white pinn'd streights," to which the same exemption was allowed. They are spoken of in the statutes of 1513, 1553, and 1585. In the statute of 1553, they are described to be of the nature of Tavestock cloths. It appears that they were made of the refuse of coarse wools, flocks, lambs' wools, and hairy wools; that they were exported by the Devonshire merchants to Brittany, and bartered for dowlas, lockeram, and canvass. The statutes above mentioned prescribe their measure and weight.

Westcote, writing in the early part of the seventeenth century, says, that before the reign of Edward IV. only frizes and plain coarse cloths were made in Devonshire; and that one Anthony Bonvise, an Italian, in that reign, is said to have taught the art of making *carsies* (kerseys), and the women to spin with the distaff. "For the karsies," says he, "at first, they only used Devon wool, which is more than any stranger travelling the county would suppose, since, except in Dartmoor, Exmoor, and such open grounds, the sheep are hidden by the high-grown hedges of the enclosures. Now they work Cornish and Dorset wools, and from other parts of the kingdom, and from London sent weekly, (though, by the new measure, 150 miles distant,) Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Wales, and Ireland, all which is here wrought into cloths or stuffs, wherein most towns have appropriated to themselves a several or peculiar kind.

"The late made stuff of serges or *perpetuanoes* is now in great use and request with us, wherewith the market of Exeter is abundantly furnished of all sorts and prizes, fine, coarse, broad, narrow, so that the number will scarcely be credited. Tyverton hath also such store of karsies as (the neighbourhood of other markets consider'd) will not be believed. Crediton yields many of the fynest sort of karsies, for which, and for fine spinning, it hath the pre-eminence.² Totness, and some other places near it, hath besides this a sort of coarse cloth which they call Pynn whites,

² In another place, he says that it became a proverb as fine as Kerton (Crediton) spinning. "It is very true," he adds, "that 140 threads of woollen yarne, spun in that town, were drawn through the eye of a taylor's needle, which needle and threads were for many years together to be seen in Watling Street, in the shop of one Mr. Dunscombe, at the sign of the Golden Bottle."

not elsewhere made. Barnstaple and Torrington furnish us bayes, single and double, and fryzadoes, and such like; and Pilton adjoining, vents cottons^a and lyninge, so coarse a stuffe as there was a *væ* (a woe) pronounced against them in these words:— ‘Woe unto you, ye Piltonians, that make cloth without wool.’

“At Tavystock there is also a good market for cloth, and for other commodities of the like nature, without any great difference. Ottery St. Mary, and dyvers other places, hath mixed color’d karsies, Culmton, karsie stockings. This might be enlarged with other pretty commodities belonging to other towns, besydes the generality of knytting stockings and spinninge of worsted thread for women’s workinge in every towne.”^b

It appears, that the Devonshire kersies had acquired celebrity, and were an important article of commerce to the Levant in the early part of the sixteenth century. Fine kersies, of divers colours, coarse kersies, and white western dozens, were sent in English ships to Chio, and other ports in the Levant, from the year 1511 to 1534, by Sir John Gresham, Sir William Bowyer, and other London merchants, as we have it on the authority of Hakluyt.^c Each ship that sailed to those ports took from 6000 to 8000 kersies.^d They were bartered to considerable advantage for commodities of the country, which bore a good price in England. Gaspar Campion, an English merchant residing in Chio, writing in 1569, when the trade had been some time in the hands of the Venetians, strongly recommends the revival of a direct trade with this country.^e A statute of the year 1552, regulates the weight and measure of the Devonshire kersies. By an order of council, in the year 1587, it appears they were prized at from 18*s.* to 3*l.*^f

The statute of 1593 speaks of the Devonshire kersies as having been formerly in great request, and of great prize and estimation, both at home and in foreign nations and countries; but then grown into discredit in consequence of the frauds of the manufacturers, which it was the object of that statute to reform by the enactment of heavy penalties. In consequence of complaints from the States of Holland, it appears, that a royal

^a This was a species of the coarsest woollen cloth, similar to what was made in Wales, and, so early as the year 1575, called Welsh cottons. See Rees’s Cyclopædia, article Cotton.

^b MS. Survey, in the British Museum.

^c Hakluyt’s Voyage, vol. ii. p. 96., or p. 206. of the new edition.

^d Ibid. p. 116. or 230. of the new edition.

^e Ibid. p. 127. or 229. of the new edition.

^f See Hutchins’s Dorsetshire, vol. iv. p. 186.

proclamation

proclamation had already been issued, which that statute was intended more strictly to enforce.

Westcote, speaking of the progress of the woollen manufactures, observes, "The gentleman, farmer, or husbandman, sends his wool to the market, which is bought either by the comber or spinster; and they the next week bring it again in yarn, which the weavers buy, and the market following bringe it thither again in cloth, when it is sold either to the clothier, (who sends it to London,) or to the marchant, who (after it hath passed the fuller's mill, and sometimes the dyer's vat) transports it. The large quantity whereof cannot be well judged at, but is best known to the custom book, whereunto it yieldeth no small commodity, and this is continued all the year through."

The market for wool and cloths, which had long been at Crediton, was removed to Exeter in 1538. The great increase of the woollen manufacture, spoken of by Westcote, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was occasioned by the revival or extension of the sale of English cloths in Italy, Turkey, and the Levant. Moryson, who was in Turkey in 1596, speaks of kersies and tin as our chief articles of commerce with Turkey.⁶ The trade experienced a still further increase towards the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was then at its greatest height.

Brice, who published his "Topographical Dictionary" in 1759, speaks of the clothing trade as then somewhat declined; but says, that the ordinary weekly sale at Exeter on a Friday was 10,000*l.* worth; and that Exeter was esteemed the greatest wool market in England, next to Leéds. I have been assured, that about the year 1768 the exports of woollen cloths were above a million in value annually. The trade suffered considerably during the American war, but after the peace in some measure recovered itself; and the extension of exportation to the East Indies, which took place soon afterwards, caused it to equal its former amount. In 1789, the East India trade being then increasing, 121,000 pieces were bought by the Company. These were of the sort of serges^b called Sandfords, except

⁶ Itinerary, part iii. p. 127.

^b The difference between kerseys and serges is, that the chain of the serge is made of worsted, and that of the kersey of the same as the shute or warp, only more twisted. It is a mistaken definition of the kersey given in "Rees's Cyclopædia," that kerseys are a kind of coarse woollen cloth: they were made of various degrees of fineness, and some of them, according to Westcote's account, were remarkably fine. The serges are of various descriptions: the sort now chiefly manufactured for the East India Company is called long ells.

600 pieces of broads, made at Crediton: the other serges were made mostly at Ashburton, Tavistock, Modbury, North Tawton, and Newton Bushell. From 1795 to 1805, the Company purchased from 250,000 to 300,000 pieces annually. After this, their purchases began to decline to about 200,000 pieces. After the renewal of the charter, in 1813, their demand declined still farther; and their present purchases do not exceed 150,000 pieces annually.

During the last war, the woollen trade sustained a most serious injury in its foreign consumption, from which it has only partially recovered. Notwithstanding the reduced scale of their purchases, more than two-thirds of the woollen cloths now made in the county are for the East India Company.

The principal manufacturing towns are now Exeter, Crediton, Collumpton, Ashburton, and South Molton. At Tiverton, which was one of the earliest and the principal seat of the clothing manufacture, and at which town, so lately as the year 1790, it is said, that there were 1000 looms at work, there is now scarcely any woollen trade. At Newton Bushell, Chudleigh, Bampton, Oakhampton, Hatherleigh, Bideford, Sampford Peverell, Torrington, Moreton Hampstead, Culmstock, Uffculme, and Ottery, they have ceased to manufacture. At Bideford, about 150 serges are made yearly. At Honiton, there is only one serge-maker.

The Crediton manufactures, which were upon a most extensive scale, declined after the great fire of 1743: before that period, 1400 or 1500 pieces of serge were made there weekly. They now make from 800 to 1000 pieces.

Before the late war, Exeter, and the towns of Crediton, Collumpton, and South Molton, with the populous villages of North Tawton and Bishop's Morchard, were principally employed in manufacturing coarse woollens for Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany. The long continuance of war, from time to time, lessened the demand for these foreign markets, which for a while wholly ceased, and these places only shared with others the orders of the East India Company, for long ells, &c. Since the return of peace, they have supplied the diminished demands of the above-mentioned foreign markets. The diminished manufactures of Exeter are chiefly of plushes and estameans¹, for the Spanish market.

¹ The article of this name is kersey wove, not quite so clothly as a kerseymere, nor so much of a stuff as a shalloon: the pieces are 32 yards in length, and three quarters of a yard wide.

The

The town of Collumpton, before the commencement of the war, manufactured Dutch serges, plain and twilled druggets, sagatties, duroys, and estameans, which were shipped at Topsham, by the merchants of Exeter, for Holland, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. At present, some cloths, kerseymeres, and estameans, with flannel and baize of various qualities and descriptions, are made for the markets of Spain and Portugal, as well as home consumption; and occasionally long ells and other woollen goods, for the East India Company. Although the trade is now diverted into a different channel, I am informed, that the quantity of wool manufactured, the value of the goods, and the number of the labourers employed, exceed that of any former period. The chief trade of Ashburton and South Molton consists in the manufacture of woollen goods for the East India Company.

The secondary manufacturing towns of the present day, are Totnes, Tavistock, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Brent, Chagford, and Barnstaple; to which may be added the villages of Buckfastleigh, Bishop's Morchard, and North Tawton.

The woollen trade of Tavistock, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Modbury, Brent, Chagford, and Buckfastleigh, consists chiefly of long ells for the East India Company. The largest factory of this article is that of Mr. Berry, of Chagford. At the height of the clothing trade, in the reign of Charles II., there was a wool market established at Totnes, and another at Ashburton. The trade of Modbury and Kingsbridge is much declined: some years ago, about 300 pieces of serge were made weekly at Modbury, and about 400 (but not at the same time) at Kingsbridge, for the trade of the two towns has fluctuated. About 100 pieces only are now made weekly at Kingsbridge, and about double that quantity at Modbury. Flustrings, army-cloths, and blanketings, are made also at Kingsbridge: the former are chiefly for home consumption and for Newfoundland.

At Barnstaple, the baize-making, for which it was celebrated in Westcote's time, and which continued so considerable till nearly the end of the last century, that, before the American war, there were 20 baize-makers in the town, is now so reduced, that there is only one, who exports his goods to America, Newfoundland, Spain, and Portugal. Coarse serges also are made at Barnstaple for the American trade.

The general state of the woollen trade, as compared with that of its greatest prosperity, may be judged from the entries at the custom-house at

at Exeter, from which city the great bulk of woollen goods manufactured in the county is exported. I am informed, that, even from Kingsbridge, a great part of the manufactured goods is sent by waggons to Exeter, and shipped from that port. The years 1768 and 1787 are considered to have been the periods of the height of the prosperity of the woollen trade. In 1768, 330,414 pieces of cloth were exported from Exeter; in 1787, 295,311 pieces; in the year 1820, the number was 127,459.^k

The chief trade now for woollens is that of the East India Company, although, as before mentioned, on a reduced scale; and a partial recovery of the foreign markets, particularly those of Spain and Portugal. The high price of English wool, and the fluctuating state of the market since the peace, have operated to prevent a more extensive revival of the foreign trade; but some of the most intelligent manufacturers express a hope, that, with the continuance of peace, the foreign markets may be revived to a greater extent, either for the old articles, or others suited to the altered taste and habits of the consumers. Besides the trade of the East India Company, long ells are purchased for the private trade of India, and have been introduced into China by American and other foreign vessels.

At some of the towns in which the clothing trade has been discontinued, the manufacturing labourers are employed in preparing materials for the manufactures of other towns. The poor of Culmstock and Uffculme are employed in a factory lately erected at Culmstock for preparing materials for the long ells manufactured at Wellington. Those of Moreton Hampstead are employed in the manufacture of long ells at Chagford. At Ottery, where a few woollen goods are still woven, is a large factory for spinning the yarn used for manufacturing serges, which yarn is sent to the Exeter market.

In Westcote's time, fine flax thread was spun at Axminster; and he observes, that Comb Martin supplied the whole county with shoemakers' thread, made from hemp there grown. Both these have been discontinued; but there is a considerable manufactory of linen thread at Tukenhayes, in Ashprington. The celebrated carpet-manufacture at Axminster is still flourishing: it was established in the year 1755.^l

^k This information has been obligingly communicated by the Collector of the Customs.

^l See the account of Axminster, p. 21.

The

The manufacture of bone or thread lace at Honiton, made with fine thread imported from Antwerp^m, was introduced probably in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Westcote does not speak of it as a new thing. "Here," says he, speaking of Honiton, "is made abundance of bone-lace, a pretty toye, now greatly in request." He speaks of it as made also at Bradninch. A small quantity is still made there: the manufacture at Honiton, which not many years ago was very flourishing, is now much on the decline. A large manufactory of Nottinghamshire lace was established at Tiverton in 1815, as a means of providing for the numerous labourers whose employment had ceased on the removal of the clothing manufacture. The lace manufacture is still flourishing. A lace manufacture at Raleigh, in the parish of Pilton, near Barnstaple, is about to be immediately established on an extensive scale, and numerous cottages are now building near the spot for the manufacturers. A manufacture of gloves, upon an extensive scale, has found employment for the labouring classes of Torington since the removal of the woollen manufactures. At Fordton, near Crediton, the extensive buildings formerly occupied by the woollen manufacture of Messrs. Davy, dowlas, and other coarse linens, are now made.

At Bradninch are three paper-mills: those of Mr. John Dewdney, at Heale Paine, in this parish, which were destroyed by fire in the summer of 1821, are now rebuilding, on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of all kinds of writing paper.

A manufacture of porcelain was carried on for a short time at Plymouth, by Mr. William Cookworthy, who settled there in 1733, and first discovered the materials requisite for its composition: it was at first unsuccessful, and after a little while was removed to Bristol, and afterwards to Worcester, where, in consequence of various subsequent improvements and discoveries, it attained great celebrity, and still flourishes.

A manufacture of an inferior sort of white ware, for common purposes, was established at Indio, in Bovey Tracey, in 1772: of late years blue and white ware has been made here; and within these ten years another manufactory has been established on Bovey Heathfield, adjoining to the pits, the coal from which is used for the works. There are potteries of brown ware at Bideford and Barnstaple. At Tavistock is an iron-foundry and an edge-tool manufactory. At Plymouth are manufactories of sail-

^m See more particulars under the account of Honiton, p. 281.

cloth, soap, and Roman cement. Great quantities of shoes, made at Ashburton, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, are sent to Newfoundland.

The whetstones, already spoken of, are manufactured by being cut into the proper shape on the spot, whilst the soft stone of which they are made is wet.

ANTIQUITIES.

British and Roman-British Antiquities.

Circular Enclosures. — GRIMSPOUND, as it is called, is situated in the parish of Manaton, about three miles from that village, among the moors, and under a lofty tract of moorland, called Hamilton, or Hameldown. It consists of a circular enclosure of about three acres, surrounded by a low vallum of loose stones, some of which are very large, being the remains of a wall. There are two entrances opposite to each other, directly north and south; at these points the wall, which appears to have been about 12 feet high, were the thickest. Within the enclosure are numerous small circles of stone, in general about 12 feet in diameter; the greater part are near the south side of the enclosure.^a Various conjectures have been formed respecting this remarkable remnant of antiquity: some have supposed it a place of religious worship, others the remains of a British town, and connected with the ancient tin-works, the vestiges of which are visible near the spot.

Small circular enclosures are found on the moor between Cawsand hill and Gidleigh, formed by low stone walls; they occur also on many other parts of Dartmoor, sometimes in considerable groupes. There are some also on Holwell Down, near Widdecombe-in-the-Moor.^o

At Nightacott, in the parish of Bratton Fleming, are six upright stones, which appear to be the remains of a circle similar to that at Boscawen-un, near the Land's End.^p

^a This account is taken from notes made by my brother, who visited it in 1807, and others taken by the Rev. J. P. Jones, which I found, in the chief particulars, to correspond.

^o From the information of Mr. Jones.

^p From the information of Mr. Jones.

Sepulchral

Sepulchral Stones.—Risdon speaks of some circular stones on Maddock's Down[¶], more than the height of a man; but Westcote, who, in his manuscript, gives a rough sketch of them, describes two great upright stones, 147 feet apart, of unequal size; the larger nine feet and a half, and the smaller five feet and a half in height; and placed parallel with these, in a row, at the distance of 66 feet, 23 smaller stones of various shapes. The two large stones only remain, and are now in an enclosed field; the smaller one of these has been thrown down. The larger stone is a block of quartz. It appears, by a letter from Mr. Badcock, quoted by Mr. Polwhele, that the smaller ones have been long covered over with turf. The stones are doubtless sepulchral, and are supposed by tradition to commemorate some great battle fought on the down, in which Maddock, or Madoc, one of the contending chiefs, is said to have been slain. There is a sepulchral stone, called Maen Maddock, in South Wales, in the cross road leading over the mountains from Brecknock to Neath.[†]

The *cromlech* at Drewe's Teignton, of which much has been said and written, has been supposed by some to have been the sepulchre of an arch-druid: that it was sepulchral there is little doubt; and from the rarity of such monuments, it is most probable that it was for some eminent person; but there is no more reason for supposing that it had any thing to do with druidism, than that the name of Drewe's Teignton was derived from that source.[‡] This cromlech is on a tenement called Shilston. It is of moor-stone, about 12 feet in length, and about nine feet wide in the widest part. The supporting stones are from six feet to six feet and a half to the under part of the covering stone.

¶ On the Northcote estate, in the parish of East Downe.

† Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 8.

‡ See "Cornwall," General History, p. clxxxii. clxxxiv. and ccxvii., on the subject of Logan stones and rock basins, and p. 493. of this volume, as to the name of Drewe's Teignton; to which may be added, that there is no authority whatever for the place having been so called before the time of Drewe de Teignton. The natural excavations called Rock basins, occur in numerous places on the granite rocks of Dartmoor, &c. The most celebrated Logan stone in Devon is that on the banks of the Teign, in the parish of Drewe's Teignton; but I am informed that the motion is now scarcely perceptible. A natural pile of rocks in the parish of Manaton, called Bowerman's Nose, somewhat resembling the Cheese-wring near Alternon, in Cornwall, has, by some enthusiasts in druidism, been supposed to have been a rock-idol.

cloth, soap, and Roman cement. Great quantities of shoes, made at Ashburton, Kingsbridge, and Dartmouth, are sent to Newfoundland.

The whetstones, already spoken of, are manufactured by being cut into the proper shape on the spot, whilst the soft stone of which they are made is wet.

ANTIQUITIES.

British and Roman-British Antiquities.

Circular Enclosures. — GRIMSPOUND, as it is called, is situated in the parish of Manaton, about three miles from that village, among the moors, and under a lofty tract of moorland, called Hamilton, or Hameldown. It consists of a circular enclosure of about three acres, surrounded by a low vallum of loose stones, some of which are very large, being the remains of a wall. There are two entrances opposite to each other, directly north and south; at these points the wall, which appears to have been about 12 feet high, were the thickest. Within the enclosure are numerous small circles of stone, in general about 12 feet in diameter; the greater part are near the south side of the enclosure.^a Various conjectures have been formed respecting this remarkable remnant of antiquity: some have supposed it a place of religious worship, others the remains of a British town, and connected with the ancient tin-works, the vestiges of which are visible near the spot.

Small circular enclosures are found on the moor between Cawsand hill and Gidleigh, formed by low stone walls; they occur also on many other parts of Dartmoor, sometimes in considerable groupes. There are some also on Holwell Down, near Widdecombe-in-the-Moor.^o

At Nightacott, in the parish of Bratton Fleming, are six upright stones, which appear to be the remains of a circle similar to that at Boscawen-un, near the Land's End.^p

^a This account is taken from notes made by my brother, who visited it in 1807, and others taken by the Rev. J. P. Jones, which I found, in the chief particulars, to correspond.

^o From the information of Mr. Jones.

^p From the information of Mr. Jones.

Sepulchral Stones.—Risdon speaks of some circular stones on Maddock's Down[¶], more than the height of a man; but Westcote, who, in his manuscript, gives a rough sketch of them, describes two great upright stones, 147 feet apart, of unequal size; the larger nine feet and a half, and the smaller five feet and a half in height; and placed parallel with these, in a row, at the distance of 66 feet, 23 smaller stones of various shapes. The two large stones only remain, and are now in an enclosed field; the smaller one of these has been thrown down. The larger stone is a block of quartz. It appears, by a letter from Mr. Badcock, quoted by Mr. Polwhele, that the smaller ones have been long covered over with turf. The stones are doubtless sepulchral, and are supposed by tradition to commemorate some great battle fought on the down, in which Maddock, or Madoc, one of the contending chiefs, is said to have been slain. There is a sepulchral stone, called Maen Maddock, in South Wales, in the cross road leading over the mountains from Brecknock to Neath.[†]

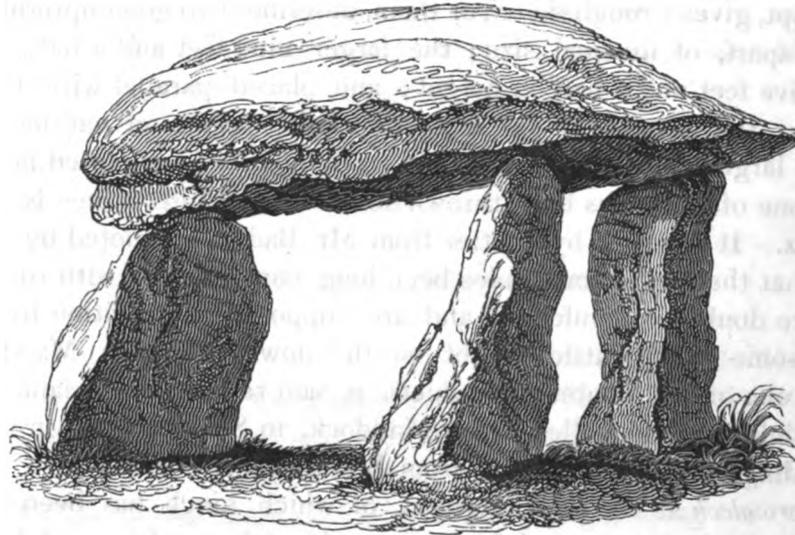
The *cromlech* at Drewe's Teignton, of which much has been said and written, has been supposed by some to have been the sepulchre of an arch-druid: that it was sepulchral there is little doubt; and from the rarity of such monuments, it is most probable that it was for some eminent person; but there is no more reason for supposing that it had any thing to do with druidism, than that the name of Drewe's Teignton was derived from that source.[‡] This cromlech is on a tenement called Shilston. It is of moor-stone, about 12 feet in length, and about nine feet wide in the widest part. The supporting stones are from six feet to six feet and a half to the under part of the covering stone.

[¶] On the Northcote estate, in the parish of East Downe.

[†] Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 8.

[‡] See "Cornwall," General History, p. clxxxii. clxxxiv. and ccxvii., on the subject of Logan stones and rock basins, and p. 493. of this volume, as to the name of Drewe's Teignton; to which may be added, that there is no authority whatever for the place having been so called before the time of Drewe de Teignton. The natural excavations called Rock basins, occur in numerous places on the granite rocks of Dartmoor, &c. The most celebrated Logan stone in Devon is that on the banks of the Teign, in the parish of Drewe's Teignton; but I am informed that the motion is now scarcely perceptible. A natural pile of rocks in the parish of Manaton, called Bowerman's Nose, somewhat resembling the Cheese-wring near Alternon, in Cornwall, has, by some enthusiasts in druidism, been supposed to have been a rock-idol.

The sketch beneath is from an accurate drawing, made by my brother, in 1807.



On the opposite page are representations of three ancient inscribed stones, from drawings made by my brother. Mr. Polwhele mentions another in Yealmton church-yard, of which I have no note, with the word **TOREUS** inscribed on it.

No. 1. is at Buckland Monachorum, at the corner of a blacksmith's shop; it is seven feet two inches in height, fourteen inches wide at the top, and one foot six inches in the widest part.

No. 2. now forms a sill under the door of Lustleigh church. It is four feet in length, and 14 inches wide.

No. 3. is at Tavistock, on the site of the abbey. It stands seven feet above the ground, is 11 inches thick, and 21 wide.

Numerous tumuli, or barrows, occur in various parts of the county, on Haldon and other downs, particularly in the north of Devon. Many of them are of stone, which are sometimes called kairns: a few of those on Haldon have been opened; urns were found in them[†], and in one some Roman coins; fragments of urns were found in one that was opened in the parish of Moreton, and Roman coins, &c. in one in East Worlington.

[†] The great tumulus on the highest part of the east side of Haldon, 200 feet in circumference, and about 10 feet high, which is a conspicuous object from a great distance, was opened in 1780 by Mr. Tripe, and was found to contain, within a stone cell, an inverted urn, containing the burnt bones of a small size and ashes.

Crosses.



Crosses. — The most remarkable ancient cross in the county is that at Copleston, in the parish of Colebrooke. It is a pillar about twelve feet in height, and about two feet square at the base, but declines a little in size as it ascends; at the top is a square hole, in which a cross is supposed to have

have been mortised. The sides are rudely ornamented with saltier-shaped crosses, &c.; on one side, near the top, is a niche, from which a figure appears to have been removed. At Lustleigh, in a lane near the church is a block of granite, about five feet in height, called the Bishop's Stone, which appears to have been the base of a cross: the sides have been worked into a regular shape, and on one of them may be traced the form of a coat of arms. In an enclosed field, on a farm called Stone, in the parish of East Worlington, is a square stone, about six feet five inches in height above the ground, into which it is sunk nearly to the same depth. At the top, on each side, is a cross.

Celts. — Mr. Polwhele makes mention of celts, most of them brass, found singly in the parishes of Chudleigh, Ilsington, and Buckfastleigh, and one north of Barnstaple. The Rev. Mr. Carrington found several in some cairns between Bridford and Christow; George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, has one of copper, found in the year 1820, in a wood belonging to him in that parish.

Roman Antiquities.

CONSIDERING that there are some undoubted Roman stations in this county, very few antiquities of that nation, and those not of great importance, have been discovered in it. It appears, from "Stukely's Itinerary," that a Roman tessellated pavement was found in Exeter, in Pancras-lane, behind the Guildhall, at the depth of eight feet. Some small remains of a tessellated pavement, and a few Roman medals, were found in 1777, in digging the foundation of Mr. Dennis's house in the High-street: and in 1778, some Roman Penates, in bronze, were discovered in digging a cellar under the house of Mr. Upham, in the same street, at the corner of Broad-gate; two of them evidently meant to represent Mercury. The female bust and the Roman altars, placed in the front of the house lately the property and residence of Richard Eales, Esq., were not found in Exeter, but were placed there by the learned Dr. Musgrave, who procured them from Bath, as appears by a passage in his *Belgium Britannicum*, where there is an engraving of the bust. An antique *lar* of iron was found near Hembury fort, in 1801.

Westcote says, that a pot of gold and silver Roman coins was found in

¹ See *Archæologia*, vol. vi. p. 1., where there is an engraving of the Penates.

² Figured in pl. lv. of vol. xiv. of the *Archæologia*, 1. and 2.

Exeter,

Exeter, near the castle ; and others not far from the same spot, with a fair ring, which had a beautiful stone, representing Cleopatra with the asp. Thirty of the coins came into Westcote's possession : the latest was one of Antoninus Pius. In 1721, a pot of Roman coins was found near St. Martin's church : they were of Balbinus, Philippus, Julia Mæsa, &c.* Some Roman coins were found in the camp on Berry-head, about the year 1730 ; among others, one of the Emperor Claudius, with the figure of Victory on the reverse. Chapple says, that, in 1774, some Roman coins were found in an earthen vessel in St. Catherine's lane when some houses were rebuilt ; one of Augustus Cæsar was in fine preservation : the same year, a fine medal of Domitian, in silver, was found by the workmen digging the foundation of the new hall, on the site of the castle. Mr. Chapple says, that, in 1774, Mr. George Baker showed him coins of Domitian, Trajan, Vespasian, Probus, and Valentinian, all found in or near Exeter. In 1779, coins of Vespasian, Probus, Carinus, &c., were found in altering a house for the Methodists' meeting.

Mr. Chapple speaks of a lachrymatory and Roman coins found near Seaton, supposed to have been the *Moriodunum* of the *Iters*. Some tumuli having been opened on Haldon, in 1793, three urns were found under a bed of flint, filled with ashes and bones ; several Roman coins were found in these tumuli. In 1816, a labourer, digging for stone in the great barrow on the western side of Haldon, found several Roman coins of the later empire, which are in the possession of the Rev. John Templer. Some silver Roman coins were found about 1813, by some labourers repairing a hedge in the parish of Bishop's Morchard ; four of these, two of Vespasian, one of Nerva, and one of Trajan, are in the possession of John Sillifant, Esq., of Combe. Roman coins have been found in a barrow, in the parish of East Worlington.

On excavating the ground, for the purpose of taking down and rebuilding Teignbridge, in 1815, the timbers of an ancient wooden bridge were discovered ; and, underneath, the piers of another bridge of white ashler, apparently of Roman work. It appears, from the mention of it in the Domesday survey, that Teignbridge had given name to the hundred from a remote period. The remains of two ancient highways, the lower one of which was paved, were found under the channel of the temporary river. †

* Mentioned in the collections of Mr. Chapple, who supposes them to have been in the library at Powderham, in 1773.

† See a paper giving an account of these discoveries, drawn up by P. J. Taylor, Esq., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix. p. 308—313.

*British and Roman Roads and Stations.*⁷

“ As it is allowed by all our writers, that the earliest trade of Britain, in whatever articles it consisted, was seated, from local circumstances, in this western part of the island, we may fairly conclude, that internal roads, the constant attendants on trade, and without which, indeed, it can hardly exist, must have been particularly numerous in Devonshire and Cornwall; and the fact seems to confirm this idea, for in no counties are we able to trace, especially since the last excellent survey made by the order of government, so many lines of communication between the places supposed to have been British towns.

“ Of these, one principal road, converted afterwards by the Romans to their own use, passed through the whole length of Devonshire, from north-east to south-west, in its way to the great marts of trade on the Cornish coast. It enters the county from Dorsetshire (where it has preserved the British name of the Ikeneld-way) a little east of Axminster, to the right of the present turnpike-road; then proceeds with it by Kilmington and Shute-hill, to Dalwood-down, where it bears away from it on the left for the sake of keeping the ridge of the hill, which it does till it gradually descends by Honiton church to the house called the Turk’s Head, where it crosses it, and runs direct to the large camp at Hembury, which was very probably a British post on it; from hence it ran by Lay-hill, Colstocks, Tale-water, Tallaton-common, and Larkbeare, near Whimble, to Street-way-head, being still known in this part of its course by the name of the Old Taunton Road. Here the ancient trackway is lost, but it probably continued nearly in the line of the present turnpike-road to Exeter, which was certainly the principal town of the Damnonii, (though we may not perhaps adopt the conjecture of Mr. Polwhele, that it is exactly delineated on a Damnonian coin). It crossed the Exe at a ford a little below the present bridge, which ford was the site of the ancient bridge, and ran through St. Thomas’s by the causeway, now a nursery, to the village of Alphington, so over Haldon, leaving Ugbrooke, where there is a strong British camp, on the right. Some way beyond this, it bore off again from the present turnpike-road at Sandygate, and passing by King’s Teignton, crossed the Teign below Newton Abbot, by a ford still called *Hackniel-d-way*; then leaving another British camp on its left, went over Ford-com-

⁷ Communicated by the late Bishop of Cloyne.

mon,

mon, and again joined the modern road to Totnes, which we may fairly conclude to have been a British town, both from its being celebrated in the tales of our old historians, not only as the spot where Ambrosius and Uter Pendragon, but even where Brute himself landed, (and, whatever we may think of the matter of fact, it proves the idea of these early writers as to the traditionary antiquity of the place,) but also from the evident bend to the east, which the line of the road makes in order to pass through it. From hence it seems to have tended more westerly near Brent, and by an old circular camp near Boringdon park to the first ford upon the Tamar.

“ A second road, which has every appearance of being British, seems to have run from the mouth of the Exe to the great camp at Woodbury, which it enters at the south-west gate, and leaves by the north-east, thence to Streetway-head, where it joins the Ikening-street, and proceeds with it to Hembury, so over Blackdown towards Taunton, in Somersetshire.

“ Another of these trackways seems to have left Exeter on the north-west side of it, to have crossed the Exe at a ford near the Bonhay, below the Weare, and passing through Mr. Buller’s fields, where it is still visible, continued in a straight line up Cleve-hill, close to Cleve-house, and so fell into the line of the modern Oakhampton turnpike-road, near which it joins another ancient road, still in good preservation, which ran from Crediton to Exeter and Haldon. This last road is very plain and straight, but keeps the hills as much as possible, seeming to have been once the great communication between Exeter, Crediton, Chulmleigh, and the whole north-west part of the county.

“ A more decided road, which was afterwards used by the Romans, seems to have gone from Exeter to Molland Bottreaux, which there is much reason to conclude was also a British town: it is plain in the parish of Woolfardisworthy, in a line between the two, where is Berry castle, a circular fortification, and from hence through Witheridge and near Knowestone, directly in a line for Molland.

“ From Seaton a road is said to run between Yerbury and the parish of Farway, to the camp at Hembury, before mentioned; thence by Collumpton and Bampton, leaving Dulverton a little on its right, and proceeding by the Ansteys to Molland.

“ These roads, and many others, the traces of which have perished, or are too obscure to be spoken of with any certainty, were, probably, in existence long before the Roman invasion; and the conquerors adopted such of them as were most convenient for their own purposes, raising their crest

always, and altering their line in some instances, according to their usual practice. There is, however, a local circumstance which renders it more difficult to trace these roads in Devonshire than in any other part of England, for the country is not only in the lower parts of it deeply enclosed, but the enclosures are formed by banks of such a height and thickness, as is unknown in the more northern districts; and in order to construct them, the elevated crest of the Roman road, which was near at hand, has almost in every instance fallen a sacrifice. That the principal Roman Way, however, was in the course of the British Ikeneld, we have the most evident proofs. It entered the county with it at Axminster, and, probably, proceeded with it towards Honiton, where the British Way, still bearing the name of Street, seems to have run north towards Hembury, and the Roman one south-west along the banks of the Otter, in the line of the present turnpike-road. Five or six miles west of Honiton, at a place called Fair Mile, the ridge of the Roman road was, in Musgrave's time^{*}, visible for some distance. It bent, according to him, somewhat to the left at Honiton Clist, entered the east gate of Exeter, went up St. David's hill to the old ford below the bridge, and thence straight to the top of Haldon. It is quite plain even at this day in the ascent to Haldon, on the right of the present turnpike-road; but just beyond the road leading from Mamhead to Sir L. Palk's crosses that road and continues on the left, being often seen in this direction at intervals, by Newton Bushell to Totnes, where Musgrave describes the crest as quite perfect. Totnes was therefore, probably, the *Statio ad Durium Amnem*. It is lost for some way to the west of this town; but being again visible near Brent, goes to Ridgway near Plympton, and thence straight for St. Budeaux, where it crossed the ferry into Cornwall at the station of *Tamara*, mentioned in Richard's sixteenth *iter*.

“ Soon after the Ikeneld-street enters the east borders of Devonshire, it is crossed or joined by a very distinguished Roman road, the Fosse, in its way from *Ischalis* to *Moridunum*. Which of these terms is most proper to be used is indeed matter of doubt; for the latter road is so obscure in this part of its course, and the site of *Moridunum* so difficult to determine, that our best antiquaries have doubts upon the subject; and according as they are led to fix this station at Hembury, or Seaton, suppose the Fosse to fall into the Ikeneld near the first, or to cross it in its way to the second.

^{*} See his *Belgium Britannicum*, p. 75.

For

For reasons which will be detailed more at large when I come to consider the claims of these two places to a Roman origin, I am inclined to prefer the latter, which is countenanced by the bearing of the Fosse when it is last seen distinctly at the back of Hinton St. George, and by the name of the village of Street, in the direct line between that spot and Seaton. The defenders of the contrary opinion suppose the Fosse to have inclined more west by Chard, and to have descended into the vale of the Otter, perhaps by Yarcombe, where a portion of a road with a high crest is said still to exist, and thence to the camp at Hembury. It is much to be wished, that the bearings of this Yarcombe road had been given us with more accuracy. General Simcoe, whose active and intelligent mind comprehended the whole military system of the Romans more fully than any gentleman of his county, but whose employment in the important duties of the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament left him hardly any leisure for these pursuits, was inclined to think that it was a fragment of a road bearing from Taunton towards Seaton; but as Roman remains of some consequence have been lately found at Chard, it is not impossible that a branch from the Fosse may have connected Ilchester and Exeter in this direction, by a shorter line than that through Seaton.

“ An undoubted Roman road came from the central parts of Somersetshire towards Exeter, under the name (which never deceives us) of the Port-way: its high crest is particularly visible at Uffculme-common, about three miles west of Culmstock, and five north-east of Collumpton, and of a great breadth, running for above a mile, from South Appledore to Lenard-moor. It is still the turnpike-road from Taunton to Exeter, and was undoubtedly the very road from Bath travelled in the tenth *iter* of Richard.

“ I have little hesitation in supposing another Roman road to have run from Exeter to Molland Bottreaux, in the line of the ancient British one. The greatest part of it can be travelled at present; and what makes the idea more probable, is, that passing through the British circular camp at Woolfardisworthy, with no apparent notice, it runs five miles farther to a Roman camp of the same name, Berry castle, in the north-east part of Witheridge parish, which is square, well situated on an eminence over the Dart, commanding a view beyond Molland to the borders of Exmoor, and the road from it pointing to Molland itself, beyond which it continues over Exmoor in the very line seen from Berry castle among the barrows, where Roman coins have been found, to Countisbury, on the coast near Linton, an undoubted Roman camp, and probably a station; and the communica-

tion with the northern channel in this direction must have been a point of considerable importance to *Isca*, whether as a British or a Roman city.

“ The Romans had also a road from Exeter to Stratton, by the way probably of Oakhampton and Holsworthy; for in this line is Oldridge and Bradbury, or Broadbury castle, three miles north of Bratton-Clovelly, of an oblong form, 225 feet by 186, with a single vallum and ditch.

“ There must have been some British or Roman town of great consequence towards the centre of Somersetshire, perhaps *Alauna*, near Taunton, and *Uxella*, supposed Bridgewater; for besides the other roads which we have marked as traversing Devonshire in that direction, a considerable one is visible on the north-east borders, coming from Taunton, under the name of the Rumansleigh, or Romansleigh ridge. It enters Devon a little north-east of Brampton, at the village of Clayhanger, crosses the road from Exeter to South Molton, a little beyond a house which stands at the junction of the Witheridge road; thence near a close in East Worlington parish, called Witchester, (in a barrow in which parish Roman coins were found,) near also to the square camp at Berry castle; so west-south-west to Beacon-moor, in the parish of Chulmleigh, leaving the town about one mile on the left, crosses the road from Chulmleigh to South Molton, near Cadbury, an ancient camp; thence through Elson, and crosses the Taw by an old ford to a farm-house called Ravington, in Burrington parish; thence over Burrington-moor, where are many barrows, and cross the Roborough road to Beaford-moor-head, near the direction-post in the crossway, a little east of the house so called; passing thence near Beaford and Wolley, it crosses the Torridge a little above its junction with the brook that comes from Wolley mill, it goes on to the parish of little Torrington, where it is distinctly visible pointing to Stratton, towards which it has not been farther traced. As in the first part of its course, near Bampton, it may have communicated with Molland, by the road through the Ansteys, or that from Berry castle, so it is probable that, near Torrington, another road from Molland to Stratton must have fallen into it. The beginning of such a road is visible between Molland and South Molton; but as to any road in Hollocombe parish, with which the Devon antiquaries have supposed it to be connected, such road, if it exists, must have been part of that which I last mentioned between Stratton and Bradbury castle, in the way from the former station towards Exeter.

“ An old road in this north part of the country is said to have run from Molland towards Barnstaple, near which place, one mile to the north, is
Roborough,

Roborough, a large irregular camp ; this road went west of the present turnpike-road, in the valleys, and fell into the modern road at Landkey : from thence it has been conjectured to proceed towards Hartland, which is by no means unlikely, but the line has never been well examined. Stukely supposes, that a road went from Seaton in a direct line across the country, passing the Otter at Harpford ; but neither has this been followed by any accurate observer. A piece of a road, as I before mentioned, is said to exist at Yarcombe, near Otterford, in the north-east part of the county, leading towards Honiton or Hembury, and another on the Wolborough hills pointing to Dartmouth, but nothing more determined is known of either.

“ Having thus endeavoured to trace the Roman roads in a county, where, from local circumstances, the attempt labours under peculiar difficulties, we come now to fix the sites of the Roman stations ; and here also we find the subject involved in much obscurity. The principal Roman station in Devonshire, *Isca Damnoniorum*, appears, however, most decidedly, to have been at Exeter. Tessellated pavements, coins, Roman idols, and other antiquities dug up within its precincts, stones with Roman inscriptions seen by Leland in its walls, and British as well as Roman roads proceeding from it in every direction, seem to settle this question beyond doubt ; and Exeter has the honour to which but few cities in the island have such clear pretensions, of having been the capital of the British tribe, the Roman province, and the modern county. Indeed, so strong is its claim to be considered as Roman, that Horseley, who denies it the name of *Isca*, allows it in express words to be some other Roman station. The mistake of that learned antiquary on the subject is one of the few errors in his excellent work, and he was betrayed into this by two unlucky circumstances : first, the imperfect state of English geography in his time, when no roads had been measured, or the situation of towns determined with any accuracy, and, as he himself confesses, no Roman ways known to exist farther west than the limits of Dorsetshire ; and, in the next place, the blunder (as it is now allowed to be) of an early transcriber of Antonine’s Itinerary, who has confounded the twelfth *iter* from *Calleva* to *Isca*, with that immediately subsequent from some station in Wales, (probably St. David’s,) to *Uriconium*. Being therefore without any guide at all in one case, and with a mistaken one in the other, Horseley was led to remove *Isca Damnoniorum* from Exeter, and to place it first at Ilchester, then at South Petherton, and at last at Chiselborough. In this he has been followed only by Mr. Strutt,

Strutt, of Essex, and Mr. Henry, of Edinburgh; both, like himself, perfect strangers to the county, and the latter, (an author of much merit in another line, but little conversant in these pursuits,) professes himself to have been determined solely by Horseley's reasons, when the only reasons Horseley has produced^a are, that he 'sees in the map a place called Chiselborough, which sounds like antiquity, and not very unlike *Isca*.' Of the force of this reason every one must judge for himself. In fact, the mistake in Antoninus being now evident, and the towns of *Leucarum*, *Nidum*, and *Bomium*, which the twelfth *iter*, in its corrupted state, would fix in the neighbourhood of *Isca Damnoniorum*, being all agreed to be in Wales, near *Isca Silurum*, the only reason for removing the former of these stations from Exeter has ceased to exist.

" It seems indeed to be allowed, that the distances west of Old Sarum, both in Antonine and Richard, (the latter having probably copied from the former,) are very inaccurate. This however by no means affects the situation of Exeter, which answers to the distance of *Isca* from *Durnovaria*, viz. 51 miles in Antonine, and 53 measured, and wherever in this interval we may choose to fix *Moridunum*, (respecting which the numbers are certainly erroneous,) it has nothing to do with the present enquiry. Exeter, therefore, from its antiquities and the roads conducting to it, must be allowed to be a Roman town, and from its near agreement with the itinerary distance, must certainly have been *Isca Damnoniorum*.

" The star which misled Horseley in this instance has shed its unlucky rays upon a still greater character, the geographer Ptolemy, in the very same instance; for by an evident and gross error, the latter has not only confounded *Isca Damnoniorum* with *Isca Silurum*, but has made a third town, *Legio Secunda Augusta*, out of the latter; nor will Mr. Polwhele's ingenious conjecture, that the second legion may have been stationed at Exeter in Ptolemy's time, excuse the mistake of the Greek writer; for in stating *Isca* (and by its situation among the Damnonian towns he must mean *Isca Damnoniorum*) as in the latitude $52^{\circ} 45'$, and *Legio Secunda Augusta*, in $52^{\circ} 35'$, he evidently took them for two different places.

" But whatever obstacles may have thus impeded our antiquaries in determining till lately the situation of *Isca*, they are trifles compared to the difficulties which still attend our researches on that of *Moridunum*. This place has been fixed by different respectable authorities at Eggardon,

^a See Brit. Rom. p. 464.

Hembury, and Seaton. Horseley contends for the first of these, in opposition to the numbers in the itineraries, which in these western parts are supposed to be corrupted; besides, however, his disagreement with Antonine, (who in two different *iters* asserts *Moridunum* to be 36 miles from Dorchester, and 15 from Exeter, when Eggardon is only nine from the first of these towns, and 41 from the second,) it is to be observed, that the camp at Eggardon is irregular, with no antiquities of any kind found in or near it, looking more like a British than a Roman fortress, and more likely to be the *Dunium* of Ptolemy, (which that geographer places among the *Durotriges*,) than the *Moridunum* of the itineraries, if Maiden castle, near Dorchester, had not still better pretensions to the name of *Dunium* than either.

“ Hembury has a fairer claim to be considered as *Moridunum*. It is not far (about two miles and a half) from the great western road, about 14 miles from Exeter, and 35 from Dorchester. It is evidently connected with this road, and the distances agree with those in the itineraries. Two old roads at least, one from Somersetshire towards Exeter, and another from Seaton, are said to meet under its ramparts. Add to this, that the road from Seaton to it is called *the Street*, and close under it are *Aggerdon* fields. It is objected to these plausible arguments, that the form is irregular, and that few antiquities exist in its neighbourhood. I should have said none, if my friend, Mr. Harford, had not lately dug up an iron *lar*, which has every appearance of being Roman, and there is a tradition in the neighbourhood that a coin or two have been found there.

“ Seaton is supposed to have been *Moridunum* by Camden, Musgrave, and Stukely. The tradition of the inhabitants is, that it was once a great town; and Leland observes, ‘there had been a notable harbour,’ of which indeed evident marks appear at present. Stukely even speaks of a square camp called Honeyditches, only half a mile to the west of it, and that much wrought stone had been dug up there; but of this fort no traces are now to be found. One road, as I observed, called the Street, runs from it towards Hembury, and another is said to have gone in a more direct line to Exeter, crossing the Otter at Harford. The Fosse road, too, which (wherever *Moridunum* was) certainly led to it, points evidently towards Seaton in the latter part of its course, though I am far from asserting it may not have thrown off a branch towards Exeter by Chard and Hembury. But a circumstance that weighed much on my mind, when in company with my excellent friend, Mr. Leman, I traced this celebrated

brated road from the coast of Lincoln to that of Devonshire, was, that we seldom descended into any large valley without being able to guess at the line of the Roman way, by a tumulus, or camp, or other conspicuous object on the brow of the opposite hill; and when we finally lost this road, like all our predecessors, on the Somersetshire side of the hill, called Windwhistle, which is just on the borders of the two counties, we no sooner ascended that eminence, than a small bay of the sea, with the land bending in towards it on both sides, was visible in a line before us, which once formed the entrance of the harbour, and is known by the name of Seaton Gap. The agreement of this object to many of the same kind which we had noted down in our careful examination of the road for near 300 miles, could not fail of making an impression in favour of *Moridunum* being near Seaton. I am therefore, on the whole, inclined, though not without some hesitation, to adopt the opinion of Camden on this subject. The want of agreement indeed with the distance on both sides of the itinerary numbers, (being only 31 or 32 from Dorchester, and at least 20 from Exeter,) with the absence of all Roman remains^b, (however the latter may be in some degree accounted for by the encroachments of the sea,) must always lead a writer to be cautious on so obscure a point. The idea of Dr. Mason, that a road bearing to Seaton from Somersetshire is called Morwood's Causeway, (*quasi via ad Moridunum*) is too hypothetical for us to adopt.

“ The stations of *Isca* and *Moridunum* are known to be in Devonshire, from their position in Antonine's Itinerary; but we are indebted to that of Richard for the information of two others. These are both mentioned in his 16th *iter*; *ad Durium*, and *Tamara*; the first of these, was undoubtedly on the Dart, and Totnes, from its traditional antiquity and its situation, not only on the same river, but on a certain Roman road, seems to me to have every claim to it. *Tamara*, from the name only, has been fixed at Tamerton, but all we know of it is, that it lies somewhere near the Tamar; indeed so few Roman remains have been found at most of the places specified in the itineraries under names of this sort, as *ad Pontem*, *ad Trivonam*, *ad Sturium annem*, &c. (*ad Tisam* being, I believe, the

^b Mr. Chapple has a note of Roman antiquities found near Seaton, of which the Bishop was not aware, see p. cccxi. This tends to confirm the opinion of his Lordship, that Seaton was *Moridunum*.

sole

sole exception,) that it has been conjectured they may have been only mansions, where persons were placed by the government (as we know to have been the Roman custom) to provide horses for travellers, and more particularly on the sides of rivers, to superintend the ferries for conveying them and their luggage to the opposite bank. Of course, it is more difficult and less important to point out their precise situation. The names indeed of these posts point out, in many cases, a different class of resting-places from the towns or stations, and more nearly approaching to our inns: thus we read in Antonine's Itinerary, *ad Aquilam, ad Columnam, ad Septem Fratres, ad Rotam, ad Palmam*, and the like.

“ Besides these, we are obliged to Richard for the names of two British towns, which his map places among the *Cimbri*, in the north of Devonshire, *Termolus* and *Artavia*; and for these we have the additional authority of the geographer Ravennas, who states, in his corrupt Latin, *Termonin* and *Mostevia* as two towns in this part of the country, not far distant from *Isca*. It will be always useful in consulting Ravennas to remember, that, if not a Greek himself, he composed his work from a Greek map, and that the later Greeks always disfigured names and places of foreigners, with the arrogant carelessness of the modern French. Thus Theophanes calls the Italian cities Verona and Brixia by the names of *Beroi* and *Brincas*; and Leo the Deacon corrupts Martyropolis into the barbarous word *Myctarsim*.^c *Termolus* and *Artavia* therefore were certainly ancient cities in this part of the country; and I have no hesitation in fixing the first of these at Molland Bottreaux, where the number of roads pointing to it on all sides, and an encampment of an oblong figure, (200 paces by 96,) with another perfectly square, (probably a summer-camp,) about two miles distant, still mark the site of the station: near the latter, too, is an evident piece of a raised road.

“ We cannot speak with so much confidence of *Artavia*: it is supposed, from the resemblance of the name only, to have been near Hartland Point. But besides that the British town in Richard's map seems to be much more inland, no coins have been found, or roads traced, or fortifications known, except Clovelly Dykes, in the neighbourhood of Hartland. I was once of opinion that this camp was constructed by Inguar, and the brother of Halden, when they landed in this part of the country from Wales with 23 ships^d; but, as Mr. Swete observes, the Danes had seldom

^c See Gibbon, vol. vii. p. 398., and vol. x. p. 91. 8vo.

^d See Sax. Chron.

time in their plundering incursions to raise fortifications of this magnitude : it is irregular, surrounded with three deep ditches, and more likely to be Saxon than either Roman or British ; if the latter, it is possible it might have been *Artavia*, but this possibility is all we have to produce for it.

“ Exactly on the same suspicious ground is the claim of Denbury to be the *Devionisso* of Ravennas, though it is called *Devenesbury* in Domesday, and lies near the British road by Newton Bushell ; or Dartmouth Clifton *Ardness* to have been *Ardea* ; or Bampton, though it may have had warm springs, to have been a Roman town under the name of *Bathrumpton*. Stansborough has a little more right to be considered as *Stone* : it is circular, large, and has a number of barrows about it ; it still gives name to the hundred, (a proof of its ancient consequence,) and the road on Wolborough hills may probably be connected with it ; but the only places of this description which I look upon to have evident claims to the title of Roman camps or stations are Countesbury, on the northern channel ; the camp in Sir Thomas Acland’s park at Killerton, where coins have been found, and which is well situated for a station between Taunton and Exeter ; Bradbury, between Exeter and Stratton ; and Berry castle, in Witheridge, between Exeter and Molland. Perhaps, too, Shorsbury, 10 miles north-east of Barnstaple, at a meeting of roads half way on the line between this last place and Countesbury. It is an ingenious observation of Mr. Polwhele’s, that the few large Roman camps existing in Devonshire argue the *Damnonii* to have surrendered without any considerable resistance.

“ If Hembury be not regarded as *Moridunum*, I am inclined to allow it to have been a British camp occupied by the Romans ; it is an irregular figure, but tending to circular. Oval stones, used by the Britons for slings, have been found in it, yet its lofty situation, commanding the Vale of Otter, the ancient roads (one of them with the name of Street) running up to it, the marks of two raised hills (*Prætoria* they are called) within the area, and some possible marks of occupancy, the Roman *lar*, and it is said coins dug up near it, with its very convenient distance from both Exeter and Seaton, are strong proofs of its having been possessed by the latter people.

“ It is to be lamented that so extensive a county, inhabited at all times by an active and industrious people, and of late years, in particular, illustrated by the labours of many ingenious men, should still have such a
cloud

cloud hanging over the period of its early history. A few insulated camps with no remains in them, and detached pieces of roads (the end and beginning of which are equally unknown), form the sum of its Roman antiquities; and of the stations and cities which it once contained. Exeter only, and perhaps Molland Bottreaux, have been fixed with any degree of certainty."

Ancient Church Architecture.

Saxon. — THE remains of Saxon architecture in the Devonshire churches are neither numerous nor particularly interesting. The most considerable are the two square towers of the cathedral built by Bishop Warlewast, and the churches at Bishop's Teignton and East Teignmouth, both of which appear to have been built about the same time. The tower at Bishop's Teignton, which stands between the nave and the chancel, is square, of very massive construction, with a circular turret at one of the angles. The west door exhibits the richest specimen of Saxon architecture in Devonshire, with grotesque heads, chevron, and other mouldings: the south door has a plain circular arch, on the transom stone of which are some kneeling figures, rudely carved, much defaced and obscured by white-wash.* The tower of East Teignmouth church is similar, and in the same situation as that of Bishop's Teignton; it has round-headed windows, which occur also on the north side of the church. One of the doorways, which has a circular head, is enriched with Saxon mouldings.

In the churches of Bundleigh, Farway, Holsworthy, and North Petherwin, are some remains of Saxon pillars and capitals. In the chapel at Ford abbey is an arch slightly pointed, with chevron mouldings at each end of a groined stone roof.

In the churches of Axminster, Buckland Brewer, Tiverton, Loxbeare, Parkham, Paignton, Woolfardisworthy, in the hundred of Hartland, Beaworthy, Holcombe Burnell, Meeth, Stockleigh Pomeroy, and East Worlington, are doorways having circular arched heads, with chevron and

* Many of the windows at Bishop's Teignton are obviously of a later date, long subsequent to the erection of the church, probably about the fourteenth century, at which time the north aisle appears to have been added.

other mouldings characteristic of the Saxon style. There are also arched doorways without enrichments, but evidently of this æra, in the churches of Bickleigh (near Tiverton), Bradford, Bradstone, Dunsford, High Hampton, High Bray, Holsworthy, Knowestone, Sutcombe, and Thornbury. At South Milton are two pillars of a Saxon doorway. At Downe St. Mary, over the doorway, are some rude Saxon carvings.

Thirteenth and fourteenth Centuries.— The chapel of St. Mary in Exeter cathedral is supposed to have been built by Bishop Simon de Apulia, in the early part of the thirteenth century; and the style of architecture appears to be of that period. The remains of the priory church at Frithelstock, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., has three lancet-shaped windows at the west end. The chancel of Bishop's Teignton church has windows of a similar form; and there are some remains of the architecture of this date in the church of Aveton Giffard. The remains of the cloisters at Hartland exhibit the arches and columns in use during the reign of Henry III. The choir and nave of Exeter cathedral, designed by Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, were begun by him, but the greater part was built by Bishop Grandisson, who was promoted to the see in 1327. The lower part of the chapter-house, from the style of its architecture, appears to have been built after Bishop Quivil's design. It is attributed to Bishop Lacy, who was not promoted to the see till 1420. The upper part of the building is of that age. The very rich façade at the west front, adorned with numerous statues of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, kings, bishops, &c. under enriched niches, was built by Bishop Brantingham towards the latter end of the fourteenth century.

The church of Ottery St. Mary, dedicated by Bishop Bronscombe in the year 1260, is a large structure, built in the form of a cathedral, with nave, choir, and lady's chapel, of a plain, and, for the most part, uniform style of architecture. The roof appears to have been finished by Bishop Grandisson, who made it collegiate. The bosses at the intersection of the groins are ornamented with foliage, and have his arms frequently repeated. The north aisle is of later date.

Fifteenth Century.— Most of the parish churches in Devonshire appear to have been rebuilt in this century: they are distinguished by clustered columns, more or less ornamented with foliage, and by arches of a pointed form. Among the most handsome of these churches may be reckoned
Ashburton,



S. E. View of the Church of Cltery S. Mary.

Ashburton, Broad Clist, Chittlehampton, Colyton, Collumpton, Crediton, Heavitree, Kenton, South Molton, Silverton, Swimbridge, and Tiverton.

The church of Crediton is a handsome structure, and exhibits several rich specimens of the style prevailing during this æra: it appears to have been erected towards the end of the fifteenth century; for Leland, who was at Crediton in the reign of Henry VIII., speaks of the parish church as of no antiquity, and William of Worcester, who was there in 1478, does not mention it. Honiton church appears also to have been built about the end of this century. The window of the south transept at Awlescombe is a rich specimen of the florid style prevailing about this period.

Sixteenth Century.—The principal specimens of the florid Gothic, which was in use in the reign of Henry VIII., are the chapel of Bishop Oldham, and Speke's chapel in Exeter cathedral; the north aisle of Ottery St. Mary, built when Voysey was Bishop of Exeter, much enriched with tracery and pendant ornaments on the ceiling; the chapel at Collumpton, built by John Lane, wool merchant, in 1528, richly ornamented in the same style, with figures of angels holding emblems of the crucifixion; the cloisters and hall at Ford abbey, built by Abbot Thomas Chard, in 1508; and Greenway's chapel at Tiverton, built in 1517. The latter is separated from the south aisle of the church by a rich stone screen. The roof is coved and enriched with tracery and pendant ornaments. The cornice has angels holding shields, with the founder's mercantile mark, and with anchors and woolpacks; the arms of the Drapers' company, and those of the Merchant Adventurers. The arms of Greenway are on the wainscot of the chapel.^f The outside of the chapel is richly ornamented with tracery in stone, with shields and anchors. The cornice is carved with various subjects from the history of our Saviour. On a wide frieze are waves, with ships and boats; on another, immediately under the battlements, the arms of Greenway, &c., as in the chapel, and a shield with three roses and several quarterings, probably the arms of the founder's wife; the whole rather coarsely executed. On another frieze is this inscription:

*Have grace, ye men, and ever pray
For the souls of John and Jone Greenwaye.*

^f A chevron between three covered cups; in chief three griffins' heads erased.

The

The Umberleigh aisle at Atherington, fitted up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has the following inscription :

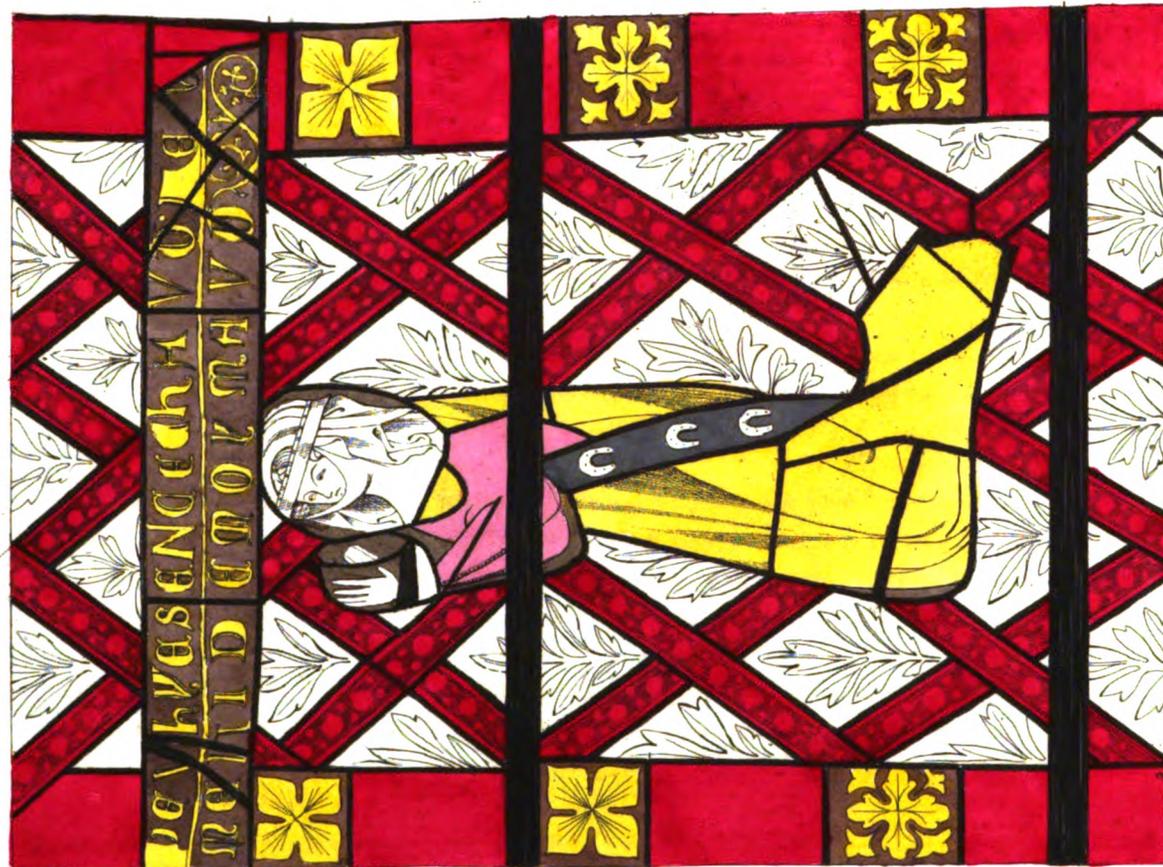
“ *God save the church, our Queen Elizabeth, and realme,
And grant us peace and truth in Christ. Amen.*”

Ancient painted Glass. — The painted glass of the cathedral was nearly all destroyed during the civil war. Some figures remain in the great east window; among these are the Virgin Mary, St. Catharine, St. Helen, St. Sidwell, King Edmund the Martyr, Edward the Confessor, St. Martin, with some of the prophets and patriarchs. In St. Gabriel's chapel is a figure of that archangel; in St. Mary Magdalen's is a portrait of Bishop Stafford, in an attitude of devotion before that saint. The great west window, of painted glass, by Peckitt, of York, was fitted up in 1766.

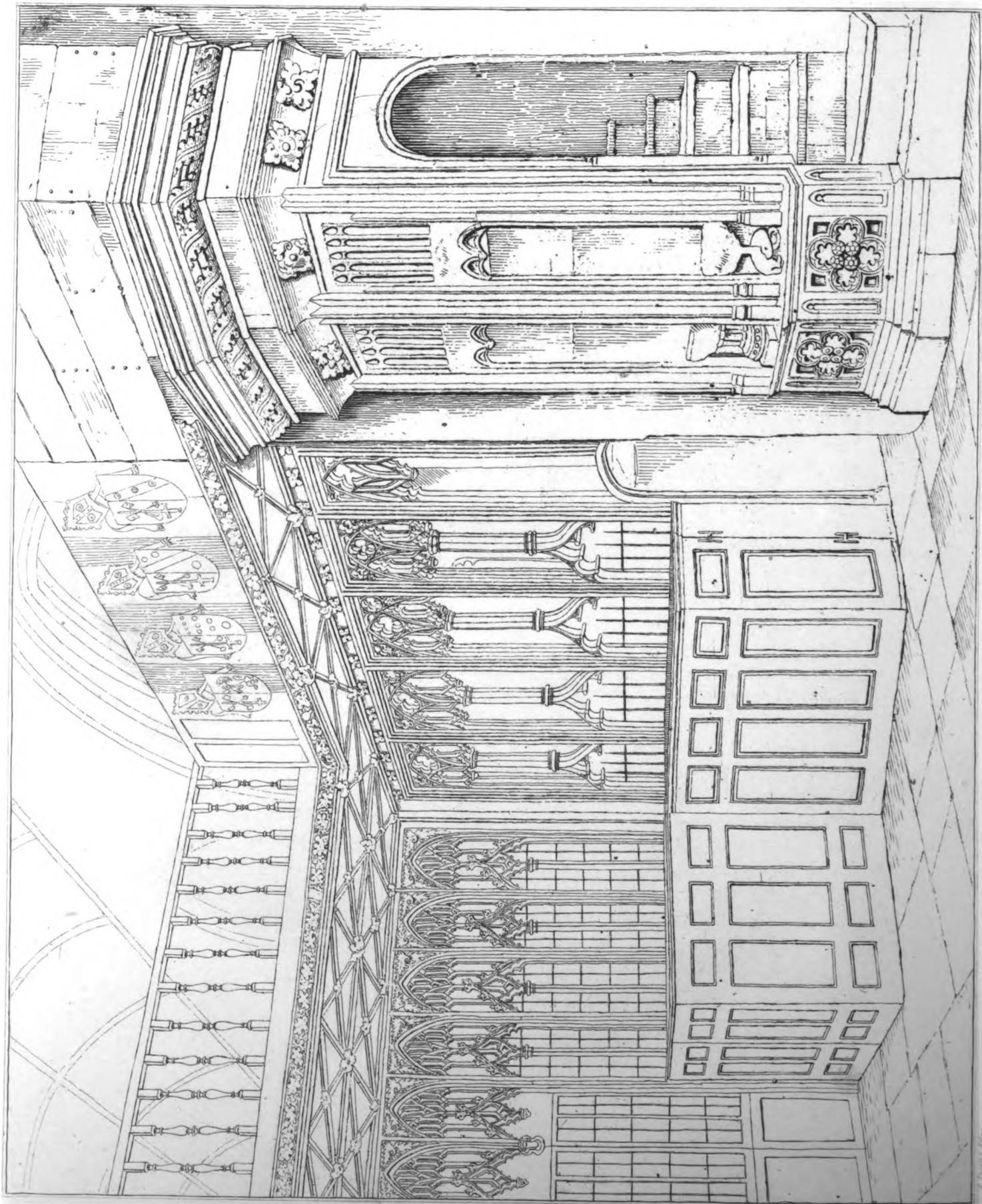
There are few remains of painted glass in the Devonshire parochial churches, and those, for the most part, much mutilated; as at Abbot's Bickington, Bampton, Coleridge, Lamerton, and Lustleigh, consisting chiefly of figures of saints. At Clist St. George, the east window appears to have been ornamented with painted glass, at the expence of one of the rectors, whose figure is introduced in a kneeling attitude. On a scroll is the following imperfect inscription: “ *Ura pro Johs A.....lur rectori hujus ecclesie.*” In the central light is the crucifixion; on one side the virgin and child, on the other St. George, on foot, armed. In the church at Doddescombleigh are some remains of painted glass, representing the seven sacraments, with figures of saints, &c.

In the east window of the church at Beer Ferrers are some curious remains of painted glass, particularly the figures of the founder and his lady, as represented in the annexed plate, with an imperfect inscription, which denotes him to have been Sir William Ferrers. There are also the figures of St. Catherine and other saints, much mutilated. The different compartments of the window have borders formed of the arms of Ferrers and plain coloured glass placed alternately.

Rood-lofts, Screens, &c. — This county abounds in very rich remains of antiquities of the kinds here mentioned. Almost the whole of them appear to have been the work of the fifteenth century. The greater part of them are of wood, but there are also several of stone. At Totnes is a very



Painted Glass in the East Window of Beer-Ferries Church.



Woodcut of Screen in Tintern Church

very elegant stone screen, represented in the annexed plate, with tabernacle work painted and gilt. It extends to one half of the chancel: the gallery of the rood-loft remains, the staircase to it being on the north side. At Culmstock is a stone screen, between the nave and chancel; it has a rich doorway, ornamented with foliage, and a tufted finial; on each side the doorway are three arches, with Gothic tracery: above the arches are scrolls, on which is inscribed, "Whan God woll better may hit be." At Colyton is an elegant open stone screen across the south transept. At Marldon is a rich screen of stone, and another at the end of the north aisle, with the cornices much enriched. At Luppit is a stone screen. At Awlescombe is the stone screen of a rood-loft, in the style of the fifteenth century, with angels holding scrolls in the springings of the arches. At Bideford is a stone screen between the chancel and the south aisle, with several shields of Grenville, connected with the monument of Sir Thomas Grenville (1513). At Paignton, in the south aisle, is a rich stone screen, with shields similar to those in use in the reign of Edward IV., connected with monuments of the Kirkham family.

The costly stone screen at the east end of the choir of Exeter cathedral, erected by Bishop Stapeldon, is supposed to have been demolished about the beginning of Elizabeth's reign^s; its place was long supplied by a plain freestone wall, for which has been lately substituted a screen of enriched Gothic sculpture by Mr. Kendall; but it is to be regretted that this ingenious artist had not adopted the lighter style of architecture, which, no doubt, characterized the Bishop's screen, and which is seen in the remarkably beautiful adjoining stalls.

Among the most rich and curious of the wooden screens which have the rood-loft remaining, are those at Ashton, Berry Pomeroy, Bradninch, (extending across the nave and aisles, with the date 1528,) West Buckland, with heads and arabesque ornaments, the projecting part of it particularly well carved; Clist St. Lawrence; Collumpton, with cornice of vine-leaves, &c.; Dartmouth (uncommonly rich); Feniton (very rich and complete); Halberton; Harburton, and Honiton (both very rich and entire); Kentisbere; Kenton, with scrolls, on which is the Belief in Latin; Marwood (inscribed Sir John Beapul, persone of Merewode); King's Nympton; Peahembury; Pinhoe, with rich mouldings of vine-leaves, bunches of grapes, &c.; Plymtree; Poltimore; Sampford Peve-

^s Mr. Oliver, from a passage in Hoker's MS., supposes it to have been in 1559.

rell,

rell, Swimbridge, richly ornamented with vine-leaves, &c. ; Tallaton, very rich and complete ; Tiverton, richly ornamented, and with side screens ; Tor Bryan, Trusham, and Uffculme, with foliage, richly gilt and painted, as are several of those above mentioned. Most of them have figures of saints, &c., painted on the lower compartments. At Tor Mohun is a screen with the joists of the rood-loft remaining over the Ridgway chapel. At Atherington is a very rich screen across the north aisle, with the gallery of the rood-loft remaining : it originally extended across the whole church. At Dawlish part of the rood-loft and screen remain. At Malborough the projection of the rood-loft remains across the north aisle.

In numerous churches, the screen of the rood-loft only remains ; in the following they are particularly rich, and most of them are painted and gilt : Bridford, Bovey Tracey, Burlescombe, Chivelstone, Clayhanger, Clist St. Lawrence, Dartington, Dowland, Little Hempston, Holne, Lapford, Manaton, West Ogwell, Pilton, Plymstock, Portlemouth, Shipstor, and Staverton. Those at South Brent, Christow, Rattery, and Wolborough, extend across the nave and aisles.

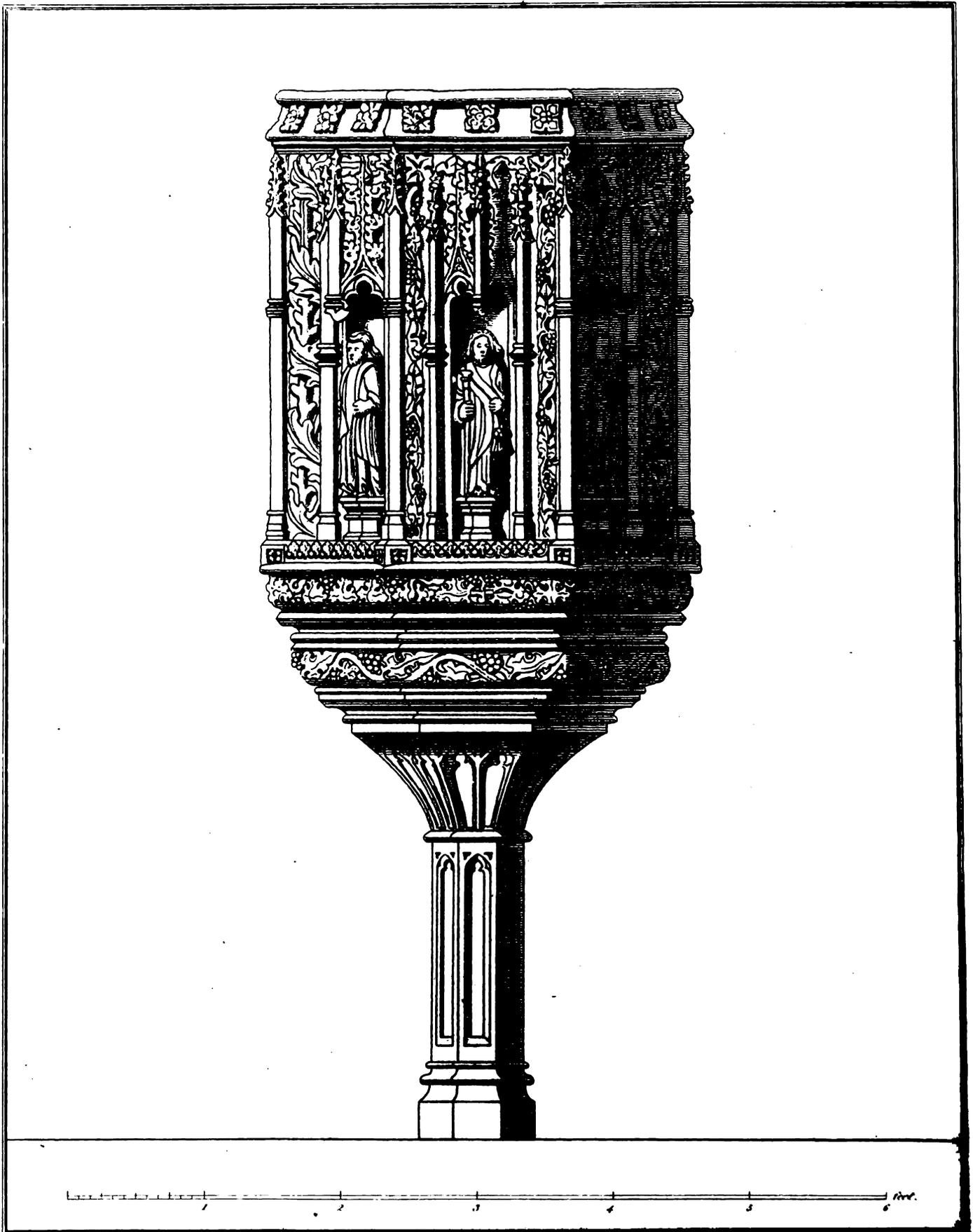
There are screens of a less ornamented description at East Allington, Alphington, Ashcombe, Blackauton, (ornamented with pomegranates,) North Bovey, High Bray, Burrington, Broadwood Wiger, Buckland-in-the-Moor, Chawley, Chulmleigh, Cockington, Coleridge, Churston Ferrers, Comb in Teignhead, Dodbrook, East Downe, Dittisham, Ermington, (with ornaments in the Holbein style,) Broad Hempston, Hennock, Heanton Punchardon, South Huish, Ilsington, Ipplepen, Kenn, Abbot's Kerswell, Littleham, Lustleigh, St. Mary Church, South Milton, North Molton, Monkleigh, Moreton Hampstead, North Petherwin, South Pool, Powderham, Sherford, Slapton, Stoke Gabriel, Stoke Rivers, Stoke in Teignhead, Stokenham, East Teignmouth, and Ugborough.

At Heavitree only the lower part of the screen remains, formed into pews, with paintings of saints. At Romansleigh and Sampford Courtenay are remains of screens. At Throwley is the base of the screen, painted with Scripture subjects (1544). At Ashprington is part of a screen, which has been much cut away. At North Huish, Whimble, and Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, are remains of screens. The screen at Holbeton, which was at the end of the nave, has been cut down, but it remains in the north and south aisles, ornamented with roses, portcullises, pomegranates, and fleurs-de-lis. The screens have been removed, within a few years, from the churches of Coffinwell, Langtree, North Lew, and Uplowman. There was an elegant screen



P. Smith del. et fecit

Door of Dartmouth Church.



Stone Pulpit at South Melton.

screen in the old church of St. Sidwell, with rich mouldings of vine-leaves, &c., which was taken down a few years ago, when that church was rebuilt. The screen at Langtree was rich and entire, ornamented with scrolls of vine-leaves, flowers, heads, &c., on the projecting fans, and shields of the age of Edward IV. That at North Lew is said to have been very rich.

In several of the churches the pews appear to be coeval with the rood-lofts, which they resemble in their ornaments, as at Peahembury, &c. The pews in others are ornamented with grotesque figures carved in wood, as at Lew Trenchard, Pancras Week, &c. &c. The door at St. Saviour's at Dartmouth, or at least its iron ornaments, appear to be coeval with the building of the church in the reign of Edward III. The date of 1639 must have referred to some repairs.

Ancient Pulpits. — There are several richly ornamented ancient pulpits, both of stone and wood, in the Devonshire churches. At Bovey Tracey the pulpit is ornamented with foliage and tabernacle work, gilt; at Chittlehampton it is ornamented with scrolls of vine-leaves and figures of saints; at Dartmouth several enrichments, carved in wood, have been added to the stone pulpit, and are evidently of later date. The pulpit at Dittisham has figures under niches, rudely executed, with alternate scrolls of vine-leaves and other foliage; that at Harberton is richly ornamented with scrolls of vine-leaves and grapes, and the figures of the evangelists and other apostles, in niches; the pulpit at North Molton is enriched with tabernacle work and tracery; that of South Molton, of the same description, which is particularly rich, is represented in the annexed plate. The stone pulpit at Paignton is ornamented with vine-leaves and other foliage; that at Pilton with Gothic tracery; that at Swimbridge with figures of saints; that at Witheridge with sculpture of saints, crucifixes, &c. The stone pulpit at Totnes is on a pedestal, with Gothic tracery and shields.

Among ancient enriched wooden pulpits, those of East Allington, Bridford, Halberton, Holne, Ipplepen, Kenton, Malborough, Pinhoe, and Tor Bryan, may be particularized. Some of these are painted and gilt, and are evidently of the same date as the rood-lofts, by the resemblance in their enrichments.

Stone Stalls. — In Axminster church are three stone stalls of unequal height, with trefoil arched heads, and an elegant piscina; at Bigbury, three with plain pointed arches, and a piscina; at Broad Clist, three of equal

height, connected with a monument^s; at Cornwood, three of unequal height, with plain trefoil-arched heads and a piscina; at Crediton, the remains of three, with arched heads of remarkably rich tracery.

In the Lady's chapel in Exeter cathedral, are three stone stalls, with highly pointed arches and a double piscina. On the south side of the choir, are three of great beauty. The seats are of unequal height; the backs, which are semi-octagon, are richly ornamented with mosaic work; the canopies, which are octagonal, are surmounted by lofty pinnacles, with finials; the whole richly ornamented with foliage.

At Harberton, are three stone stalls, very much enriched, and a piscina; at Lustleigh, three of equal height, with plain trefoil-arched heads and a double piscina; at Maristow, two similar ones of equal height; at Newton Ferrers, three with very pointed arches and a double piscina; at West Ogwell, three of equal height, with trefoil arches upon detached columns; at Plympton St. Mary, three and a piscina; and at Yealmton, two with plain pointed arches upon detached pillars.

At Dartmouth, the communion-table is surrounded with seats, the upper parts of which are enriched with arabesque ornaments and arms. The table is supported by grotesque figures, and the four Evangelists with their symbols.

Fonts. — Few of the fonts in this county claim particular notice. Among many of circular form and an early age, enriched with various carved mouldings, wreaths, scrolls, or foliage, may be enumerated those of Ashcombe, Bideford, Blackauton, South Brent, Dean Prior, Dittisham, St. Petrock in Dartmouth, St. Mary Steps in Exeter, Farrington, Harberton, Huxham, Loddiswell, Nymet Rowland, South Pool, Rattery, Stoke Fleming, Bishop's Teignton, Drew's Teignton, Twitchen, and Ugborough. At South Milton and Topsham, the fonts are also circular, with figures of animals rudely carved; that at Alphington is surrounded with pillars and interlaced arches in low relief, with an ornament of grotesque figures over them. The font at Stoke Canon has figures and animals of very coarse workmanship.

There are ancient square fonts, for the most part supported by four pillars and a large pedestal in the centre, at Bundleigh, Dodbrook, Holne, Honeychurch, Honiton Clist, Kenne, North Lew, Lifton, Mariansleigh,

^s See, p. cccxxii.

Maristow,

unequal
 the re-
 ills, with
 the choir,
 the backs,
 work; the
 cles, with
 a piscina;
 eads and a
 at Newton
 ; at West
 columns;
 two with
 the upper
 ms. The
 with their
 . Among
 s carved
 of Ash-
 ham, St.
 arberton,
 e Flem-
 gh. At
 gures of
 ars and
 es over
 coarse
 ur pil-
 Holne,
 leigh,
 stow,



1



2



3



4

F. Nash del. et fecit

FONTS.

- 1. Hartland.
- 2. St. Mary Steps, Exeter.

- 3. Alington.
- 4. Steyning.

Maristow, Petrockstow, Sherwell, Washfield, Wembury, Woodleigh, and Woolfardisworthy.^b At Ashwater, Holbeton, and Luppit, are square fonts with rude figures of animals; that at Ashwater has grotesque heads at the angles. The fonts at Christow, Hittesleigh, Loxbeare, Newton Tracey, Roseash, Bishop's Tawton, and Thelbridge, have square Saxon fonts on circular pillars, or pedestals. Those at Bishop's Nympton, Woolfardisworthy¹, and Dolton, are square, on a square base; the latter is highly enriched, but the ornaments are much worn.

The fonts at Broad Hembury and North Molton are octagonal, very richly ornamented with quatrefoils, foliage, and the figures of saints under niches. The fonts at Cockington and Dunsford are octagonal, ornamented with coats of arms; at Plymtree, with quatrefoils and tracery; at Tor Mohun, with foliage, and winged figures at the angles as supporters. The fonts at Challocombe, Linton, and East Teignmouth, are octagonal, on pillars; the latter enriched with quatrefoils, &c. in pannels, and foliage. At Bigbury, the font is octagonal, with carved pannels and shields on the sides, and supported upon a base fancifully ornamented with tracery and small pillars. At Shipwash, the font is square upon the top, curved below, and connected with a plain octagonal base, upon which it stands. Three sides of the font are plain; the fourth, enriched with foliage slightly carved upon its surface. The font at Beer Ferrers consists of a truncated polygonal shaft, resting upon four foliated ornaments, encircled by a band of rather coarse execution.

Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.— Few instances occur in this county of ancient monuments of ecclesiastics without inscriptions, distinguished by crosses flory, &c. There are such in the ruins of Canonleigh priory, at Coleridge, Hittesleigh, and Offwell. At Chittlehampton is a slab with a cross flory fitcheé, having a tall shaft resting on a base, on which are the following arms:— A bend engrailed, cottised; on the slab is inscribed in text characters, the letters being on each side of the shaft, “*Orate pro aīa Joh. Doble.*”

In Axminster church is a mutilated effigies of an ecclesiastic, with a maniple suspended from the left wrist. Under the south tower of the cathedral is an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils, supposed to be that of John, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1191: that of Bishop Leofric, under the same tower, was constructed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^b In the hundred of Hartland.

¹ In the hundred of Witheridge.

Two ancient monuments, supposed to be those of Bartholomew Iscanus and Simon de Apulia, Bishops of Exeter, have been lately discovered on removing the library in the Lady's chapel. The latter, which belongs to the thirteenth century^k, is represented in the annexed plate; the former is of ruder sculpture, and not so much raised.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. — At Atherington is the effigies of a crusader, brought from UMBERLEIGH chapel in 1818. At Beer Ferrers, on the north side of the chancel, is the monument of a crusader and his lady. He is habited in mail and surcoat; she in a veil and whimple. In the north transept is the mutilated effigies of a crusader in the act of drawing his sword, the shield angular; both doubtless of the Ferrers family, who possessed Beer Ferrers from a very early period. At Georgeham is the effigies of a crusader, rudely executed; with a plain shield, two angels at his head, and a lion at his feet (said to be Sir MAUGER St. Albyn, who died 22 Edw. I.). At Haccombe is the effigies of a crusader in armour, richly inlaid with ornament, as shown in the annexed plate; on his shield the arms of Haccombe (either Sir Stephen or Sir Jordan de Haccombe).

In Exeter cathedral, in the south aisle of the choir, are the effigies of two crusaders. One of these, which is under an ogee arch, is in mail and surcoat, with a helmet under his head, and a dog at his feet; he has a long sword, which he is in the act of drawing: the other, which is under a plain arch, and has a round helmet, is in the act also of drawing his sword; at his feet is a lion. These monuments are said to be for one of the Chichester family, and Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford.^l At Iddesleigh, under a flat arch, is the effigies of a crusader, with a plain shield, said to have been intended for Sir John Sully. At Little Hempston is the effigies of a crusader, much mutilated and defaced; a lion at his feet; probably Sir John Arundell. At Weare Giffard, under a plain arch, is the effigies of a crusader, with that of his lady, in stone, much obscured by white-wash; he is represented in mail and surcoat, in the act of drawing his sword; she in a veil and whimple, with a coronet on her head, her hands joined in prayer. A mutilated effigies of a crusader,

^k Bishop Simon de Apulia, died in 1224.

^l Leland mentions only a knight of the Chichester family. The other appears to have been attributed to Humphrey Bohun so early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when John Hoker wrote an epitaph for it, which has been long illegible: it is printed in Mr. Polwhele's History.

doubt-



R. Stothard del.

F. Byrne sculp.

Monument of a Bishop at Exeter.



J. Rodewig sculp.

Monument of a Crusader at Boer Ferrers.

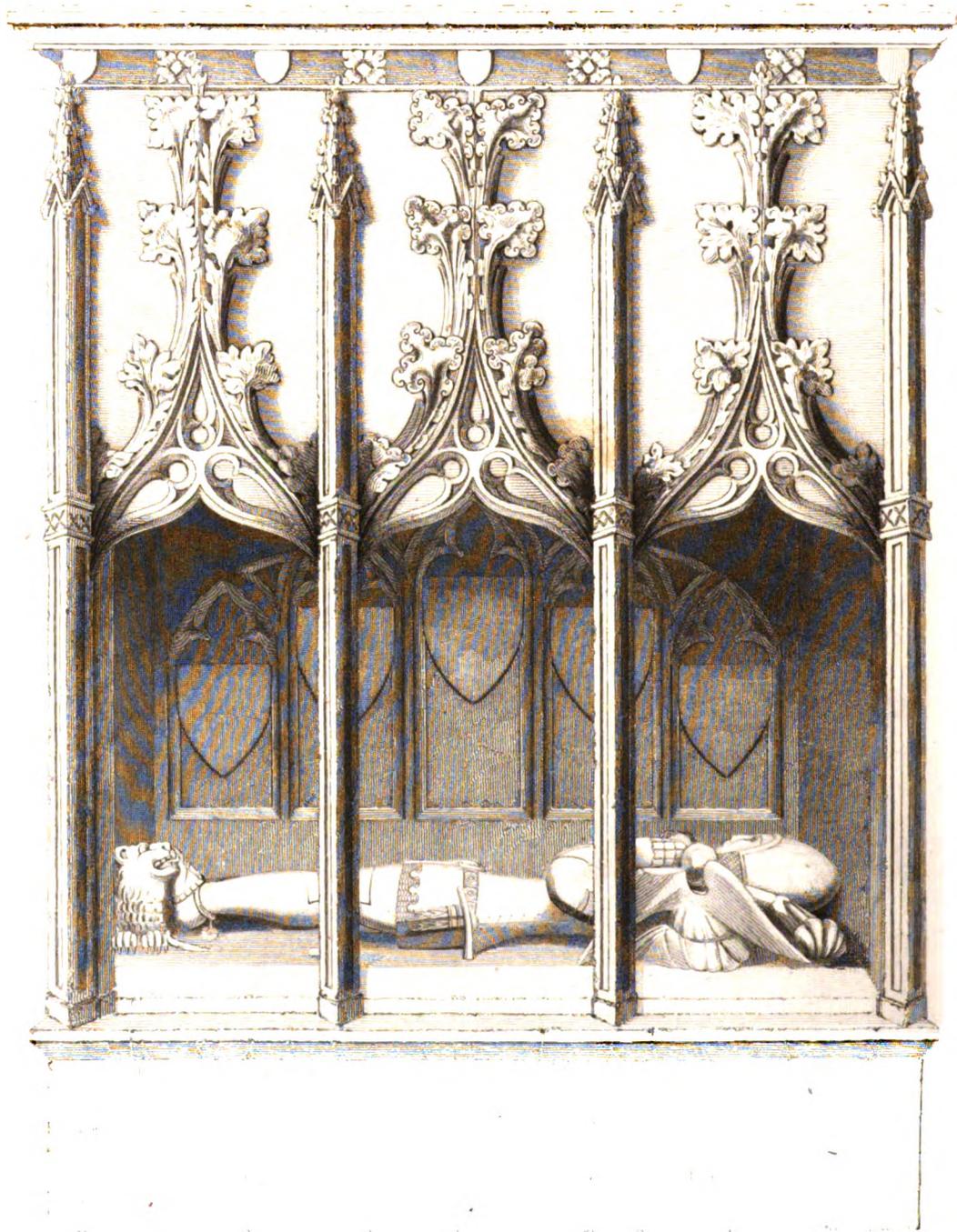
R. Stoddard del.



R. Stoddard del.

J. Rolaway sculp.

Effigies of a Crusader in Hatcombe Church.



Stone Seats and Monument at Broad-Chist.

doubtless one of the Peverell family, has recently been discovered in the church of Sampford Peverell.

At Arlington, in a little chapel on the south side of the church, is the effigies of a lady, in a very good style, with a coronet, which may probably be attributed to the latter part of this period. At Atherington, under a plain arch, on the north side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb, ornamented with shields: on the slab are the effigies of a knight and his lady; the former in armour, with a pointed helmet, a lion at his feet, and on his breast the arms of Champernowne^m; the lady is in a long loose gown, with a mantle, and has a dog at her feet. At Broad Clist is a monument connected with three stone stalls, as is shown in the annexed plate. Behind the columns which support the arches, is the effigies of a knight, in plate armour, with mail gorget, and a pointed helmet; under which is the crest; a hand, with the fist clenched, rising out of a ducal coronet. On the surcoat are lions rampant. At Dartington, under a trefoil-headed arch, is an effigy, two feet in length, with curled hair and a long gown. At West Downe, in the north transept, under an arch, is the effigies of a female, in a loose dress with large collar; the whole much defaced. In Exeter cathedral are monuments of Bishop Marshall, who died in 1206; Simon de Apulia, before mentioned, who died in 1223, Walter Bronscombe, who died in 1280; and Walter Stapeldon, who was murdered by the mob in 1326. That of Bishop Marshall is an altar-tomb of purbeck marble, enriched with foliage on both sides. The effigies of the Bishop is under a canopy, with a trefoil-shaped head; a dragon at his feet; his right hand raised in the attitude of benediction, his crosier on the left. The monument of Bishop Bronscombe, on the south side of the Lady's chapel, consists of an altar-tomb, under a rich canopy, the cornice of which is ornamented with angels playing on musical instruments; the two in the centre holding shields, with the arms of Bronscombe. The monument is much enriched with quatrefoils, trefoils, &c., painted and gilt. It has the following inscription:

*“ Olim sincerus pater omni dignus amore
Primus Walterus magno jacet hic in honore
Edidit hic plura dignissima laude statuta
Quæ tanquam jura servant hic omnia tuta
Atque collegium quod Glasney plebs vocat ois
Condidit egregium pro voce data sibi somnis*

^m Probably the last of this branch of the family, whose heiress married Willington in the reign of Henry III.

Quot

*Quot loca construxit, pietatis quot bona fecit,
 Quam sanctam duxit vitam, vox dicere quæ scit ?
 Laudibus immensis jubilet gens Exoniensis
 Et chorus et turbæ, quia natus in hac fuit urbe.
 Plus si scire velis, festum statuit Gabrielis.
 Gaudeat in coelis igitur pater iste fidelis.*

The monument of Bishop Stapeldon, on the north side of the choir, has the effigies of the Bishop in his pontificals, lying on an altar-tomb, under a depressed arch. It appears by the inscription that this monument was repaired at the expense of the rector and fellows of Exeter college, in 1733. Underneath is a long Latin epitaph, written in 1554, by John Hoker. ^a

Opposite to the monument of Bishop Stapeldon, is the effigies of a crusader in armour, said to be that of Sir Richard Stapeldon, the Bishop's brother, who lost his life at the same time; but there seems to be no particular reason for the supposition, nor any evidence to show for whom it was intended.

Under an arch, on the south side of the nave, is a lofty altar-tomb, enriched at the ends and sides with niches, shields, and quatrefoils, in memory of Hugh, Earl of Devon, who died in 1377, and Margaret, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford. On a slab of black marble are the effigies of the Earl and his Countess, much mutilated; at the feet of the former is a lion, at the lady's feet the remains of two birds.

At Little Hempston, in the south aisle, is the effigies of a knight in plate armour, with an oval helmet; a lion at his feet, the hands joined in prayer: on another tomb is the effigies of his lady, both much obscured by white-wash. At Haccombe, in the north aisle, under an obtuse arch, is the effigies, in free-stone, of a lady of the Haccombe family, as appears by the arms; probably the heiress, who married L'Ercedekne. She is habited in a veil and whimple, has angels at her pillow, and a dog at her feet; with her left hand she holds up her loose robe, which is tucked under her right. Under another arch is the effigies of a lady in a veil and whimple, her right hand holding the string of her mantle, her left a book; a dog at her feet. At Clay Hidon, under a trefoil-shaped arch, is the effigies of a knight, much mutilated.

At Lustleigh, in the north aisle, under two obtuse arches, are the effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady; he has his right hand on his shield; she is habited in a long gown. At the south end of the transept is the effigies, in stone, of a knight in a surcoat, with his right hand on his

^a Printed in Mr. Polwhele's History.

shield,

shield, the left on his sword ; this figure is much mutilated. At Modbury is the monument of a knight and his lady, of the Champernowne family, much mutilated, under an open trefoil-shaped arch, with crockets and finials.

At Morthoe is an altar-tomb, the sides of which are rudely ornamented with tracery ; the arms of Tracey, the crucifixion, &c. On the slab are cut the lines of the figure of an ecclesiastic in his robes, holding a chalice with both hands. It has the following mutilated inscription :*ame de Traci ...l ame eut merci*. This monument commemorates William de Tracey, rector of Morthoe, who in 1308 founded a chantry in that church, and died in 1322. It has been erroneously ascribed to Sir William Tracey, one of the assassins of Thomas à Becket.

At Poltimore is a slab for John Bampfylde, at whose expense the church was erected, with the following inscription : *MCCCXC. John Baunfeld et Agnes uxor ejus pat̄. et mat̄. Will̄i Baunfeld qui hanc ecclesiā et magnā campanā fieri fecerunt.*"

At Stoke Fleming is a slab with the effigies (cut on a brass plate) of a man with flowing hair, forked beard, a large dagger on his left side, long pointed shoes, his hands joined in prayer ; his lady standing on a pedestal, with reticulated head-dress and a veil flowing on one side.

Underneath is the following inscription : "*Amys q̄ passes ycy p̄ Joh Corp et Elyenour.....ancy p̄ies dieux pur charite q̄ dī lo almes aīe merce. Amen.*

Obiit in die S^{ci} Georg.

Obiit in die S^{ci} Joh.

Ano Dni Mill^o CCCLXXX primo.

Evangeliste A^o Dni.

Mill^o CCCLXI^{mo}.

At Widworthy, in the transept, under a flat arch, ornamented with quatrefoils, is the effigies of a knight in armour, with whiskers, habited in mail gorget, and pointed helmet ; on his shield are the arms of Wootton. It must have been intended for William Wootton, who purchased Widworthy in the reign of Edward III.

I am not certain whether to refer the following to the fourteenth, or the early part of the fifteenth century.

At Broadwood Wiger, an altar-tomb, ornamented with niches, on which is the effigies of a knight, much mutilated and covered with white-wash ; — at Bundleigh, an elegant monument, ornamented with quatrefoils, &c., with the effigies of a female in a loose robe ; — at Feniton, on the south side of the chancel, an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils, on which is an emaciated figure in a winding sheet, larger than life ; — at Horwood, in a window on the left of the altar, the effigies, in marble, of a lady, about four feet in length, habited in a loose dress, with a mantle ; the head-dress reticulated in the form of a mitre ; at the feet a plain shield ;

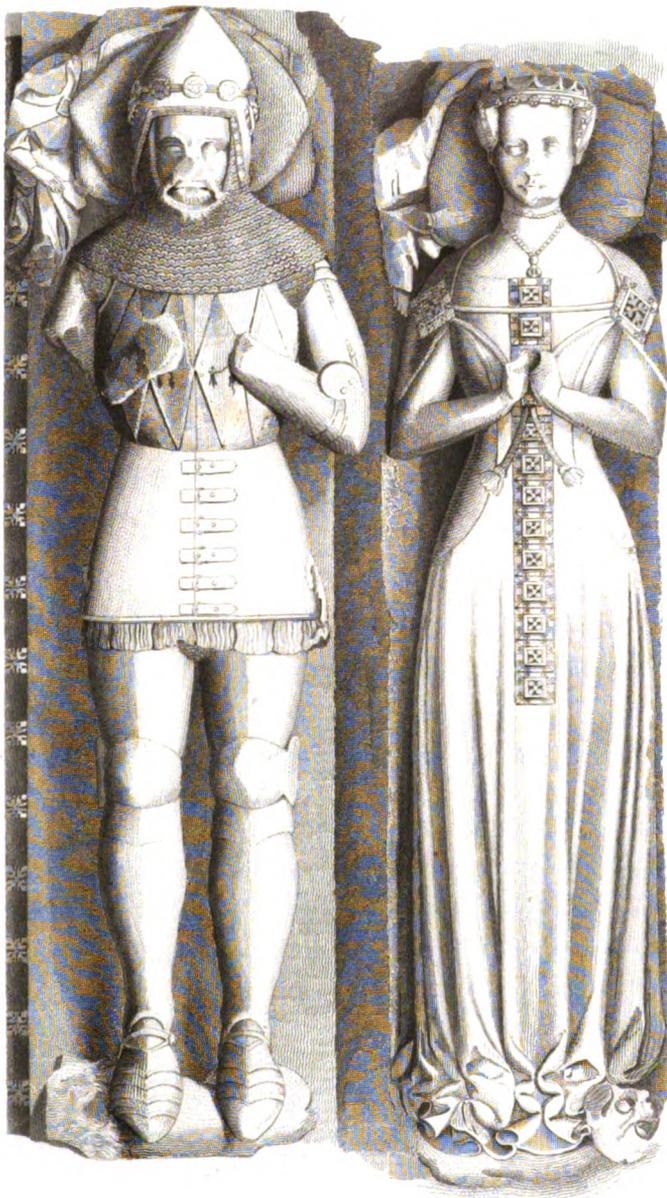
—at

— at Haccombe between the nave and aisle, on a tomb, three sides of which are embattled, an effigy two feet two inches in length, of a person in armour, without a helmet; angels supporting the pillow; a dog at the feet; — at King's Carswell, a rich monument, much mutilated, having on an altar-tomb the effigies of a man with a pointed helmet, mail gorget, and surcoat, on which are the arms of Dynham^o, and that of a lady with a coronet, habited in a gown with a rich stomacher. In the north aisle of the same church, on an altar-tomb, the effigies of a lady, with a reticulated head-dress; two angels at her head, a wyvern at her feet; — at Luppit, an altar-tomb under an open arch of trefoils, much enriched with foliage, and having angels holding shields; the tomb ornamented with tabernacle work; the brass plates removed from the slab, except the arms of Carew, impaling three crescents; — at Membury, under a low circular arch, the effigies of a lady, habited in a long gown, with a veil and whimple; — at Plympton St. Mary, in the south aisle, under a rich canopy with an obtuse arch, an altar-tomb much enriched with tabernacle work, on which is the effigies of a knight in plate armour, much mutilated and obscured by white-wash; — in the north aisle of the same church, the remains of a rich monument, much mutilated, under a rich canopy of three arches, highly ornamented with crockets and pendants; the soffit enriched with tracery, as well as the back part of the arch: on the altar-tomb the effigies of a knight in plate armour, with a helmet under his head, and a wyvern at his feet; — at Shebbeare the effigies of a lady in a loose robe and veil, in the attitude of prayer; an angel at her head; — at Sherwell, on an altar-tomb with quatrefoils, that of a lady in a similar habit; a dog at her feet; — at Stoke Fleming, on an altar-tomb, the effigies of a lady with a turban head-dress, a book in her left hand, a dog at her feet; — and at Tamerton Foliot, in the chancel, an altar-tomb, bearing the effigies of a knight in plate armour; a lion at his feet: and that of his lady, with a dog at her feet, much covered with white-wash.

Fifteenth Century. — At Alwington, in the north transept, is a very small effigies of a lady, in a veiled head-dress, similar to those worn in the reign of Edward IV. In the south aisle at Ashwater, is the monument of Sir Thomas Carew, who married the heiress of Carminow. Under a Gothic arch, richly ornamented, are the effigies of Sir Thomas and his lady, recumbent; their hands joined in prayer. At Atherington is an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils, on the slab of which are the figures of a knight and his two ladies, on brass plates, with the arms of Basset

^o Probably Sir John Dynham, who lived at King's Carswell in the reign of Richard II., and married a daughter of Sir Thomas Courtenay by one of the co-heiresses of Lord Moels.

impaling



R. Scahill del.

J. Redmayne sculp.

Monument of the Dinham Family at King's Carswell.

Published, May 1. 1822 by T. Cadell, Street, London.

impaling Grenville and Dennis : the ladies have angular head-dresses ; the knight is in plate armour, with a long sword.

At Berry Pomeroy, is an altar-tomb ornamented with quatrefoils, under an obtuse arch, much enriched ; the brass plates have been removed, but the arms of Pomeroy remain impaling Ashton. At Bigbury, is a monument to the memory of William Bigbury, the last of the family of that name, and his wife Elizabeth, who afterwards married Sir Thomas Arundell. The figure (on a brass plate) of William Bigbury, has been removed : that of his wife is represented in a veiled head-dress, gown, and mantle ; two little dogs at her feet. There is only this fragment of an inscription : “ *et domina Elizabeth uxor ejus, nuper uxor Thomæ Arundell de Com*” At Burlescombe is an altar-tomb, on the sides of which are angels under canopies, holding shields, in memory of Nicholas Ayshford, and Margaret and Isabella, his wives (the date obliterated). At Chittlehampton, on a grave-stone are the figures, on brass plates, of a man between his two wives, who are in veiled head-dresses, such as were worn in the reign of Edward IV. Underneath is the following inscription : — “ *Hic jacent Johes Coblegh et Isabella uxor ejus que quidem Isabella obiit XXI. die Octob. A°. Dom'.MCCCCLXVI. nuper uxor Robert Cornew armigeri et Johanne uxor pdi. Johis Coblegh que quidem Johanne obiit ult. die Septemb. A°. Dni. MCCCCLXXX°.*”

At Colyton, is a monument much enriched with tabernacle work and tracery ; with an altar-tomb, bearing the effigies of a young lady in a gown, with a coronet on her head, her pillow supported by angels, a dog at her feet. This monument, which has the royal arms and those of Courtenay, was put up in memory of a daughter of William Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, by his wife Catherine, daughter of King Edward IV. A vague tradition, that this young lady was choaked with a fish-bone, has occasioned it to be called the monument of “ little choak a bone.”

At Dartmouth, on a slab, are the figures, on brass plates under rich Gothic canopies, of a knight in plate armour, with mail gorget, between his two wives, taking hold of the hand of one with his right hand, and having the left on his belt ; a lion at his feet, and two dogs at the feet of each of the ladies. Underneath is the following inscription : — “ *Hic jacet venerabilis vir Johannes Hawley istius cancellæ fundator qui ob'. XXI. Octob. M..... dicta jacet uxor ejus. noie Johna que obiit XII. die Julii a°. dni MCCC. nonagento qrtō. In par que obiit VII. die Januarii anno dni CCCC° tercio quor animar. propicietur Deus.*”

In the nave of Exeter Cathedral, near the monument of his father, (before mentioned), is the tomb of Peter Courtenay, Earl of Devon, a distinguished military character, in the reign of Henry IV., who died in 1409. On a marble slab is his figure, under a Gothic canopy, on a brass plate, in plate armour, with pointed helmet, a long sword, and dagger; a helmet, lamberquin, and the crest of Courtenay, (a plume of feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet), a dog at his feet. Underneath is the following inscription:—

*“ Devonice natus comes Petrusque vocatus
Regis cognatus, camerarius intitulatus,
Calesie gratus, capitaneus ense probatus,
- - - - -
- - - - -
Cælo firmatus maneat sine fine beatus.”*

The monument of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, and some time Lord Chancellor, who died in 1419, is in the chapel of St. Gabriel, on the south side of the Lady's chapel. It is a very handsome monument of alabaster, with the effigies of the bishop *in pontificalibus* under a canopy, with his arms: (Or, a chevron, G. a border Az., charged with mitres of the field). Round the tomb is the following epitaph:—

*“ Hic jacet Edmundus de Stafford intumulatus,
Quondam profundus Legum Doctor reputatus,
Verbis facundus, Comitum de stirpe creatus;
Felix et mundus, Pater hujus pontificatus.”*

In the chapel is a grave-stone, with the effigies, engraved on a brass plate, of Walter Langton, cousin of Bishop Stafford, who was Canon of Exeter cathedral, and died in 1413. In the vestry chapel, under the north tower, is the tomb of William Pylton, secretary to King Henry IV. On the north side of the choir, is the monument of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1475; it consists of a plain altar-tomb; on the screen above are the arms of Lacy; 3 swans' heads erased.^m

In St. Giles's church, near Torrington, is a slab, with the figure on a

^l Two lines are obliterated, which are thus printed in Mr. Polwhele's history:—

*“ Vitæ privatus, fuit hinc super astra relatus,
Et qua sublatus, de mundo transit amatus.”*

^m A few inscribed grave-stones, of this and the following century, are noticed in the account of the cathedral, p. 209, &c.

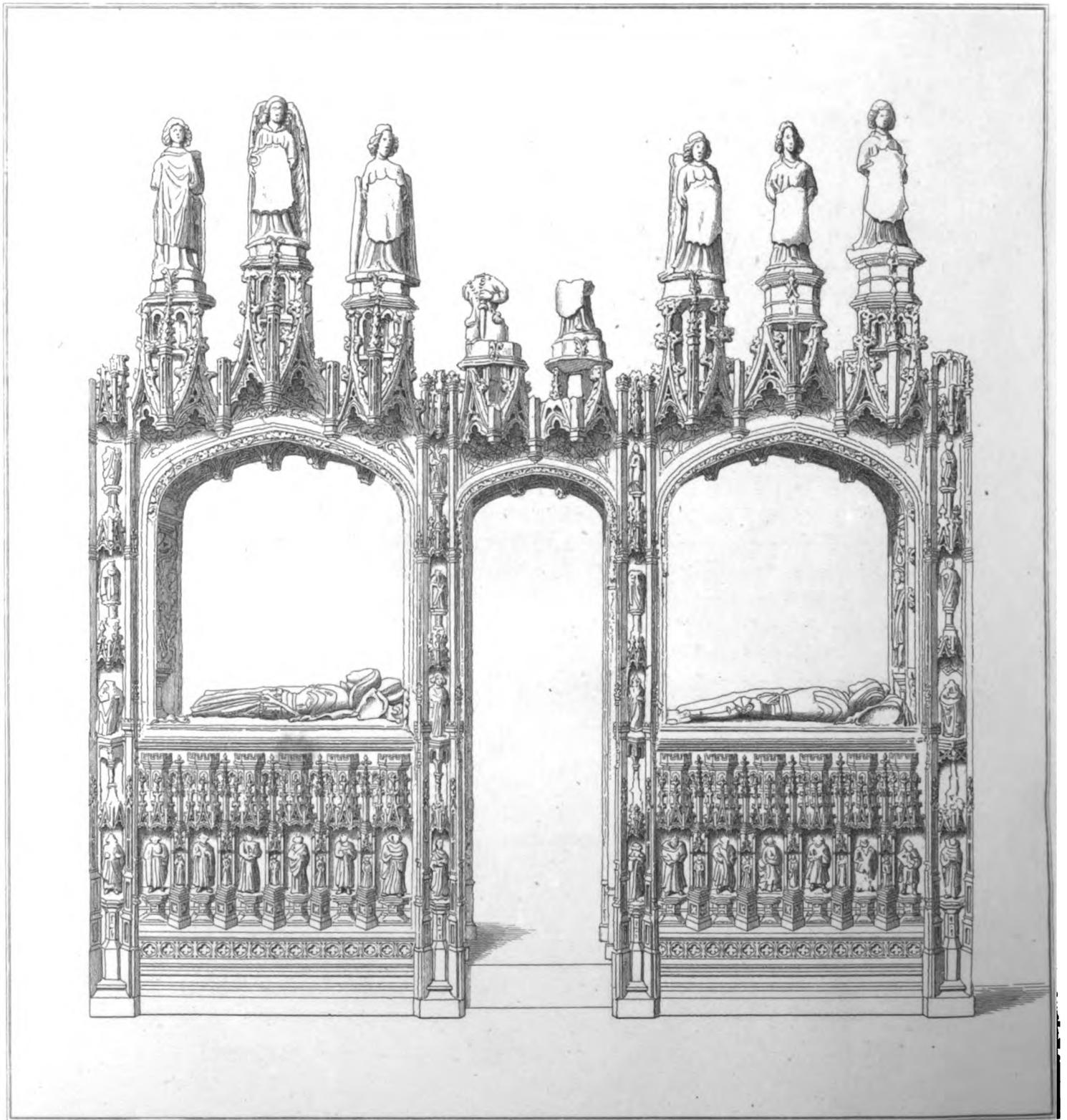
brass



R. S. O. 1841. 441

J. D. 1841. 1042

Monumental Effigies of Bishop Stafford at Exeter:



F. N. 13. 377

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

Memorial Screen in Putnam Church.

brass plate, of a lady in a veiled head-dress and long gown ; with the following inscription : — “ *Hic jacet Alyanora Pollard que fuit uxor Johis Pollard et filia Johis Copleston qui obiit xxi die mensis Septembris Anno Dni Mill^{mo}. CCCXXX^o. cujus anime propicietur Dⁱ Amen.*”

At Haccombe, between the chancel and north aisle, is the monument of Sir Hugh Courtenay, who married the heiress of L'Ercedekne ; consisting of a large altar-tomb, which bears the effigies of the deceased and his lady, in freestone. He is represented in plate armour, with a pointed helmet ; under his head the crest of Courtenay ; a lion at his feet. The lady has a reticulated head-dress covered with a veil, a dog at her feet. At Marlton, is a monument of one of the Gilbert family, with his effigies, smaller than life, much mutilated ; the shield of the form which was in use in the reign of Edward IV. At Monkleigh, is an altar-tomb, with tabernacle work, under a flat Gothic arch, much enriched, said to be the monument of Sir William Hankford, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in or about 1424. At Bishop's Nympton, is a monument consisting of an altar-tomb, enriched with a double row of quatrefoils under a flat Gothic arch, without inscription, said to be one of the Pollard family.

At Paignton, in the south aisle, is a very rich monumental screen of three open arches, with the figure of a knight and his lady, supposed to be of the Kirkham family, lying under the two side arches, upon bases ornamented with small statues in canopied niches. A similar enrichment is introduced on the piers of the arches, and the whole is surmounted with figures of angels, holding shields of a form similar to those used in the reign of Edward IV.

At Powderham, in the window of the north aisle, is the effigies of a female in freestone, in a close-bodied gown and mantle, with a square head-dress, the hands in the attitude of prayer, a dog at her feet : supposed to be one of the Courtenay family. At Thornbury, on a slab, are the figures on brass plates, of Sir Thomas Brooke and his lady. He is represented in a gown with short hair ; she is in a gown with a mantle, her head-dress reticulated, with a veil ; at his feet is a greyhound, at her's a lap-dog. The inscription is imperfect and wants the date : — “ Thomas Brooke, Knyght, the which dyed”

At Upton Pyne, in the south aisle, are two flat arches, under one of which is the effigies of a man in plate armour, a helmet under his head ; on his shield are the arms of Larder. ^a

^a On three piles issuing from the chief, as many bezants.

At Shillingford, is an altar-tomb under an obtuse arch, with the figure on a brass plate, of a knight in armour, with surcoat, and his lady in a mantle, with the arms of Courtenay. It has the following inscription:—

*“ Conditor et redemptor corporis et animæ,
Sit mihi medicus et custos utriusque.”*

“ Dame Kateryn y^e wife of Sir William H...field, and daughter of Sir W. Courtenay, Knight.” Sir William Huddesfield, was Attorney-General to King Henry VII. This monument belongs, probably, to the beginning of the following century.

At Yarnscombe is a flat arch, ornamented with quatrefoils and tracery, under which is a stone inscribed to the memory of John Cockworthy, Esq., who died in 14...

The emaciated figure, in a winding sheet, under an obtuse arch in the north aisle of Exeter cathedral, which has been erroneously called the tomb of one of the bishops, is probably to be referred to this century; and a similar figure in the north aisle of Paignton church.

Sixteenth Century.— At Berry Pomeroy, is a handsome monument for Lord Edward Seymour, (son of Edward Duke of Somerset), who died in 1593, Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., his son, and others of the family, with their effigies. At Bideford, on the south side of the chancel, under a screen of stone-work, is an altar-tomb, ornamented with quatrefoils and tracery: on the tomb is the effigies of a knight in plate armour, with straight hair, having his helmet, with the crest and lambequin, under his head. Over the arch, on both sides, is this inscription: “ *Hic jacet Thomas Graunfyld miles patron istī ecclē q. obiit viii die mensis Marcii A.D. MCCCCXIII. cuju.....* (the latter part of the inscription hidden by a pew).

In Branscombe church is the monument of the father and mother of Nicholas Wadham, the founder of Wadham College in Oxford. She was widow of John Kelloway, and the monument has the arms of Kelloway and Wadham. There are kneeling figures in alto relievo, of the two husbands and their children. At Broad Clist is the monument of Sergeant Drewe, who died about the year 1600, with recumbent effigies of himself and his lady. This monument may probably belong to the following century. At Cadleigh is the monument of Sir Simon Leach, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with kneeling figures under a handsome canopy, and the following inscription: “ Here lye the bodies of Sir Symon
Leach,

Leach, Knight, son of Symon Leach, of Crediton, blacksmith; and of Lady Katherine Leach, his wife, daughter of Nicholas Turberville, of Crediton, Esq., whose true affection in religious wedlock caused their desire to make there bed together in the dust."

In the chancel at Chagford is a very rich monument with an altar-tomb, and two arches, all much enriched with arabesque ornaments in bas relief, for Sir John Whiddon, Knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, who died in 1575. At Dartington is a monument of the Champernowne family, with kneeling figures of a man in armour (a helmet before him) with four sons and five daughters. At Dunsford are slabs in memory of Sir John Fulford, the builder of Fulford House, who died in 1580: and another of the family about the same period. At Ermington is a monument of purbeck marble, with the figures on brass plates of an old man in a gown kneeling, with his wife and daughter, with this inscription: "Here lyeth buried the body of Willia Strachleigh, of Strachleigh, Esquire, who dyed the xxi day of July in the yeare of our Lorde God 1583, and Anne his wife, the daughter and heyre of John Gould, of Dore, Esq., and Christian, their only daughter and heyre, who married with Christopher Chudleigh, Knight, by whom she had issue, John Strachleigh, John, Robert, Elizabeth, Marye, and Anne." Against the north wall is a monument of the Chudleigh family; an altar-tomb under an arch; the canopy is much enriched by arabesque ornaments.

In the north transept of Exeter cathedral, in the chapel of Dr. William Sylke, precentor of the church, who died in 1508°, is an obtuse arch, under which is the figure of a skeleton. In the north aisle, in the chapel founded by Sir John Speke, in 1518, is the recumbent effigies of the founder in armour. At the end of the south aisle is the enriched chapel of Bishop Oldam, in which, under a flat ogee arch, is an altar-tomb ornamented with tracery and shields bearing the effigies of the Bishop. It has the following inscription: "*Hic jacet Hugo Oldam Eps q. obiit xxv die Junii An° Dni Mill° CCCC° XIX° cuj' a.....*" In St. Gabriel's chapel, on the south side the library, is the monument of Sir John Gilbert, who was sheriff of the county in 1574, and his lady, with their effigies; in the north aisle is an altar-tomb in memory of Anthony Harvey, Esq., who died in 1564: on the north side of the choir is a plain altar-tomb for Bishop Bradbridge, who died in 1578: under the south tower is the monu-

° Not 1485, as in p. 210.

ment of Sir Peter Carew, with his effigies in a kneeling attitude, 1574, removed from the north aisle; the monument of Sir Gawen Carew and his lady, with their effigies, the dates (which were 1581 and 1589) gone; the altar-tomb of Bishop Wolton, who died in 1594, remains on the south side of the choir, but his monument, with the following inscription, has been removed to the south tower:

*“ Hic jacet, haud jacet hic tumulo quem credis in esse
Terra nequit tantum contumulare virum:
Ingenium, genium, mores, pietatis honores
Eloquimur que pium busta perusta tegent
Falleris Ultonus tonus est, sic spiritus unde
Hoc nostri? tonus est cælicus orbe tonans.”*

At Filleigh is a brass plate having the figure of a knight in armour kneeling, with a helmet and gauntlet at his feet, and the following inscription:

*“ Forget who can yf that he lyst to see
Fortescue of Fyllegh, the seventh of that degree,
Remembrance of a frynde, his brother Drake doth showe
Presenting this unto the eyes of moo
Hurtfull to none and fryndlye to the moste,
The earthe his bones, the heavens possess his goste.*

Richard Fortescue died at Fyllegh y^e last day of June, 1570.”

At Harford, under an obtuse arch, ornamented with foliage, is an altar-tomb with quatrefoils, on which is the figure, on a brass plate, of a knight in plate armour, with long sword, his helmet under his head: it has the following inscription:

*“ Here lyeth the corps of Thomas Williams, Esquire.
Twice reader he in court appointed was,
Whose sacred mind to virtue did aspire;
Of parlement he speaker hence did passe;
The common peace he studied to preserve,
And trew religion ever to mayntayne,
In place of justice whereas he did serve,
And now in heaven with mighty Jove doth reigne.*

Obiit primo die mensis Julii An^o Dno, M^o. CCCCLXVI. ætatis suæ anno quinquagesimo secundo.”

At Heanton Punchardon, in the chancel, is an altar-tomb in the style of Henry VIII.'s reign, with the initials R. C. on the spandrils; the upper part is richly ornamented with vine-leaves and grapes; in the middle are angels with shields bearing the arms of Coffin. The altar part has shields and roses, with a double row of quatrefoils. At Holcombe Burnell is

is an altar-tomb with shields under a flat arch, apparently of the time of Henry VIII., the spandrils and cornice enriched; at the back, in rude sculpture, is a bas relief of the resurrection. ^p

At Kentisbeare is an altar-tomb in memory of John Whiting, who died in 1529, and Anne his wife; and in the same church, on the east wall, the figure, on a brass plate, of Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Wotton, wife, first of Sir Henry Guldeford, and afterwards of Sir Gawen Carew; she died in 1558.

At Monkleigh is an altar-tomb, under a low flat arch, with ornaments in the mixed style which prevailed at this period, in memory of John Coffin, Esq., who died in 1566. At Pilton is a large handsome monument of stone for Sir John Chichester, who died in 1569. In the chancel at South Pool is the monument of Thomas Briant, rector; an altar-tomb under an obtuse arch, with the figure of an ecclesiastic under a Gothic canopy. The arch is much enriched with Gothic tracery, and at the back of it, in rude sculpture highly relieved, is a representation of the resurrection. ^p

At Tavistock is the monument of Sir John Glanville, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, who died in 1600, with his effigies in his judge's robes. In the south aisle of the chancel is a large monument of stone, with the effigies of a knight in armour and his lady, in memory of Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford (about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign: no inscription). In the burial-place of the Bouchiers, on the south of the chancel, among other monuments of later date, is that of Frances, Lady Fitzwarren, daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, who died in 1586; it is under a rich canopy, of several arches.

At Thornbury is a monument of the Edgecumbe family, apparently of this century, with the effigies of a knight and his lady: he is in armour, with his left hand on his breast, his right on his sword: she is in a long robe, with ruff and collar. There are also three small figures, kneeling; two in armour, the other a female. At Woodleigh, in the chancel, is the monument of Thomas Smyth, rector, resembling that of Thomas Briant, at South Pool. At Yealmton is a slab with the figure, on a brass plate, of a knight in plate armour, with a long sword. It has the following inscription: "*Hic jacet. Johan Crokker quondā ciphorarius ac signifer*

^p Tombs of this sort were used before the Reformat'ion for the purpose of celebrating the resurrection of Christ at the festival of Easter. See note 1, p. 420.

illus-

illustrissimi viri regis Edwardi quarti qui obiit xiii die Marcii Anno Dni Millesimo quingentesimo octavo."

There are many handsome monuments of the seventeenth century, which are more particularly spoken of under the several parishes in which they occur; as of the Rolles at Bicton; the Leaches at Cadleigh; the Giffards at Chittlehampton; the Fulfords at Dunsford; the Chichesters at Eggesford; Sir John Doderidge, &c. in Exeter cathedral; Otho Peter at Exminster; the Bluetts at Holcombe Rogus; the Aclands at Broad Clist, and Landkey; the Tremaynes at Lamerton; the Harrises at Lifton; Sir Thomas Wise at Maristow; the Bampfyldes at North Molton, Poltimore, and Tamerton Foliot; the Drakes at Musbury; the Strodes at Plympton; the Northcotes at Newton St. Cyres; Sir R. Reynell at Woolborough, &c. &c. &c.

Monastic Remains.

THE remains of monastic buildings in this county are inconsiderable. There is a wall of Canonleigh priory, about 45 paces in length, and the remains of an entrance-porch, which has been converted into a coach-house. There are some remains of the priory church at Frithelstock, the west end of which has three lancet-shaped windows. The chapel of Ford abbey, built apparently in the early part of the twelfth century, has its groined stone roof remaining, with an arch at each end slightly pointed, and having chevron mouldings. The hall, cloisters, and entrance-tower, are of the reign of Henry VIII., built by Thomas Chard, the last abbot. Below the battlement of the tower is the following inscription: "*Anno Dni millesimo quingentesimo vicimo octavo. A. Dno factum est Thoma Chard Abb.*" Over the hall, below the battlements, are the unicorn, rose, and crown, within the garter, with the dragon and dog as supporters. The bay window over the door is much enriched with the arms of the abbey, the initials T. C., and a mitre frequently repeated. Over the cloisters in the quatrefoils are shields with a stag's head and crosier, the initials T. C., &c.

The refectory and abbot's hall of Tavistock abbey remain, but in an altered state, as mentioned in p. 474. The gate-house also remains, and a building with turrets and pinnacles, now converted into a mill. In the court, before the present abbey-house, is an arch, about nine feet high, and

and nearly 13 in width, supported by short slender pillars with rich foliated capitals, and within it several small trefoil-headed arches, in the style of the early Gothic of the thirteenth century.

The only remains of Hartland abbey are some parts of the cloisters with trefoil-shaped arches, now placed in the front of Mrs. Orchard's house, and the following inscription in Lombardic capitals: "*Istud : quadratum : claustrum :ci : edificatum : marmoreo : lapide : perfect : sumptibus : ac : annis A... Abbatis : et : arte : Johis : Eaxonie^a : sit : ei : gr :*

There are some small remains of Polsloe nunnery in a farm-house built on the site. The crypt of St. Nicholas's priory at Exeter, with massive Saxon arches, remains in Mint lane, having been converted into a kitchen. The walls of the priory may be traced to a considerable extent. The steeple of the college at Slapton remains near the parish church. There are considerable remains of the conventual church of Tor abbey, in the garden of George Cary, Esq., particularly a fallen tower, in which is a doorway with a semicircular arch; there are fragments also of foliated capitals. The refectory has been fitted up as a chapel. A large gateway, not far from the dwelling-house, has two groined entrances. The four great arches of the tower of the conventual church at Buckland, are preserved in an upper room of the old mansion built on the abbey site.

Ancient Castles, and Sites of Castles, and Castellated Mansions.

THE remains of Lidford castle, in which was formerly the prison of the stannaries, are near the church. The castle, of which the walls are standing, was a plain embattled building, about 48 feet square, with an outwork on the north side of it, projecting forwards to the edge of a steep precipice: there are no remains of the walls upon this outwork.

At Dartmouth are the remains of an ancient castle, and of a circular tower called Paradise Fort. The walls of King's Weare castle are standing; and there are the ruins of a fort opposite Dartmouth castle.

What remains of Afton castle, some time the seat of the Aftons, afterwards of the Stucleys, is a square embattled building with a small tower at one corner; the windows are of the later Gothic. Berry Pome-

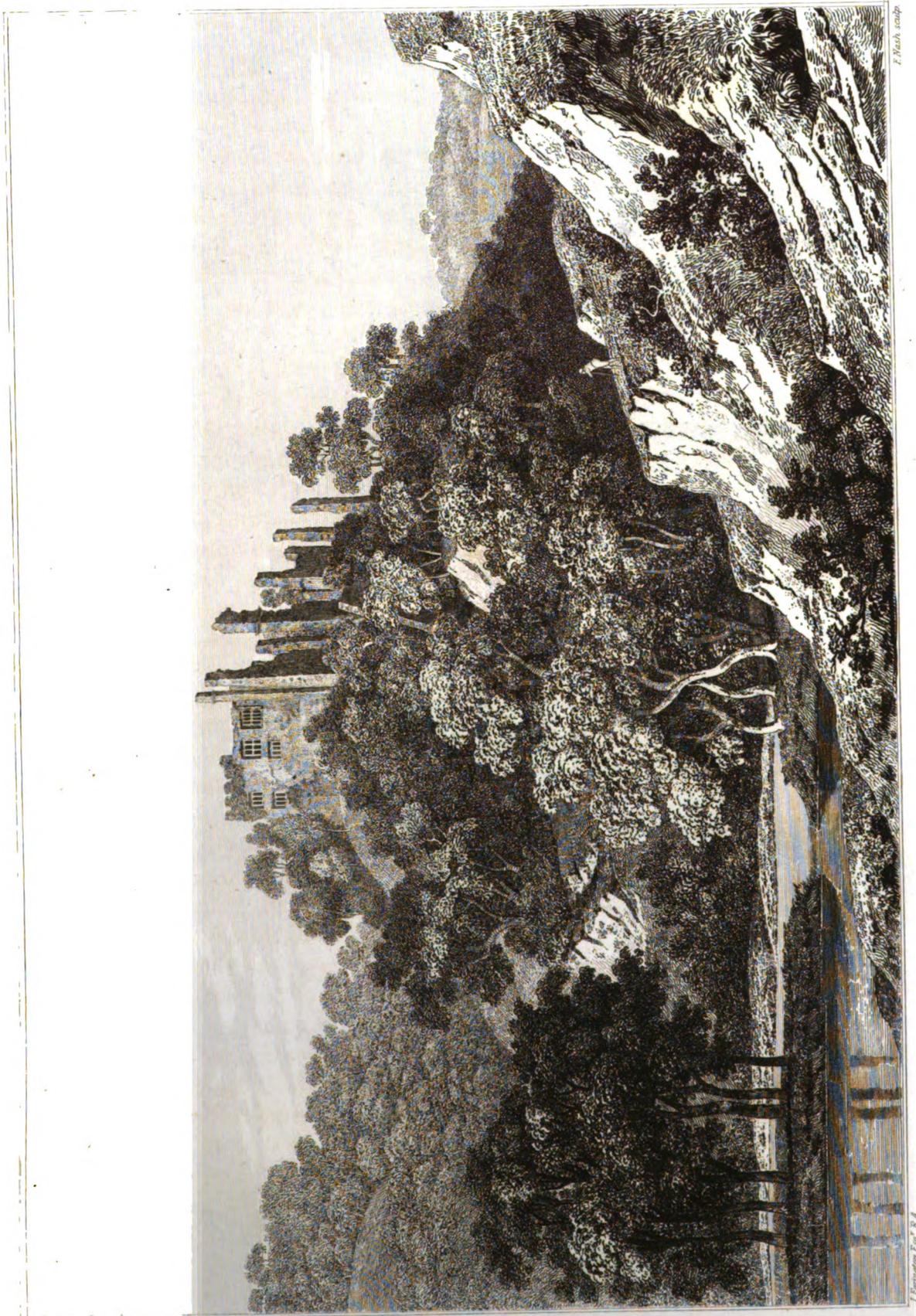
^a It is probable, that this was John of Exeter, who was treasurer of the cathedral at the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century.

roy castle, the seat of the Pomeroy's, appears to have been a very large mansion. It has an ancient gateway, with a round tower at one corner: the arms of Pomeroy were, not many years ago, to be seen over the gateway. The greater part of the mansion, which stands on the brow of a steep hill, among woody scenery, was probably built or altered by the Seymours: it has large transom windows, in the style of the sixteenth century. This mansion is in ruins and much overgrown with ivy.

Compton castle, the seat of the Comptons, and afterwards of the Gilberts, is still standing, converted into a farm-house. There are small remains of Gidley castle, the old seat of the Prou's family: an apartment, 22 feet by 13, with remarkably thick walls, has a vaulted chamber under it, with pointed arches. At Hemiock are considerable remains of the castle, which was a seat of the Dynhams. The east entrance has a pointed doorway, and there are remains of five of the towers, some of them covered with ivy; one of them is about 20 feet in height. An old moorstone doorway, made use of in building the farm-house, was not part of the castle, but brought from a distance.

At Exeter, Plympton, Oakhampton, and Tiverton, were castles, all of which had belonged to the earls of Devonshire. Exeter and Tiverton castles were dismantled as fortresses after the civil war. Plympton had been destroyed at a much earlier period. The whole that remained of Exeter castle was taken down about the year 1774, except a lofty gateway, with circular and segment arches, rudely constructed, still to be seen in the garden of Edmund Granger, Esq. At Plympton there remains only some of the walls of the keep, the internal diameter of which was 40 feet; the walls were about eight feet and a half thick, and, in some parts, they are now about 12 feet high. The vallum on the west side of the castle is 100 paces from east to west, and about 67 from north to south; very high and deep. On the north side is a deep moat: the vallum on the south side also is very deep. There are but small remains of Oakhampton castle, which is about half a mile from the town of that name. Part of the site of Tiverton castle is occupied by a modern mansion. Within the site, at the south-west angle, is a square tower, with Gothic windows. It is commonly called the chapel, but has a fire-place. At the south-east angle is a small round tower, quite perfect: on the east side a gateway, groined, in the style of the fourteenth century, the outer arch pointed, and ornamented with roses. On the other sides, the lower parts of the walls only are remaining.

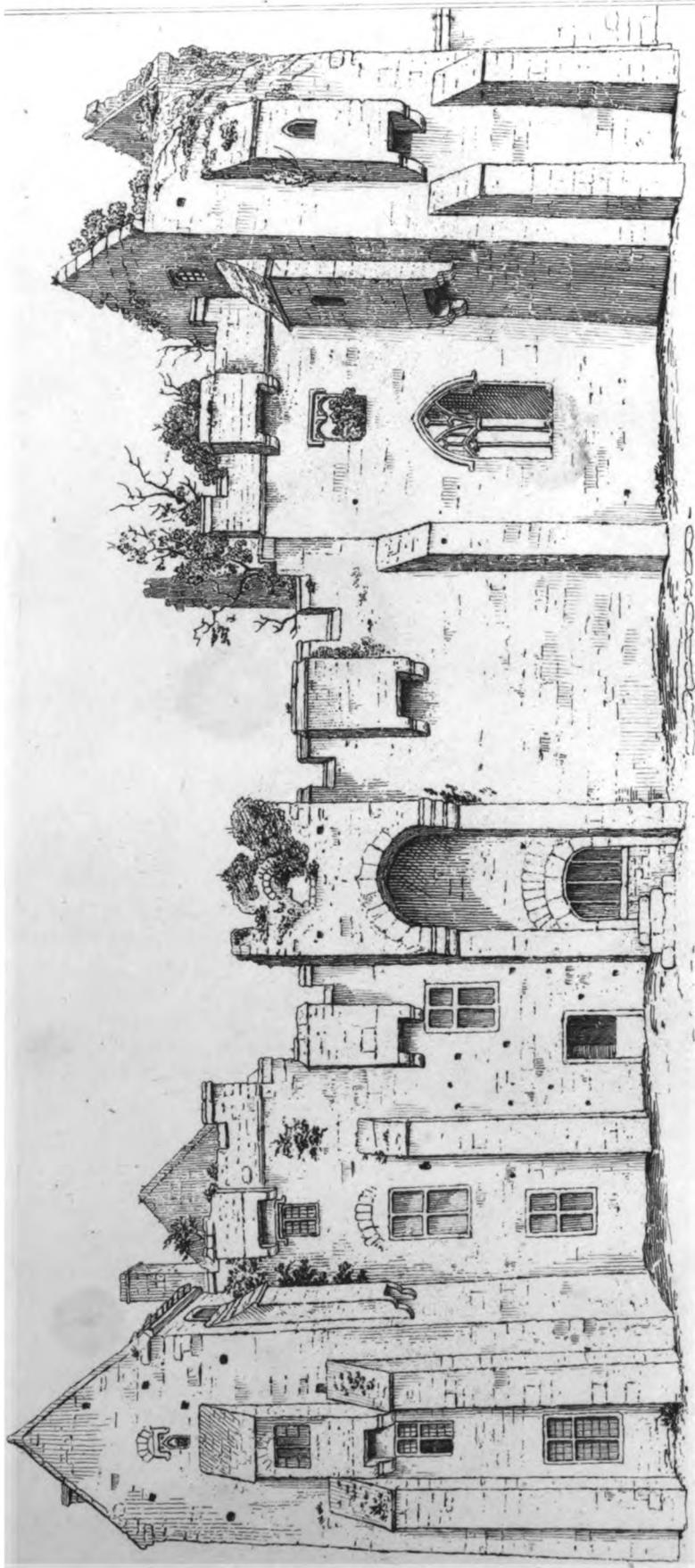
Ancient



F. W. M. 1840

J. E. 1840

View of Berry Pomeroy Castle.





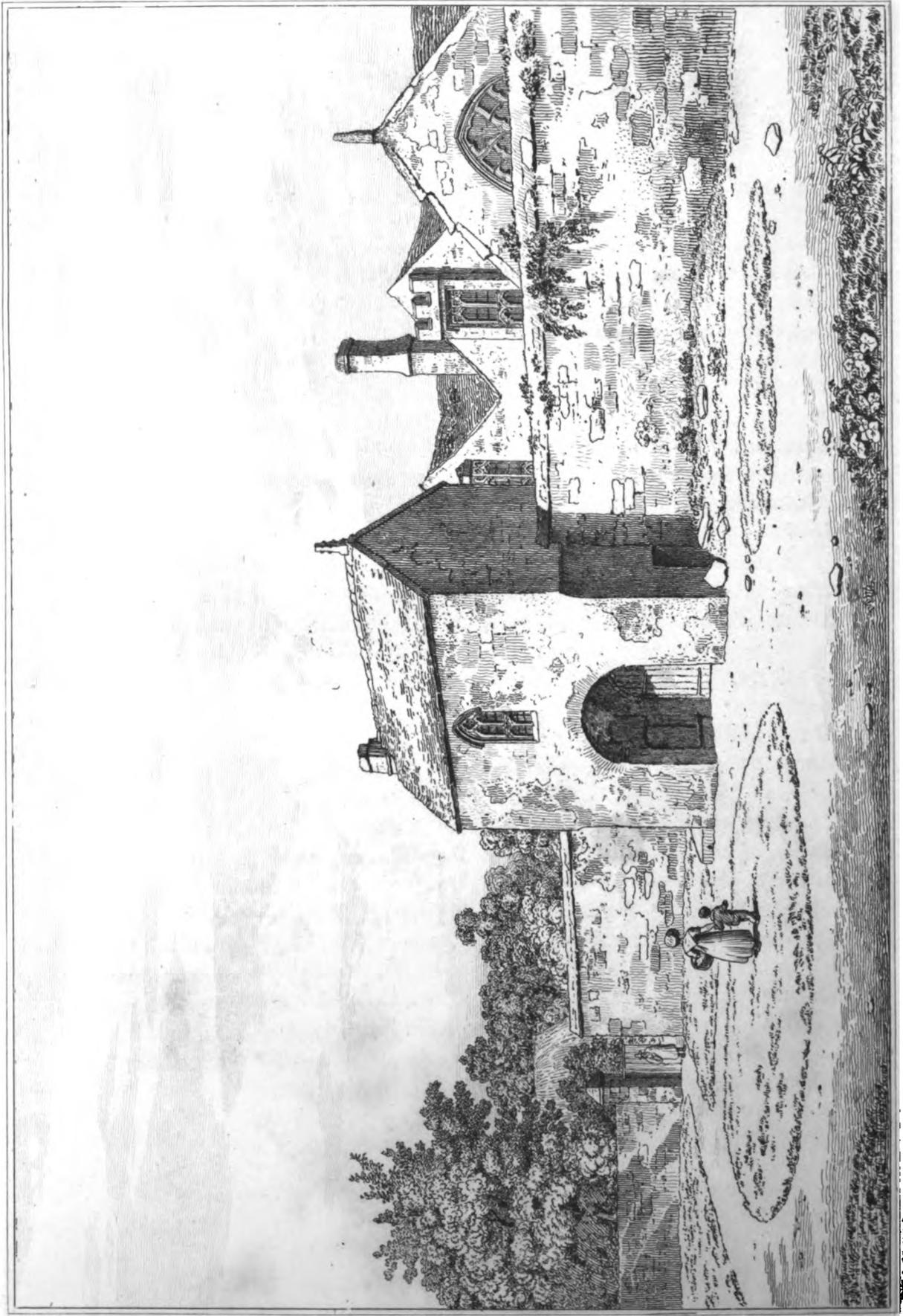
Drawn by J. Farrington, Esq. R.A.

Engraved by Lettice Byrne.

Remains of Exeter Castle.

Digitized by Google

Published May 1/1822 by T. Cadell, Strand, London.



Old Manston at Bradley.

Ancient Mansions.

BRADFIELD Hall, in the parish of Uffculme, the seat of the Walronds, is a perfect ancient mansion, probably of the early part of the sixteenth century. It consists of an irregular building in the centre, with two wings very much projecting. The hall has a roof of five obtuse arches of timber, with angels at the springings; and a cornice enriched with quatrefoils and other ornaments. The drawing-room which adjoins the hall, has a pannelled ceiling, richly ornamented with pendants: it is wainscotted, and has pilasters, much enriched with carving: the dining room has a similar pannelled ceiling. In the drawing-room, are the arms of Walrond, and the alliances of that ancient family, with which the outside of the house also is decorated.

The hall at Buckland abbey-house was fitted up in 1576, with wainscoting, in the style which prevailed at that time. The drawing-room is fitted up also with wainscoting in small pannels, and Corinthian pilasters. The frieze, which enriched an ancient outside window, with three mullions and tracery, is at one end of this room, and a similar one in an adjoining passage.

At Chudleigh are several walls and arches which belonged to the Bishop of Exeter's palace at that place. There are remains also of the Bishop's palaces at Bishop's Tawton and Paignton.

Bradley, the seat of the Yarde, near Newton Bushell, is an ancient mansion of the fifteenth century. It originally formed a quadrangle, but two of the sides have been taken down: the chapel and hall remain, and the gateway. Collacombe, the old seat of the Tremaynes, is of the Elizabethan age, with transom windows, one of which is 20 feet in height, and contains 3200 panes of glass. One of the chimney-pieces bears the date of 1574. The vicarage-house at Colyton was built by Thomas Brerewood, vicar, in 1529, as appears by an inscription over the door, with the device of the vicar, a bundle of briers bound together, and the arms of Bishop Voysey, who probably was a benefactor to the work. Over the window of a sitting-room is this inscription: "*Peditatis totum, Meditatio totum.*"

▪ Some parts of an older mansion appear to have been retained when this was built.

Dartington hall, formerly the seat of the noble family of Holland, appears to have been built in the reign of Richard II., whose cognizance occurs in the porch. It consisted of two quadrangles: the outer quadrangle, 245 feet by 157, is nearly complete; the north side is now occupied by a barn and stables. The great hall, which, with its appendages, separated the two quadrangles, is about 69 feet by 38; the height of the side-walls 30 feet, of the roof 50 feet. The principal apartments, which lay to the west of the hall, and formed the inner quadrangle, have been taken down, except the western wall, with arched windows, which formed part of a gallery, 100 feet in length.

The palace at Exeter is a very ancient structure; the chapel appears to have been built in the reign of Henry III. It is probable that the palace was finished by Bishop Quivil, who had a licence for embattling it in 1290. The spacious hall, which has been divided into several rooms, was probably roofed by Bishop Grandisson, whose arms, with those of his brother-in-law, William, Earl of Salisbury, were lately discovered painted on the beams. The rich chimney-piece, erected by Bishop Courtenay, in the reign of Edward IV., has been engraved for the *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the society of Antiquaries.

Ford House, near Newton Abbot, was built by Sir Richard Reynell, in the reign of James I. Fulford House is a fine old mansion, built by Sir John Fulford, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The great hall is ornamented with carved work. At Mohun's Ottery, are some remains of the mansion built in the reign of Henry VI., but the chapel and hall were pulled down a few years ago. The door-way and some ancient windows still remain. Morwell House, said to have been a country seat of the Abbots of Tavistock, exhibits considerable remains of its original state. It is built in a quadrangular form. Opposite to the porter's lodge, are the hall and parlour; from these projected the kitchen and offices, which have been destroyed: on the east side is the chapel. At Pinhoe are some remains of an ancient mansion, on an estate which belonged successively to the families of Street and Cheney. Sydenham House, in Maristow, formerly a seat of the Wise's, now occasionally the residence of J. H. Tremayne, Esq., is an ancient structure of the early part of the seventeenth century, occupying three sides of a quadrangle. Whiddon, in Chagford, formerly the seat of the Whiddons, appears to be about the same age.

Camps



View of Darlington Hall.

Pub. Richard Mayall, 1872, by J. G. Colclough, 15, South Street, London.

Camps and Earthworks.

THE numerous ancient encampments in this county have been by some attributed wholly to the Romans; whilst others have supposed, that they were all of Saxon or of Danish origin. Both opinions are, perhaps, in some degree erroneous, and it may be fairly supposed, that many of the encampments were constructed by the Britons at that early period when this island was divided into several petty kingdoms, inhabited by people who were engaged in perpetual warfare with each other. Indeed, it has been the avowed opinion of some antiquaries, that the chain of strong posts on the eastern side of the county were constructed by the *Damnonii* as a frontier defence against the *Morini*. The opinion which attributes them all to the Danes is the least probable of any. Their invasions were of a temporary and predatory nature; they did not establish themselves for any time in the county; nor is there the least probability of their having fortified the coast on the frontiers from the invasion of others. The camp on Stoke-hill, near Exeter, which is semicircular, and 256 paces in diameter, was, probably, the fortress of the Danes, spoken of in the Saxon chronicle.

That some of the encampments were constructed by the Romans, can scarcely be doubted; that others were occupied by them is certain, from the coins of that nation found in them; particularly at Hembury-fort, and Berry-head. We are not to conclude, indeed, that any of these fortresses were not constructed by the Romans because they are not of that form which, when they had the choice of site, they are known to have adopted; when occupying a commanding height, they were obliged to adapt the form of their encampment to that of the ground. There is no reason, however, to suppose that this county was so much the scene of military transactions during the Roman period, as to induce a belief, that many of the camps and fortresses, of which vestiges now remain, are to be assigned to that people. It is very probable, that they constructed or occupied fortresses on or near the coast, as a defence against foreign invasion. The most decided Roman camps, are those of Countesbury, on the British channel; Bradbury castle, near Bratton Clovelly; Berry castle, in the parish of Witheridge; and perhaps Shrewsbury, in the parish of High Bray.

The principal fortresses in the eastern part of the county, are Membury,
Musbury,

Musbury, and Oxendown-hill, near Axmouth. These are within sight of each other, and about three miles apart. Membury consists of a single vallum, containing about two acres of ground. The camp at Musbury is said to be of great extent, containing an area of about twenty acres, with a double entrenchment nearly elliptical, following the form of the ground, the vallum being a good deal levelled by frequent ploughing: it is at the extremity of a ridge of hill, and was accessible only on the north.

At Widworthy, is an ancient entrenchment on the north-east side of the highest hill in the parish: there is an ancient earthwork also near the church, in a field called Castlewood.

Proceeding westward, we have Dumpton and Hembury forts; Belbury castle, commanding the vale of the Otter; Blackbury near Southleigh; a camp near Seaton, called Honeyditches, an oblong square of about three acres^{*}; and another on the hill above Sidbury. Dumpton fort, in the parish of Luppit, is an irregular oval on the tongue of a ridge of hill stretching out from Black-down: it has a double entrenchment on the only accessible side; the extreme length of the inner area is about 1000 feet; the greatest breadth about 350. Hembury fort, which is nearly similar in form to that of Dumpton, is entirely surrounded by a double entrenchment; the inner area is about 1150 feet in length, and about 400 wide in the widest part.

The fort at Sidbury has only a single entrenchment; it is formed on the narrow tongue of a ridge of hill, and is about 1400 feet in length, and not quite 300 wide at its broadest end. Belbury is a small oval fort, with a single trench, about 400 feet in length, and a little more than 200 wide, and preserving the same width nearly through the whole of its length.

West of the Otter, are Woodbury castle; the camps on Haldon and at Ugbrook, on Milbourne-down; a small camp near Newton; that at Denbury; another fort called Hembury, in the parish of Buckfastleigh; a considerable camp at Berry-head commanding Torbay; the ancient fortress of Stanborough castle, in the parish of Morleigh; and a large camp at Blackadon, in the parish of Loddiswell.

Woodbury castle, on the high down between the Otter and the Exe, is a pretty regular oval, with a single vallum about 500 feet in length within the rampart, and about 250 feet wide. There are some outworks connected with this camp, and some tumuli near it. This ancient fortress was occupied during the war with France by the park of artillery. The

^{*} Stukely.

camp on Little Haldon, in the parish of Ashcombe, is circular, and has a single vallum, containing about an acre and a half of ground. The camp near Oxton is nearly circular; about 160 yards by 120. There is another on Sir Lawrence Palk's estate. The camp at Ugbrook, called Castle Dyke, is an irregular oval; its greatest length about 780 feet, its greatest breadth about 580: the camp on the hill above Newton is an oblong square, with a triple ditch about 112 paces by 90. The camp on Milberdown', near Newton Abbot, is elliptical, with a triple ditch, containing about six acres. The Prince of Orange stationed his park of artillery within this camp after his landing at Torbay.² Denbury camp, about half a mile from the church, is near oval, and is said to contain about eight acres; another account describes it as 200 paces from east to west, and 180 from north to south: on the south and east is a double fosse of considerable depth; on the west and north little vestiges of any fosse. Hembury fort, on the brow of Hembury hill, in the parish of Buckfastleigh, is somewhat of a circular form, comprising nearly seven acres. At the north end is a *prætorium* 44 feet by 17. The ancient encampment at Berry-head was constructed on a promontory projecting into Torbay: this fortress was walled. It was probably constructed by the Romans soon after their conquest of this part of Britain. Roman coins were found there about the year 1730.

Blackadon camp, in the parish of Loddiswell, is an irregular oval, the extreme length being about 1000 feet; in the broadest part about 500: the whole is said to contain about 11 acres. The keep at the north-west corner is about ten feet higher than the vallum; on the south and east of it, the vallum is double and irregular. The ancient fortress at Stanborough, which gives name to the hundred, is similar, but of smaller dimensions: within the area is a large barrow, constructed of stones, some of which are of large dimensions: near the fortress are three smaller barrows or kairns.

It may, perhaps, be considered as a confirmation of the conjecture before noticed with respect to the frontiers of Dorsetshire, that there are no remains whatever of such fortresses on the western side of the county on the frontiers of Cornwall, which is known to have been inhabited by the same tribe of Britons. The most remarkable fortress on the western coast, is that of Dichenhills, or Clovelly dykes, about two miles from the British

¹ There is a small square earthwork at Haccombe in this neighbourhood

² Paper by P. J. Taylor, Esq. *Archæologia*, vol. xix.

channel,

channel, situated on very high ground, and commanding the only practicable coast road in the north-west of Devon. It has three great trenches about 18 feet deep: the inner trench forms a regular parallelogram of about 360 feet by 300. The second and third are of very irregular form, the trenches being sometimes straight and sometimes curvilinear: the outer one is about 1260 feet in diameter. There are also some outworks. At whatever period this was originally constructed, there can be little doubt that it was occupied and improved by the Romans, and that it was intended as a defence against invaders from Ireland.

Near Appledore, are two fortresses call Hennaborough and Godborough, about two furlongs apart, the latter being of small dimensions. Near Dad-don also, are the remains of an encampment. About a mile and a half north of Barnstaple, is a camp called Roborough. Half a mile from Braunton, on a hill, is a camp called the Castle, containing about four acres: on the north, which is the only accessible side, is a large vallum with a fosse. In Berry Narber, about half a mile from the coast, on Mr. Basset's estate, is a small circular work called the Castle. On Bratton-down, in the parish of Bratton Fleming, is an ancient camp; another, of a square form, two miles to the east, in the parish of High Bray, called Shorsberry, or Shrewsbury: in the parish of Paracombe, one called South Stock; Holwell castle, with a long entrenchment; and another in the parish of Linton, about a mile from the last mentioned, called Stock castle. Dean Mills mentions a circular camp in the parish of Charles.

Among the principal inland camps and fortresses, may be mentioned Cadbury, in the parish of that name; Broadbury or Bradbury, between Ashbury and Bratton Clovelly; and Romsdon, near Kelly. Cadbury castle, as it is called, is of an oblong form of about 560 paces circumference; the vallum being from 25 to 30 feet high. The area, which is elevated above the fosse by a slope of 20 feet, is about 100 paces from north to south. Towards the south-east is a pit six feet deep and 12 feet wide.^a Bradbury lies about three miles from Bratton Clovelly church: it is a rectangular oblong square, with a single vallum, and a fosse 25 feet wide, measuring from north to south, within the vallum, 225 feet; and east to west, 186 feet. Romsdon castle, which has a single vallum, is of an oval form, 400 feet in length, and about 234 in width.

In a line from Exeter to Dartmoor, are the following strong posts. A

^a Polwhele.

small

small camp in the parish of Holcomb Burnell; Cranbrook castle, near Moreton Hampstead, an irregular encampment, containing about six or seven acres, with a double ditch on the south, a single ditch on the west, and none on the north and east; and Prestonbury castle, on the brow of a precipice over the Teign, with a vallum and a broad and deep fosse, on the east side.

Nearly in a line from Exeter, through Crediton to Molton and Molland, are several camps and posts — at Posbury hill, in Tedburn St. Mary, a camp called Leathern Castle, in Colebrooke parish; Berry castle, in Woolfardisworthy, on the borders of Washford parish, a circular work containing about two acres; another small post of the same name, of a square form, in the parish of Witheridge, containing about two thirds of an acre; Wemworthy and Winkleigh; Burrige wood, in Chawleigh, a small post with a double vallum, both together about 30 feet wide, circular, enclosing not more than a quarter of an acre; a camp on Beacon-down, at Chulmleigh, with several barrows; a post at Castle-down, near South Molton; and another on the summit of a high hill near North Molton. The Bishop of Cloyne mentions two encampments near Molland Bottreaux.^a

At Stoodley-beacon is a circular entrenchment containing about half an acre: in the parish of Shebbeare is an ancient earth-work called Durpleigh castle.^b

On Uffculme-downe is a singular small earthwork, about 20 paces square, called the Pixy-garden, formed with banks about two feet high, divided into four compartments like a parterre, and in the middle of each of the divisions an oval raised bank: the square is open at the corners. There is a large kairn, called Simonsborough, at the northern extremity of the parish of Hemiock. There are many barrows on Haldon, and in other parts of the county: those near some of the principal camps have been already spoken of.

Mr. Chapple mentions numerous pits on the summit of Blackdown, about three feet deep, commonly called iron pits, which he supposes to have been as ancient as Hembury fort, and to have been made by the soldiers. These pits have been supposed by some antiquaries to have been a British town.

^a See p. cccxxi.

^b Risdon.

LOCAL CUSTOMS.

IN most parts of the cyder-district a custom still prevails, of what was called in ancient times "wassailing" the apple-trees." This custom was accompanied by the superstitious belief, in the words of an old poet,

" That more or less fruit they will bring,
As you do give them wassailing." c

This ceremony at some places is performed on Christmas-eve; in others, on Twelfth-day eve. It consists in drinking a health to one of the apple-trees, with wishes for its good bearing, which generally turns out successful, as the best bearing tree in the orchard is selected for the purpose. It is attended with singing some verses applicable to the occasion; beginning, "Health to thee, good apple-tree." The potation consists of cyder, in which is put roasted apples or toast: when all have drank, the remainder of the contents of the bowl are sprinkled over the apple-tree. The old Saxon term "wassail,"^d which is well known to imply drinking of health, is thus defined in the glossary to the Exmoor dialect: "A drinking-song sung on Twelfth-day eve, throwing toast to the apple-trees in order to have a fruitful year, which seems to be a relic of the heathen sacrifice to Pomona."

The circumstances attending the reaping of wheat in Devonshire, and the harvest-home, are I believe peculiar to the western counties. The custom of almost the whole population of a village flocking voluntarily and gratuitously to the reaping of the farmer's wheat was almost universal in this county, although the practice of hiring reapers for the purpose has been gaining ground of late years, being a much less expensive mode; for though not paid, these volunteer-reapers are entertained at a much greater expense than their hire would cost; and the whole of the wheat-harvest appears, by Vancouver's description, to be a scene of noisy mirth, and intemperance. He says, that "when all the wheat in a field has been reaped and bound, a small sheaf is put at the top of one of the ridges, when the reapers, retiring to a certain distance, each throws his reep-hook at it, until one more fortunate, or less inebriated than the rest,

c Herrick's *Hesperides*.

d In some parts of the county they now call it *watsail*, and apply it to the drinking.

strikes

strikes it down, when the whole company join for a length of time in shouts of " We ha un, we ha un !"

It has been mentioned in the History of Cornwall, that at the conclusion of the harvest in the neighbourhood of Truro, the last handful of corn is tied up, adorned with flowers, and carried about by the reapers, &c., shouting, " A neck, a neck !" Mr. Brand relates, on the authority of the clergyman of Werrington, in Devon, (being on the borders of the north of Cornwall,) that the last ears of corn are tied up into a curious figure, which they call " a knack : " this is brought home with great acclamations, the labourers shouting, " A knack, a knack, well cut, well bound, well shock'd !" &c. ; it is then hung over the table in the farmer's house, and kept till the next year ; its owner preserving it with the greatest care, and refusing on any account to part with it.

The yule or Christmas-log, is still burnt on Christmas-eve in some parts of the county ; in others, they have a custom of burning, on Christmas-eve, a large fagot of green ash. Mummers go about at the Christmas-season, in some parts of the county, acting a kind of rude drama, on the subject of the exploits of St. George.

Wrestling, is still a favourite gymnastic diversion in the north of Devon, in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and on the borders of Cornwall.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

THERE is nothing like a regular parochial history of any part of Devonshire except that of the archdeaconry of Exeter, published by the Rev. R. Polwhele, as will be hereafter mentioned.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, there were three industrious antiquaries, contemporaries, who made large collections towards a topographical history of this county: Sir William Pole, who died in 1636; Mr. Tristram Risdon, who died in 1640; and Mr. Thomas Westcote, of Raddon, who died about the same year.

Sir William Pole's collections, which consist, chiefly, of the descent of landed property and families, compiled from various public records, deeds, &c., were published in 1791, by his descendant, the late Sir John William Pole, Bart. Mr. Tristram Risdon's work, which he denominated, "A Chorographical Description or Survey of Devon," was in a great measure borrowed, as he himself has stated, from Sir William Pole's collections. This survey, which is brought down to about the year 1630, was first published in two small octavo volumes, in 1714.

Westcote's work is still in manuscript: there is a copy of it in the British Museum, and another in Sir L. V. Palk's library. In an appendage to the MS. in the Museum, he speaks as if his work had been already published, and notices many objections which had been made to it by the critics of that day.* Among other matters, he says, he had been accused

* He states one of the objections thus: "You are curious to show the possessors of manors, in the time of the three Edwards, and Henry III., and upwards; some in the Conqueror's; but you take small regard to name the now enjoyers, which would have been very acceptable." To this he answers, "If the modern possessors have a mansion-house in them, and are there seated, not one of them is forgotten; but for the generality of manors, it is very difficult, if not altogether impossible, for many of the chiefest are lately dismembered; some others in coparcenary under two or three, or perchance more; and then I must name none or all, or be reproved again. Some may change, or alter, even while I write; as two or three of the best are said to be on the point at this present." There is no date throughout the MS. It must have been written between 1628 and 1636, as it appears that Edward Earl of Bath, whom he calls the *Primum Mobile* of his labours, was living; and he speaks of Judge Doddridge's death as having happened *not long since*. The Judge died in 1628; the Earl, in 1636

of having omitted any mention of the great bear, which fought nine dogs when the Duke of Anjou, the French king's brother, was in Devonshire.

Mr. William Chapple, of Exeter, in the year 1772, issued proposals for a new edition of Risdon's Survey, with a continuation to his own time; for this work he had been some years making collections, and had sent circular queries to the clergy. He lived to complete only a small part of it. The title was to have been "A Review of Risdon's Survey, with Corrections, Annotations, and Additions." That part of the work which contained the general description of the county was published in 1785, four years after Mr. Chapple's death. A small part of the particular description, which was printed, but not published, together with answers to many of Mr. Chapple's circular letters and other collections, are now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., by whom I have been favoured with the use of them. A new edition of Risdon's Survey was published in 1811, in an octavo volume, with 68 pages of additional matter continuing the history of property in some parishes down to that period.

In the year 1793 the Rev. Richard Polwhele, vicar of Manaccan, in Cornwall, who had been for some years the resident curate of Kenton, near Exeter, published the second volume of a history of Devonshire, in folio, containing a "Chorographical Description or Parochial Survey" of the archdeaconry of Exeter. This appears to have been followed by a brief survey of the archdeaconries of Barnstaple and Totnes; the whole of those two archdeaconries being described in little more than 100 pages. It is called a third volume, but the paging is continued from the second. In 1798 appeared the first volume of this work, containing the natural history of Devonshire, and its general history divided into periods and heads.

Mr. Polwhele published also, in 1793, the first volume of "Historical Views of Devonshire," in quarto. This work, which was to have been extended to five volumes, has not been continued.

The city of Exeter has had several historians: its earliest history is intitled "A Description and Account of the City of Exeter," (1584,) by John Vowell, *alias* Hoker, who had been chamberlain of the city, and one of its representatives in parliament. This history is particularly interesting from the circumstance of the author's having been an eye-witness of many of the historical facts which he relates, particularly of the siege of Exeter in 1549.

Richard Izacke, Esq., who was also chamberlain of the city, published "Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter," in 1677. Samuel Izacke, Esq.,

Esq., the author's son and successor, published an enlarged edition in 1723 ; the latest edition is that of 1741. Mr. Samuel Izacke published also (1736) a register of legacies left to the poor of Exeter, from 1164 to 1674. This work was reprinted in 1751, and again in 1786, by T. Brice, under the title of "Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of Exeter." A new edition, with additions, was published by the Rev. William Carwithen in 1820.

A history of Exeter was begun to be published in numbers by Thomas Brice, in 1802, but was never completed. Mr. S. Woolmer, in 1805, published a concise account of the city of Exeter, its neighbourhood, and adjacent watering places. In 1806 a history and description of the city of Exeter, in an octavo volume of about 450 pages, was published by Alexander Jenkins. There is also an anonymous history of Exeter, compiled from Hoker, Izacke, and others, without date. The most correct and valuable work on this subject, is a history of Exeter, compiled from the original documents ; the bishops' registers, corporation records, &c. by the Rev. George Oliver^b, the Roman Catholic clergyman, in 1821. Some account of the cathedral church of Exeter, with plans, elevations, and sections, was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1797.

A history of Tiverton, in quarto, was published in 1790, by Mr. Martin Dunsford. An account of Mr. Blundell's foundation and other benefactions to Tiverton school, with notes drawn up by the late Benjamin Inledon, Esq., was printed in an octavo volume in 1804. A history of Bideford, in octavo, was published by John Watkins in 1792. Abraham Hawkins Esq., of Alston, published, in 1819, a volume in small octavo, entitled "Kingsbridge and Salcombe, with the intermediate Estuary, historically and topographically delineated."

The Rev. William Jones published, in 1779, in a small octavo volume, a history of the religious houses in Devon and Cornwall. A much more complete work on this subject, as far as relates to Devonshire, was published, in 1820, by the Rev. George Oliver, above mentioned. An ecclesiastical survey of the diocese of Exeter was published in a quarto volume in 1782.

A botanical tour in Devonshire and Cornwall was published in 1820, by the Rev. J. Pike Jones, curate of North-Bovey.

^b I have to express my thanks to this gentleman for the liberal use of his work, whilst going through the press, as well as for communications from his MS. notes, which will be found frequently quoted.

A general view of the agriculture of the county of Devon, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture, was published in quarto, in 1794: another work, on the same subject, drawn up also for the Board of Agriculture, by Mr. Charles Vancouver, was published in octavo, in 1808; and a second edition in 1813.

A well-known biographical volume relating to this county, called "The Worthies of Devon," was published by the Rev. John Prince, vicar of Berry Pomeroy, in 1701. A new edition, with notes, came out in 1810. The genealogical history of the Courtenay family by the Rev. Ezra Cleveland, B. D., has much reference to this county, containing a detailed history of the Earls of Devonshire, and of the Haccombe and Powderham branches.

The following brief parochial history has been constructed in the same manner as those of the preceding counties. The descent of the principal landed property has been taken chiefly from Sir William Pole's collections, and Risdon's Survey, occasionally aided by public records, particularly the Hundred Rolls, and others in the Tower, from whence also ample materials have been obtained relating to charters for markets and fairs, the constructing of castellated mansions, &c.; and on this head I have to acknowledge the liberality of the present keeper of the records, Henry Petrie, Esq. The more modern descent of property is taken, in some instances, from the new edition of Risdon's Survey, but chiefly from information obligingly communicated by the present proprietors of estates, or their agents.

The notes relating to ancient chapels, chantries, &c., have been communicated as before, by John Caley, Esq. of the Augmentation-office.

Church notes and other local information have been collected during several journeys to various parts of the county, which commenced so long ago as the year 1807. The church notes and heraldic papers of the late Benjamin Incedon, Esq. have been obligingly communicated by his son, R. N. Incedon, Esq. of Yeo-town.

The present state of endowed schools and almshouses, and the present proprietors of landed property in each parish, have been obtained, as in other counties, through the medium of a correspondence with the clergy, who have very readily given their assistance.

It is hoped that indulgence will be shown for such errors as may have been occasioned by the author's not being aware, in many instances, of recent changes^c, which will probably be more than usual, from the unavoidable delays which have occurred in completing this volume.

^c See note ^a, p. 1.

ABBOTSHAM,

ABBOTSHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about two miles from Bideford. The manor and church belonged to the abbey of Tavistock; the church was appropriated to the abbey, in 1193: the name of the donor does not appear; it was not among the founder's original donations. The manor belonged to the Coffin family, in 1621^a; both the manor and impropriation have been for a considerable time in the family of Willett, and are now vested in the widow of the late Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. In the parish church is a monument of John Willett, Esq. lord of the manor, who died in 1736. Mr. Zachary Mudge was some time vicar of this parish.^b

EAST ALLINGTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. The principal villages are Comb, Harleston, and Yetson.

The manor of East Allington belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Crispins, who were succeeded by Dauney. The heiress of Dauney brought it to the Courtenays: Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, gave it, in 1414, to his brother, Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe. This manor has been for many generations in the Fortescues of Fallopit.

Fallopit was for several descents the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress married Sir Henry Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland: she was his second wife: their descendants in the male line inherited and resided at this place above three hundred years: Sir Edmund Fortescue, of Fallopit, was created a baronet in 1664: the title became extinct at the death of his son, Sir Sandys, in 1683. The estate then passed to a younger branch of this house, which became extinct by the death of Edmund Fortescue, Esq. in 1734. Mary, his daughter and co-heir, brought it to William Fortescue, Esq. (of the Buckland-Filleigh branch), Master of the Rolls, whose daughter and heiress married, but died without issue; in consequence of which this estate passed to the descendants of Dorothy, the other co-heiress, who had married Thomas Bury, Esq. The heiress of Mr. Bury married the Rev. Nathaniel Wells, rector of East Allington, whose son Edmund took the name of Fortescue, and was father of Edmund Nathaniel William Fortescue, Esq. of Fallopit, the present proprietor.

^a Esch. of Dennis, 17 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

^b See the account of Bideford.

The

The manor of Colehanger, in this parish, belongs to the Earl of Morley; the manor of Harleston to Philip Cookworthy, Esq. Harleston appears to have been formerly in the Hungerford family, and to have been granted by King Edward IV., after the attainder of Lord Hungerford, to the Dinhams. ^b

In the parish church are memorials for the families of Fortescue ^c and Prideaux; Samuel More, Gent. 1623 ^d; the Rev. Nathaniel Wells ^e, 1762; the Rev. John Eveleigh ^f, 1770; John Scobell, of Nutcombe (no date), &c.

Mr. Fortescue is patron of the rectory.

WEST ALLINGTON, or ALVINGTON ^g, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about a mile from Kingsbridge. Woolston and Sorely are villages in this parish.

A market at this place, anciently called Alfynghon, was granted, in 1270, to John de Besill, to be held on Saturday, and a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Michael. ^h

The manor, which had been ancient demesne of the crown, was given by King John to Alice de Rivers, Countess of Devon. After the death of Alice, wife of Patrick de Chaworth, and daughter and heir of William de la Ferte, it escheated to the crown, and King Henry III. granted it to Matthew de Besils. ⁱ Of late years it has been in the family of Bickford, and it has been recently purchased by Mr. Bastard, of the Rev. Wm. Holland, who married the sister of the late Arscott Bickford, Esq. The lords of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^k

The manor of Woolston, or Woolson, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Crispin. In the reign of James I. it was in the Bastard family, who, according to Risdon, inherited it from a co-heiress of Crispin; but Sir William Pole's account is, that it passed from Crispin, by successive female heirs, to Bradston and Strech, and that

^b See Pat. 4 Edw. IV.

^c John Fortescue, Esq. 1595; Edmund Fortescue, 1624; John Fortescue, Esq. 1666; Sir Edmund Fortescue, Bart. 1666; Sir Sandys Fortescue, Bart. 1683; Edmund Fortescue, Esq. 1734.

^d A slab of slate, on which is the effigies of a man in armour, with a sword at his left side; at his right side a spade; and at his feet a bill-hook and mattock.

^e Grandfather of the present Mr. Fortescue.

^f Father of the late provost of Oriel College, Oxford.

^g The name of this parish is usually spelt Alvington.

^h Cart. Rot. 56 Hen. III.

ⁱ Hundred Roll.

^k Ibid.

the

the co-heiresses of Strech married Cheyney and Beauchamp. This manor now belongs to the Duke of Bolton.

Garston, in this parish, was an ancient seat of the Bastard family, by whom it was occupied till the year 1773, when Lady Bridget Bastard, who held it in dower, died. It is now a farm-house, the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P. The gardens were famous for orange and lemon trees, trained against the walls, which are said to have produced as fine fruit as any from Portugal. ^k

The manor of Nordon, in this parish, belongs to the Earl of Morley; that of Bagton, or Batton, to Elizabeth Wells Sturgeon. The manor of Rake and Sorely belonged, at an early period, to the family of Rake, from whom it passed to the Tremaynes. It continued in the possession of the latter in Sir William Pole's time. The late Samuel Holditch Hayne, Esq. purchased it of the co-heiresses of Robert Lake, Esq., and since his death it has been sold to William Jackson, Esq., who is the present proprietor.

The barton of Bowrings-leigh, which had been the property and residence of the ancient family of Bowring, passed, with its heiress, to the Pikes, by whom it was sold to Webber, *alias* Gilbert. William Ilbert, Esq. purchased it of the Gilberts, in the reign of William III., and it is now the property and residence of his descendant, the Rev. Roope Ilbert.

The barton of Comb Royal was the property and residence of a branch of the Gilberts, the last of which sold it to the Gilberts of Holwell; John Gilbert, Esq. sold it, about 1736 or 1737, to the late John Luscombe, Esq., and it is now the property and residence of his nephew, John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials of the Bastard family ^l, and of Samuel Holditch, Esq. 1763.

The Rev. Roope Ilbert is lessee of the great tithes, under the dean and chapter of Salisbury ^m, who are patrons of the vicarage. Marlborough, South Milton, and South Huish, are daughter-churches to West Allington.

^k See Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge, where it is said that some of the fruit was presented to his Majesty, about the year 1770.

^l William Bastard, Esq. 1638; William Bastard, Esq. 1663; and William Bastard, Esq. 1703. There was also a memorial for Sir William Bastard, who died in 1690, but it is not now legible.

^m The great tithes are mentioned as appropriated to this church in the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

Mrs. Ca-

Mrs. Catherine Ilbert, in 1759, gave 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish.

ALPHINGTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles from Exeter, on the road to Plymouth.

There are cattle fairs at Alphington, on the first Wednesday after June 20., and the Wednesday in the week after Michaelmas.^a

Alphington was one of the principal quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, when he was blockading Exeter, in the early part of the year 1646.^o

The manor of Alphington, which had been ancient demesne of the crown, belonged, in 1274, to Anianus or Eneon, bishop of Bangor; soon afterwards to the Nevills.^p In the reign of Richard II. Sir Hugh Seagrave exchanged it with the Earl of Devonshire for the manor of Newnham-Courtenay, in Oxfordshire. It was afterwards settled on the Courtenays of Powderham; and is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^q

Matford, in this parish, belonged to the Dinhams, from whom it acquired the appellation of Matford Dinham. At a later period it was the seat of Sir George Smith, from whom it descended to Phineas Cheeke, Esq. of Exeter. From the latter it passed by marriage to William Mackworth Praed, Esq., who sold it to the late John Stephens, Esq. In 1792, it belonged to Henry Hippisley Coxe, Esq., and is now, by purchase, the property of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart.

The priory of St. James is said to have been partly in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Northleigh^r; Joseph Somaster, Esq. 1733; and John William Ellicombe, Ensign of the 40th regiment, killed in Holland, 1799. The Rev. William Rous

^a I had originally supposed, that the grant of a market and of a fair at the festival of St. Michael, at Alington, to Matthew Besils, related to this parish; but by reference to the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., it is quite clear that it was West Allington, in the hundred of Stanborough, which was granted, with the neighbouring parish of Diptford, to Nich. Mules, by Henry III., and which, at the time of taking the Hundred Roll, belonged to John Besils, son of Matthew, to whom the market and fair were granted. In the Hundred Roll, West Allington is spelt Alfynton, and this parish in the hundred of Wonford, Alhinton.

^o See Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 182.

^p Hundred Roll, 3 Edw. I.

^q Hundred Roll.

^r Robert Northleigh, Esq. of Matford Dinham, 1639; Henry Northleigh, Esq. of Peamore, 1693 (married the heiress of Tothill).

Ellicombe

Ellicombe is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel in this parish dedicated to St. James.

Risdon mentions a man of the name of Stone who lived at Alphington to the age of 120, having served Henry VIII. in his chapel, Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. His name is not to be found in the parish register, which does not begin till 1663.

On the second of July, 1760, by the sudden inundation of the brook which runs through the village, upwards of 20 dwelling-houses were thrown down, besides other buildings: the damage was computed at upwards of 1000*l*.

ALVERDISCOTT, or ALSCOTT, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about six or seven miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Bullworthy and Stonecross are in this parish.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Fleming, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Bellew. It was purchased of the latter by James Welsh, Esq. who possessed it in Risdon's time. It was afterwards in the Chudleighs. The barton was purchased about the year 1756 of Margaret, one of the co-heiresses of Sir George Chudleigh, by James Rowe, Esq. Mr. Rowe purchased the manor and advowson about the year 1760. The former was sold by his nephew in 1800 to Richard Preston, Esq. M. P. the present proprietor.

Wibbery or Webbery was the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Lippincot. The Lippincots possessed and resided at Webbery for many generations. Henry Lippincot, Esq., the last of the family, devised it to Charles Cutcliffe, Esq. of Weach, grandfather of John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq. the present proprietor, who has lately rebuilt the mansion on this estate for his own residence.

In the parish church are memorials for Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Windham and wife of James Welsh, Esq. 1650; Thomas, his son, 1639; and Gilbert Hody, Esq. of Nethway, 1686. The Rev. John Dene of Horwood is patron of the rectory.

ALWINGTON, in the hundred of Shebbeare and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about five miles from Bideford.

The small villages of Fairy Cross and Wood-town are in this parish.

• Chapple's Collections.

The manor of Alwington belonged to the ancient family of Coffin from nearly the time of the Conquest till the death of Richard Coffin, Esq. in 1766. It is now, by inheritance, the property of the Rev. John Pine Coffin of Bath, who assumed the name of Coffin in 1797. Portledge, in this parish, the ancient seat of the Coffin family, is now the residence of Richard Pine Coffin, Esq. eldest son of Mr. Pine Coffin above mentioned.

Yeo-vale, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of Yeo, whose heiress brought it to Giffard: the heiress of Giffard married Sir George Cary of Cockington. About the year 1683, it was purchased of the Cary family by John Bruton, Esq. whose descendant sold it in 1769 to the Rev. Hooper Morrison, father of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, the present proprietor. Yeo-vale, the seat of Mr. Morrison, is situated in a beautiful valley. At Yeo-vale, near the mansion, were the ruins of an ancient chapel, which have been removed to a more distant part of the grounds. Risdon speaks of a monument in this chapel to the memory of William Giffard, Esq. who died in 1400. This monument has been preserved, and was removed with the ruins of the chapel.

The barton of Winscot was some time the property and residence of the Burgoynes, and afterwards of their representatives, the Meddons. It is now the property of William Bruton, Esq. and Charles Bruton, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments and other memorials for the families of Coffin [†], Pyne [‡], Morrison [¶], Bruton [×], Burgoyne [‡], Meddon [‡], &c. In an aisle belonging to the Yeo-vale estate is a monument without inscription, and in the window the arms of Giffard. Mr. Pine Coffin is patron of the rectory.

Richard Coffin, Esq. in 1696, founded an alms-house for three poor persons, and endowed it with land now about 27*l.* per annum.

[†] Richard Coffin, Esq. 1617 (with half-length effigies of the deceased and his wife, the daughter of Lovis of Cornwall); Katherine, wife of William Hockin and daughter of Coffin, 1648; Bridget, relict of Charles Kelland, Esq., daughter of Coffin, 1697; Richard Coffin, Esq. 1699; John Coffin, Esq. 1703 (married Kelland); Richard Coffin, Esq. 1766; Ann, relict of Richard Coffin, Esq. and daughter of Prideaux, 1705.

[‡] Rev. John Pyne, 1655; John Pine, 1769. The name has of late been spelt by the family Pine.

[¶] Monument of Charlotte, daughter of Paul Orchard, Esq. and relict of the Rev. Hooper Morrison of Yeo-vale, 1791; Rev. Hooper Morrison, 1798; his mother was daughter of Sir Nicholas Hooper.

[×] William Bruton, 1681; John Bruton of Yeo, 1701.

[‡] Thomas Burgoyne, Gent. 1624; his daughter and heir married Meddon.

[‡] John Meddon of Winscot, 1775; John Meddon, Esq. the last heir-male of the family, 1812.

EAST ANSTEY, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, on the borders of Somersetshire, lies about ten miles from South Molton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Corbets, from whom it passed to the family of Crewes or Cruwys, and from them obtained the name of Anstey Cruwys. This place continued, for five descents, to be the residence of a younger branch of the Cruwys family, the co-heiresses of which brought this estate to Norton and Pollard. From the Nortons, it descended to the Prou's of Chagford, and through Chalvedon to the Beres of Huntsham: the heiress of Pollard married Poyntz. This manor appears to have been afterwards in severalities. In the reign of James I., the family of Molford held one-fourth of East Anstey *alias* Anstey Crewes of the heirs of Lord Dinham.* After this we find nothing further of the manor. The barton was some time since in the Acland family: the Earl of Carnarvon, who acquired it in marriage with the daughter and heir of Sir John Acland, Bart., conveyed it in exchange to the Rev. John Norris, father of John Norris, Esq. the present proprietor.

The barton of Lilliscombe or Liscombe, in this parish, formerly belonging to the Byam family, was purchased by the Rev. Thomas Stawell, grandfather of the Rev. W. M. Stawell, who is the present proprietor. The Rev. George Norris is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

WEST ANSTEY, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about nine miles from South Molton. The manor was successively in the families of Le Moigny, Pillond, Cornu, and Speccot: at a later period in the Rolles, from whom it descended to Lord Clinton.

The principal landed property belongs to Willoughby Bryant Stawell, Esq. who resides in the parish.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are impropiators and patrons of the vicarage. James Handford, in 1763, gave 3*l.* per annum for the endowment of a charity school.

ARLINGTON, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about seven miles from Barnstaple. The village of Becott is in this parish.

Arlington was one of the ancient possessions of the Raleghs, whose heiress brought it to Chichester. It is now the property and seat of John Palmer Chichester, Esq. the lineal descendant of a younger son of that

* Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 17 Jac. I.

ancient family, on whom Arlington was settled in or about the reign of Henry VII.

In the parish church is an ancient tomb for a female of the Raleigh family, there are also memorials for John Chichester, Esq., 1788; Gascoigne Canham, 55 years rector, 1667; and William Bampfield, 50 years rector, 1719.

Mr. Chichester is patron of the rectory. The advowson had formerly been in the Courtenay family.

ASHBURTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, anciently written Asperton, is an ancient market-town, 19 miles from Exeter, and 192 from London, on the road to Plymouth, from which it is distant 24 miles.

King Edward II. granted a market at Asperton on Saturdays, to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Lawrence.^b The market is still held on Saturday for corn, provisions, &c. Mr. John Ford in 1672 procured another market on Tuesdays, chiefly for wool and yarn (spun in Cornwall), which has been some years discontinued, since the introduction of machinery into the manufactures. Andrew Quicke, Esq., first elected member for the borough in 1712, procured a charter for two fairs; the first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in June. These fairs are still held; the other fairs are the first Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in November. The March fair has a large supply of cattle, chiefly for the east-country dealers; the November fair is a great sheep fair.

A considerable manufacture of serges has been carried on for many years at Ashburton. The serges now made here are only for the East-India Company.

Ashburton was made one of the stannary towns in 1328.^c The number of inhabitants in Ashburton was returned at 3080 in 1801, and in 1811 at 3053.

The borough of Ashburton has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the inhabitant householders and the holders of burgage tenures. Their numbers are estimated at between 3 and 400. The two portreeves are the returning officers.

Ashburton was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax on his march westward in

^b Rot. Cart. 3 Edw. II. 21.

^c Pat. 2 Edw. III. pt. 2.

1646. The general had his head-quarters there on the 10th of January, and on his departure, left a regiment to keep possession of the town.^d

The manor of Ashburton was in the see of Exeter till the reign of James I., when it was alienated to the crown. Some years afterwards, it was in moieties vested in Sir Robert Parkhurst and the Earl of Feversham. Sir Robert Parkhurst conveyed his moiety to Sir John Stawell, from whose family it passed to Tuckfield. The heiress of Roger Tuckfield, Esq. brought it to Samuel Rolle, Esq. from whom it descended, with the manor of Halwell in this parish, to Lord Clinton. Lord Feversham's moiety was sold to Richard Duke, Esq. of Otterton. It was purchased of the heirs of Duke by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now the property of his grandson, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^e

In the parish church, a handsome, spacious structure, is the monument of the Right Honourable John Dunning, the late Lord Ashburton, who died in 1783: he was a native of Ashburton, and educated at the grammar-school in this town.

In the church-yard is buried Mr. Thomas Martyn, who published the map of Cornwall, and was employed in the Survey of Devon at the time of his death, in 1752.

The chapel of St. Lawrence was a chantry chapel, endowed with a stipend of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.^f The chantry priest was to keep a grammar-school. In the early part of the last century, this chapel was used for marriages and other occasional parochial duty: the grammar-school is now held in it; elections for the borough, and other public meetings. It is repaired out of the parish lands, most probably what formed the endowment of the chantry. The endowment of the present grammar-school is from other sources. Mr. Blundell, founder of the school at Tiverton, gave lands, now let for about 30*l.* per annum, and Edward Gould, in 1735, the sum of 200*l.*, laid out, in 1737, in lands now let for about 20*l.*

Mr. John Ford in 1677 founded a charity school for reading and writing, which he endowed with 8*l.* per annum, charged on the yarn market. This

^d Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 165.

^e Hundred Roll.

^f The lands with which this chapel was endowed were valued in the reign of Edward VI. at 10*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The overplus was appropriated to the maintenance and reparation of leaden pipes "for the conduction of wholesome water for the relief of the infected when the plague should be at Ashburton, that they might not infect others." Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

original

original endowment has of course been lost, the market having been annihilated, but it has an endowment in land, now producing 120*l.* per annum, purchased with the sum of 640*l.* given by Lord Middleton, and John Harris, Esq., then members for the borough, in 1754. Mrs. Mary Dunning, in 1805, gave 6*l.* per annum for instructing ten poor girls in reading, sewing, &c.

There are meeting-houses at Ashburton for the Independents, the particular Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodists.

ASHBURY, in the hundred of Black-Torrington, and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about 5 miles from Hatherleigh and 7 from Okehampton. The manor belonged to the family of Ashbury, in the fourteenth century; afterwards successively to those of Speccot and Walter. It is now the property and seat of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq. whose ancestor became possessed of it in consequence of a marriage (in 1685) with the heiress of Walter, (who had previously married Stuckey.) In the parish church are monuments of the families of Walter ^s and Woolcombe. ^a

The church of Ashbury belonged to the priory of Launceston: the rectory is now in the gift of the crown. There is no endowed school in this parish, but the children are educated in a school at North-Lew, conducted on Dr. Bell's system, and supported by subscription.

ASHCOMBE, in the hundred of Exminster, and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about 3 miles from Chudleigh. Ashcombe consists of three villages, distinguished by the names of Higher-town, Middle-town, and Lower-town.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Kirkhams, and here they had their original residence. The heiress of Kirkham brought it to the Blounts of Oxfordshire. After the death of Edward Blount, Esq. in 1722, this manor was sold to Thomas Ball, Esq. It has since passed with Mamhead, and is now the property of the Earl of Lisburne.

The King is patron of the rectory.

There are two small schools in this parish which have an endowment of 3*l.* per annum given by Mr. Moalle, who died in 1803, and are further supported by subscription.

ASHFORD, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, is situated about 2½ miles from Barnstaple.

^s Henry Walter, Esq. ob. s. p. 1686. His only surviving sister married Stuckey, and afterwards Woolcombe.

^a Elizabeth wife of Henry Woolcombe, 1694; John Woolcombe, Esq., 1778; Mary his wife, heiress of Morth, 1788; John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., 1802.

At

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Ashford was held by Robert de Bellamonte or Beaumont, under Baldwin the sheriff. After continuing in the Beaumonts for many generations, it passed by marriage to Sir John Basset, who gave it with one of his daughters to a younger son of the Courtenay family. The heiress of this branch brought it to Moore. In the year 1715 this manor was in the Bampfylde family; the estate was sold in lots by Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart. about the year 1815. The manor and barton were then purchased by Thomas Tardrew, Esq. of Barnstaple, who is the present proprietor.

The King is patron of the rectory.

ASHPRINGTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about 3 miles from Totness. Yeatson and Washburton are villages in this parish.

The manor of Sharpham in this parish belonged in the reign of Henry IV. to Robert Winard, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to French, Prideaux, and Drewe. Giles, of Bowden, purchased it of the Drewes; it was afterwards in the successive possession of Yarde, Cockey, and Pownall. The heiress of Philemon Pownall, Esq., captain in the royal navy, brought it to the late Edmund Bastard, Esq. M. P. father of John Bastard, Esq. M. P. and captain in the royal navy, who is the present proprietor. Sharpham, the seat of Capt. Bastard, is situated among some of the most beautiful scenery of the banks of the Dart. Painsford in this parish belonged anciently to the Piperells, whose heiress brought it to Halwill. The Somasters purchased it of the latter in the reign of Henry VII. and continued to possess it in Risdon's time. It afterwards passed by successive female heirs to Kelland and Courtenay. A few years ago it was sold by the Countess of Cork and Mr. Poyntz, as representatives of the Courtenays of Painsford, to Mr. Philip Michelmore, the present proprietor.

Bowden or Bodeton, in this parish, belonged at an early period to the family of Bodeton. Isabella de Bodeton gave it in the year 1268 to the hospital of Bothomescombe.¹ At a later period it was some time a seat of the family of Giles. Sir Edward Giles, who lived in the reign of James I., left it to a nephew who took the name. John Giles, Esq. who died in 1676, left an only daughter and heir, married to Sir Richard Gipps. Bowden was afterwards, for some descents, in the Trists; it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Adams, relict of the late William Adams, Esq. M. P.

¹ Hundred Roll. I have not been able to ascertain where this hospital was.

The

The manor of Washburton, some time in the Earl of Morley's family, is now the property of Jasper Parrott, Esq. In the parish church are monuments or inscribed grave-stones for the families of Somaster^k and Kelland^l; Henry Blackaller, Esq. 1684; Mary, wife of Philip Cockey, Esq. of Sharp-ham, 1758; and Capt. Philemon Pownall, R. N. who was killed in action June 15, 1780.

There is a chapel at Painsford in this parish, at which divine service was performed till about the middle of the last century; it is now in a dilapidated state.

The Rev. George Terry Carwithen, and Mrs. Newman of Dartmouth, are joint patrons of the rectory.

ASH-REIGNY, *alias* RING'S ASH, in the hundred of North Tawton, and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about four miles from Chulmleigh. Hayes and Riddlecombe are villages in this parish.

Sir Thomas Fairfax had a rendezvous of his army at Ash-Reigny, previous to his attack of Torrington, on the 16th of February 1646.^m

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family of Reigny, and afterwards successively to Sergeaux, Sully, and Hatch. The heiress of Hatch married Mallet. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to Sir Francis Vincent, who was second husband of the heiress of Mallet. It has since passed through various hands in a divided state. The Rev. John Tossel Johnson has a moiety of the manor and advowson of the rectory, by bequest from his uncle Mr. Tossel, who had purchased of Mrs. Jenner in 1743. The other moiety is the joint property of the trustees of the Pyncombe charities, and the representatives of John Carew, Esq.

Riddlecombe belonged, at an early period, to Lomen, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Willington, Beaumont, and Basset. It is now vested in Mrs. Pyncombe's trustees and the representatives of Mr. Carew. There was formerly a chapel here dedicated to St. Olave. A revel is held annually, the remains of an ancient fair.

The sum of 10*l.* per annum out of the estates left by Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe in 1730, to charitable uses, is appropriated for the instruction of poor children of this parish, 6*l.* for boys and 4*l.* for girls.

^k William Somaster, Esq., 1569.

^l John Kelland, Esq., 1679; John Kelland, Esq., 1691; John Kelland, Esq., 1712.

^m Sprigge's England's Recovery, 184.

ASHTON, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about four miles from Chudleigh, and about seven from Exeter.

The manor of Ashton was given by William the Conqueror to Sir Harvey de Helion. The heiress of this ancient family brought it to Sir Fulke Ferrers, from whose family it passed by successive female heirs to Prouz and Chudleigh. The Chudleighs became possessed of it about the year 1320. Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton, who was created a baronet in 1622, at the commencement of the civil war took up arms on the side of the parliament, and was one of their generals at the battle of Stratton; he soon afterwards went over to the king, and his son Col. James Chudleigh was killed at the taking of Dartmouth, by General Fairfax. The title became extinct by the death of Sir James Chudleigh, who was killed at the siege of Ostend in 1745. One of the co-heiresses of Chudleigh brought the manor of Ashton to Sir John Chichester, Bart., but it is now the property of Sir Henry Oxendon, Bart. (descended from another co-heiress,) who has also the small manor or barton of George Teign in this parish. Place, the ancient seat of the Chudleighs, is in ruins; part of it has been fitted up as a farm-house. It was the seat of the Chudleighs till after the death of Sir George Chudleigh, in 1738: Mary Lady Chudleigh, his mother, who died in 1710, daughter of Richard Lee, Esq. of Winslade, published several poems and a volume of essays, which are said to have been much admired: she left several poems and dramas in MS.

Sir George Chudleigh's house at Ashton, which had been garrisoned for the king, was taken by a party sent by Sir Thomas Fairfax for that purpose, on the 29th of Dec., 1645ⁿ; on the 3d of January following, it was made a garrison for the parliament.^o

Staplehill in this parish gave name to a family in whom it continued many generations. It was divided among co-heiresses before or about the year 1600. It is now only a small farm, the property of Mr. Thomas Archer.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart. who died in 1657.

The Rev. Thomas Hole, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

ASHWATER, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holdsworthy, lies about seven miles from Holdsworthy, and about nine from Launceston. The village of Quoditch is in this parish.

Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 162.

• Whitelock's Memorials, 191.

There are cattle fairs at Ashwater on the first Tuesday in May and the first Monday after August 1st.

The manor of Ashwater belonged to the Carminows as early as the reign of Edward III. One of the co-heiresses of Carminow brought it to Carew, in the reign of Henry VI. About the year 1600, Sir Peter Carew sold it to Sir George Cary of Cockington. It is now the property of Richard Preston, Esq. M.P., who purchased it about the year 1812, of George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey. Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth has the manor of Hunscoth in this parish, which belonged to the Arscotts. The manor of Greenworthy passed from the Arscotts to the Bickfords, and is now the property of the Rev. William Holland Coham, in right of his wife, sole heiress of the Bickfords. The barton of Henford belongs to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart.

In the parish church is a rich monument in memory of the last of the Carminows, of this place; that of John Short, Esq., 1673, and that of Peter Spoure, Gent., 1682.

The advowson of Ashwater was given by Richard de Braylegh, in the reign of Edward III., to the prior and convent of Frithelstock, for the support of certain chantries at that place. ^p The Rev. Thomas Melhuish, Jun. is the present patron and incumbent.

ATHERINGTON, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies on the road from Torrington to South Molton, about seven miles from the former and about eight from the latter. The small villages of Langridge and Eastacombe are in this parish.

The manor of Umberleigh extends over this and the adjoining parish of High Bickington. Asculph de-Soleny was Lord of Umberleigh, in the reign of Henry II. The heiress of his son Gilbert brought this estate to Jordan de Champernowne, with whose grand-daughter it passed to Sir Ralph Willington, of Gloucestershire. Sir Ralph, whom Risdon calls a worthy warrior, resided at Umberleigh, and his posterity continued there for several descents. After they became extinct in the male line, Umberleigh passed by successive female heirs to the families of Worth, Poulton, Beaumont, and Basset. After a continuance of several generations in the Basset family, this branch became extinct by the death of the late Francis Basset, Esq., in 1802. Umberleigh is now, under his will, the property of his nephew Joseph Davie Basset, Esq., of Watermouth and Umberleigh.

^p Inq. ad. q. d. 11. Edw. III. No. 23.

The ancient mansion at Umberleigh has been long ago pulled down. The porch only remains. There was a chantry chapel at Umberleigh, endowed by Joan, wife of Sir Ralph Willington, and heiress of Champernowne, in the reign of Henry III. It was suppressed by the act of 1547, when the lands with which it was endowed were valued at ^a 6*l.* 19*s.* per annum. This chapel, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was pulled down about the year 1800, and the old monuments of the Willington family, mentioned by Risdon, have since been removed. The nuns of Caen had an estate at Umberleigh, when the survey of Domesday was taken.

The small manor of Wootton within the manor of Umberleigh, formerly belonging to the Giffards, had in Risdon's time been, for three descents, in the family of Eyre. It was afterwards in the family of Melhuish, and is now vested in their representatives.

Buriate, or Boriatt, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of Isaac, to whom it was conveyed in the reign of Henry III., by Sir Ralph Willington. It now belongs to Gonville and Caius College, in Cambridge, to which it was given, about 1730, by Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir Arthur Basset, of Umberleigh, 1586; and memorials of the families of Isaac ^r, Chichester ^s, and Pollard. ^t

Mr. Basset is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is attached.

AVETON GIFFARD, in the hundred of Ermington, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge, and the same distance from Modbury. The small villages of Waterhead, Ashford, Lixton, and Itson, are in this parish.

A market at this place on Tuesday, and two fairs, one for three days, at the festival of the Invention of the Holy Cross; and the other for the same time at the Nativity of St. John Baptist, were granted to Robert Dynham, in 1289. ^u

The manor, which had been demesne of the Crown, was, at an early period, in the Giffards, and afterwards successively in the families of Prous and Mules: from the latter it passed, by a female heir, to the Dammarells, whose co-heiresses married Durnford and Berry. In consequence of the last-mentioned match, Aveton Giffard continued many years in the

^a The endowment consisted of " tota terra de Wiara."

^r Robert Isaac, 1615; Lawrence Isaac, 1652.

^s Philip Chichester, Gent. 1640.

^t Thomas Pollard, Gent. 1677.

^u Cart. Rot. 18 Edw. I.

family of Berry. The manor now belongs to Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P., the court barton to John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.

The manor of Heathfield, in this parish, which belonged to the abbey of Buckfastleigh, is now the property of Mr. Simon Hyne. The lords of these manors had formerly the power of life and death. ^w

Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. is patron of the rectory.

AWLESCOMBE, in the hundred of Hemiocock and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies about two miles from Honiton. The village of Wolverston is in this parish, and part of the village of Weston.

A market on Wednesday, at Awlescombe, was granted, in 1291, to Matthew Giffard, with a fair for three days, at Michaelmas. ^x

The abbot of Dunkeswell, and the Giffard family, had manors in Awlescombe. Giffard's manor passed by a female heir, to Mandeville, and was afterwards in the family of Stanton. ^y

A manor of Awlescombe was given, in 1491, by Thomas Calwoodley, Esq. to the corporation of Exeter, "in help and ease of the poor citizens and inhabitants." ^z This estate is described as consisting of 203½ acres of land, and valued at 163*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum, in 1699. ^a It still belongs to the Corporation.

The manor of Godford, which belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey, was successively in the families of Clifford, Prideaux, St. Aubyn, Bonville, and Fulford. From the Fulfords it passed, by sale, to Richard Cross, Esq. ^b, and has since been disposed of in parcels. The barton is now the property of Thomas Greenfeld, Esq.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Wolverstone, is the property of William Drewe, Esq.

The manor of Ivedon belonged to a family of that name, whose co-heiresses married Stanton, Membury, and Tracey. ^c Stanton's share was again subdivided among co-heiresses; Membury's share passed by marriage

^w Hundred Roll, Temp. Edw. I.

^x Cart. Rot. 20 Edw. I.

^y It is probable that this manor was annihilated in consequence of its division amongst Stanton's co-heiresses.

^z Isaac's Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of Exeter, edit. 1785, p. 20.

^a Chapple's Collections.

^b Answer to Chapple's Queries.

^c A younger branch of the Tracey family was some time settled at Ivedon. The Traceys possessed an estate in Ivedon so early as the reign of Richard I. by grant from William Fitz-Robert, Baron of Torrington. — Copy of the deed in Chapple's Collections.

to Pole; Tracey's share, which acquired the name of Tracey's Hayes, passed by successive female heirs to Mabbe and Chard; and, after several descents, from Chard to Lewis. By the last-mentioned family it was sold to Jenkins. Sir George Smith died seised of a moiety of the manor of Ivedon or Ivedon Penn in 1620.^d This manor has been some years in the family of Pring, and is now the property of John Pring, Esq.

In the parish church is the monument of Amelia, widow of Captain John Elphinstone of the Navy, admiral in the Russian service, and daughter of John Warburton, Esq., Somerset Herald, 1786.

The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the abbot of Dunkeswell, are now vested in William Drewe, Esq. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the vicarage. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house in this parish.

A handsome new bridge was built over the Otter in this village in the year 1817 at the county expense.

AXMINSTER, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Honiton, is an ancient market-town, twenty-five miles from Exeter on the road to London, from which it is 147 miles distant.

The market was confirmed in or about 1204 to William, Lord Brewer, to be held on Sundays as had been accustomed.^e In the cartulary of Newenham Abbey are transcripts of two charters of King John of later date, in the 11th and 17th years of his reign, both confirming the Sundays market. The former grants likewise that Axminster should be a free borough, and that the burgesses should have a fair for eight days, but the time is not mentioned.

The present market day is Saturday; the corn market is become inconsiderable: there are three cattle fairs, the first Tuesday after the 25th of April, the first Tuesday after the 24th of June, and the first Wednesday after the 10th of October.

At this place is a celebrated manufactory of carpets; a considerable quantity of tape and filletting is made also at Axminster. The carpet manufactory, which is conducted by Mr. Ransom Whitty, was established in 1755 by his grand-father, Mr. Thomas Whitty, to whom, in 1759, was adjudged a premium of 30*l.* from the Society of Arts for having made the largest Turkey carpet which had been manufactured in this country. It was 26 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches.

^d Esch. 17 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

^e Cart. Rot. 6 Joh. N^o 86.

The

The number of inhabitants in this town and parish was, in 1801, 2154 ; in 1811, 2387, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The only historical notices I have found relating to this town are the celebrated battle with the Danes hereafter mentioned, and an action in the month of October, 1644, between Sir Richard Cholmondely, then stationed at Axminster with a party of the King's horse, and the parliamentary forces, in which Sir Richard received his death wound. †

The abbey of Neweham or Newenham, in this parish, was founded for monks of the Cistercian order in the reign of Henry III., by Reginald de Mohun and his younger brother, William. The intention appears to have originated with the latter, who gave for that purpose his lands in Torr and Mariansleigh. Reginald, at his brother's instance, gave him his choice of three manors for the site of the abbey, Mohun's (then Fleming's) Ottery, Minehead, and Axminster. The latter having been chosen, he gave it to his brother for that purpose in 1246, and the same year the abbey was founded and confirmed by royal grant. Reginald de Mohun gave 100 marks of silver yearly, whilst he lived, to the fabric, and bequeathed a legacy for that purpose. Bishop Stapleton gave 600 marks to the building. The monks were elected from the abbey of Beaulieu the same year, thirteen in number, including the abbot, who went in procession to Axminster, sleeping the last night at Ford Abbey. They entered the site of the new abbey in great solemnity, having been met by Reginald de Mohun and his brother William, and many other knights. The first stone of the conventual church was laid in 1250 ; John de Geytington, who was elected abbot in 1324, began the refectory and the cloisters. ‡ At the dissolution the estates of this monastery were valued at 227*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ; the site was granted in 1562 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. The Rev. John Prince, author of the well known biographical work on the worthies of Devon, was born at Newenham Abbey. There are scarcely any remains of the monastic buildings, some of which were pulled down a few years ago. The site is now occupied by a farm-house, the property of Lord Petre, situated about a mile and a half south of Axminster, near the road to Musbury.

The manor of Axminster was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. King John gave it to William, Lord Briwer or Brewer ; one of the co-heir-

† Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 87.

‡ A register of the abbey, from which the above information was obtained, is in the possession of Wm. Wavell, M.D. of Barnstaple, being the same, probably, which is spoken of by Bishop Tanner, as having been formerly in the possession of the Rolles of Heanton.

esses of this family brought it to Reginald de Mohun, by whom it was given to the Abbey of Newenham. After the Reformation, it was granted to the Duke of Norfolk, by whose family it was sold to John, Lord Petre, ancestor of William Francis Henry, Lord Petre, who is the present proprietor.

Sir William Pole says that he has seen records, which prove that there was a castle at Axminster, probably a seat of the Lords Brewer.

The manor of Smallridge belonged in the reign of William the Conqueror to Ralph de Pomeroy; afterwards to the Mohuns. In the reign of Henry III., it became the property of Sir Wymund Raleigh, a younger son of the Nettlecombe family, and ancestor of the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, whose grandfather, Wymund Raleigh, Esq., conveyed this manor to John Gilbert, Esq. Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., great-nephew of John, sold it to Sir Nicholas Hyde, chief-justice of the King's Bench. Some years ago, the manor of Smallridge belonged to Rawlin Mallock, Esq. of Cockington. Mr. Champion, who had purchased of Mr. Mallock, sold it in parcels to the several tenants.

The manor of Wycroft or Wigoft passed by successive female heirs from the family of Wigoft to those of Gobodisleigh, Christow, and Dennis. From the latter it passed by sale to Sir Thomas Brooke, ancestor of the Lords Cobham. In 1426, a licence was granted to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and others, trustees it is probable for the Brooke family, to castellate the mansion at Wycroft, and enclose a park of 800 acres.^b After the attainder of Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, King James I. granted this estate to Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire, whose feoffees sold it to Thomas Bennet, Sheriff of London, in 1611. The park was then destroyed and the house fell to decay; there are still some remains of the ruins. The manor has been sold piecemeal to the several freeholders.

The manor of Trill belonged, for many generations, to a family of that name, who sold it in the reign of Edward III. to Sir Thomas Fitchet. From Fitchet it passed by successive female heirs to Hill, Cheney, Walgrave, Hussey, and Clopton. It afterwards passed by sale to the Drakes, who had a park here. The late Rev. George Tucker having purchased this estate of the representatives of Lady Drake, who died in 1782, it is now the property of his son of the same name.

The manor of Haccomb-fee was held at the time of the Domesday Survey¹ under William Chievre as of the manor or honour of Bradnesse.

^b Cart. Rot. 5 Hen. VI.

¹ A salt-work and a fishery are there described as belonging to this manor.

It

It afterwards belonged to the Haccombcs, from whom it passed successively to the families of Coliford, Upton, and Umfraville. Lord Bonville possessed it in the reign of Edward IV. ; from him it descended to the Duke of Suffolk, who sold it to Sir William Petre ; it is now the property of his descendant, the Right Honourable Lord Petre.

North Wyke was the property and residence of the ancient family of Doune, whose co-heiresses married Ledred and Holcomb. North Wyke was inherited by Ledred, whose heiress brought it to the Strodes. After continuing for a few descents in the last-mentioned family, it was sold piecemeal.

In the parish church of Axminster is the monument of Meliora, wife of S. Burton and sister of Nathaniel Gundry, Esq. one of the justices of the Common Pleas, 1774 ; there are memorials also for Mr. Bernard Prince of Newenham Abbey, father of the biographer ; Mr. William Drake, 1775 ; Mrs. Mary Butler, 1783 ; Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Steer, 1809, &c.

King Athelstan gave the church of Axminster to seven priests, who were to pray for the souls of seven knights or earls, and many others, slain in battle with the Danes near this town^k ; but it appears by the records of the abbey of Newenham, that the college was not kept up after the death of its first members. The parsonage of Axminster, to which is attached the manor of Prestaller, was given by King Edward I. to the church of St. Peter at York.^l It still constitutes part of the endowment of two prebends of that church called Warthill and Grindal ; the prebendaries present to the vicarage alternately.

There is an old established Dissenters' meeting in this town, now occupied by the Independents. The Wesleyan methodists also have a meeting here.

Micaiah Towgood, the late eminent Presbyterian divine, was a native of Axminster. He was born in 1700, being the son of Micaiah Towgood, M.D. author of an essay on the Reformation of Manners, and some treatises on Practical Divinity. Dr. Towgood was son of Matthew Towgood, who was ejected from the vicarage of Axminster in 1662.

^k The record in the register of Newenham Abbey says, that the battle began at Kaletynes downe, and was continued to Colecroft under Axminster.

^l It appears by the register of Newenham Abbey before-mentioned, that the advowson of the rectory was some time in that monastery. King Edward I., in his 5th year, granted the advowson to the abbot and convent of Newenham, and, in his 19th year, they obtained the appropriation of it. The abbot and convent presented John de Ilminster to the rectory in 1291. The king, in his 21st year, recovered the advowson of Axminster in the courts of law, and the same year restored it by his charter to the church of York.

Penelope

Penelope Saffin, in 1742, gave 16*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* for the education of twelve children, which was laid out in land. The rent of the school land is now 16*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*, including a piece inclosed from Kilmington common, and given by the freeholders on condition of their being allowed to have two children educated in the school. With the above small endowment, a school is supported on the Madras system, in which 44 children are at present instructed.

AXMOUTH, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies at the confluence of the river Axe, about three miles from Colyton, and six from Axminster. It appears that there was in ancient times a harbour at this place. In the early part of the 17th century, much cost was bestowed by the Erle family in an unsuccessful attempt to construct a new haven. The endeavours of Mr. Hallet, the present proprietor, have been attended with better success. Piers have been constructed at the mouth of the Axe, under the shelter of which vessels of 100 tons discharge their cargoes in safety.

The manor of Axmouth, which had been part of the ancient demesne of the crown, was given by Richard de Redvers or Rivers, Earl of Devon, to the abbey of Montebourg in Normandy in the reign of Henry II. King Henry V., having seized it as part of the possessions of a foreign monastery, gave this manor to the abbey of Sion. After the Reformation, it became part of Queen Catharine Parr's jointure. King Edward VI. granted it, in or about 1552, to Walter Erle, Esq. one of the grooms of his privy chamber, with extensive privileges. It was sold by Thomas Erle, Esq., in 1679, to Sir Walter Yonge, Bart., of whom it was purchased, in 1691, by Richard Hallett, Esq., and by him devised to his nephew of the same name, great-grandfather of John Hallett, Esq. the present proprietor.

Bindon was given, in the reign of Henry IV., by Nicholas Bach to Roger Week or Wyke, a younger son of the Wykes, of North Wyke, in Tawton, in whose family it continued several descents. The co-heiresses of Wyke brought it to Giffard, Barry, Erle, and Hayes. The Erles purchased Giffard's share, and made Bindon their residence. Sir Walter Erle of this family was an active officer in the Parliamentary army. A moiety of this estate was sold, about 1773, by Thomas Erle Drax, Esq., representative of the Erles, to Thomas Jenkins, Esq., of whose nephew and devisee, of the same name, it was purchased, in or about 1817, by Mr. Thomas Dare, the present proprietor. Barry's share was sold to the Mallocks; it was purchased of the representative of Mallock by Mr. Robert Bartlett, father of the present proprietor. Hayes's share, which continued a considerable

time in that family, was sold to the Rev. Edward Rowe, vicar of Axmouth; it was purchased of his representatives, about the year 1700, by Southcote Hallett, Esq. and is now the property of John Hallett, Esq. before mentioned.

Stuttecumbe or Stedcomb belonged at an early period successively to the Uffevilles and Veres. About the middle of the 14th century, it became the property of the Courtenays. Having been forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, this manor was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Peter Carew, of whom it was purchased by Walter Yonge, Esq. His descendant, Sir Walter Yonge, Bart. sold it with the manor of Axmouth to Richard Hallett, Esq., as before mentioned. Stedcomb is now the property and seat of John Hallett, Esq. It was built about 1697 by Richard Hallett, Esq.

Down-Umphraville^m in this parish, with the farms of Pinney and Whitelands, belonged to the Lords Petre. These estates were sold by the present Lord Petre to J. M. Howe, Esq. Down-Umphraville now belongs to the Rev. J. Howe. Pinney belongs to Mrs. Edye, and Whitelands to John Denne, Esq. of Lyme.

The Courtenay family had, in the reign of Henry VII., a manor in this parish called Buckland Trill, which had been purchased of the family of Trill, by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, in the reign of Edward III. This estate was afterwards in the Yonges, and was purchased of Sir George Yonge by the father of Mr. Bartlett, the present proprietor.

In the parish church are monuments of the Erlesⁿ and Halletts^o, and that of William Serle, Esq. 1726.

Mr. Hallett is the principal impropiator of the great tithes which belonged to the monastery of Sion, and is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Whitelands.

Mr. Serle, who died in 1726, gave 1*l.* 12*s.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

AYLESBEARE, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of East-Budley, lies about eight miles from Exeter.

The manor was parcel of the ancient inheritance of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, as parcel of the barony of Okehampton^p; Edward Cour-

^m There is a village of this name, otherwise called Charlton.

ⁿ Anne, wife of Sir Walter Erle, daughter and heir of Dymmock, 1653.

^o Richard Hallett, Esq., younger son of John Hallett, of Bridgetown, Barbadoes, 1746, married the heiress of Southcote of Dulcis.

^p Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

tenay,

tenay, the last earl, conveyed it to Sir Francis Englefield and Sir William Cordall. One moiety, after the attainder of Sir Francis Englefield, was granted to the Earl of Essex, and is said to have been sold by him to the tenants. The other was sold by Sir William Cordall to Sir Robert Dennis, and is now the property of his descendant, the Right Honourable Lord Rolle.

The barton of Minchin Court belongs to Mrs. Marker, who, jointly with James Wake, Esq., is possessed of a small manor within the manor of Aylesbeare, called Woods. The manor of Roundbeare^a belongs to William Buller, Esq. of Northamptonshire and the Rev. John Elliott.

In the parish church is the monument of William Stoke, Gent. of Minchin Court, 1788.

One moiety of the great tithes is annexed to the rectory of Huxham, the other to the barton of Minchin Court above mentioned. The advowson of the vicarage is vested in the Rev. H. W. Marker, the present incumbent.

There is a dissenters' meeting-house at Aylesbeare, at which there is only occasional preaching.

Newton Poppleford, in this parish, had formerly a market on Monday, granted in or about 1252 to the Courtenays^r, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Luke.^s The chapel at Newton was founded as a chantry chapel by King Edward III. in or about the year 1330.^t It is now used as a chapel of ease to Aylesbeare. The accustomed service is monthly only; it is at present performed once a fortnight. Lands in Newton Poppleford, and the manor of Thorne, which had belonged to Sir John Courtenay, were granted to John, Lord Dinham, in 1480.^u

Mr. Richard White, in 1697, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for teaching six poor children of this parish.

BAMPTON, a small market town in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Tiverton, is about seven miles from Tiverton, 20 from Exeter,

^a Probably this was Huntbere, which Sir William Pole describes as having been given by King Henry III. to Herbert Fitz-Mathew, Lord of Stokenham. It afterwards came to the Earls of Salisbury, who sold it to Courtenay, Earl of Devon. Edward, Earl of Devon, died seized of it in 1419, after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter: it was purchased by the Haydon family.

^r Rot. Vascon. 37, 38 Hen. III.

^s The fair is still on the 18th of October, if it should happen on a Wednesday, otherwise the first Wednesday afterwards.

^t 4 Edw. III.

^u Pat. 20 Edw. IV. pt. 1.

and 163 from London, by way of Wivelscombe. The principal villages in this parish are Petton and Shillingford.

There are now two small weekly markets at Bampton, Wednesday and Saturday; chiefly for butchers' meat. The fairs are the Tuesday in Whitsun week, and the last Thursday in October; they are chiefly for cattle and sheep: the October fair is one of the largest in the West of England, the number of sheep brought to it yearly, being from 12 to 14,000. There are also two great markets in the year for cattle; the Wednesday before Lady-Day, and the last Wednesday in November. The clothing trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent at Bampton; in 1772 it was on the decline, and has since been entirely given up.

The number of inhabitants returned to parliament in 1801 was 1364, in 1811, 1422.

Bampton is supposed to have been the Beamdune of the ancient historians, where the Britons were defeated with great slaughter by Cynegilous, King of the West Saxons, in 614.

The honour or barony of Bampton^w was given by William the Conqueror to Walter de Douay, whose son, Robert de Bampton, had an only daughter married to William Paganell. The heiress of Paganell married Sir Milo Cogan, whom Sir William Pole calls the great soldier and undertaker of the Irish Conquest. The grandson of Sir Milo was the first of the Cogan family who possessed Bampton, which passed by successive female heirs to Fitzwarren, Hankford, and Bourchier, Earl of Bath. It is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, having been purchased by William Fellowes, Esq. and Sir John Fellowes, ancestors of the late Mr. Fellowes, of William Arnold, Gent. in the year 1720.

The lords of Bampton had the power of life and death within this manor.^x

Richard Cogan had a licence from the crown, in the year 1336, to castellate his mansion-house at Bampton, and to enclose his wood of Uffculme and 300 acres of land for a park.^y The keep of Bampton Castle near the town denotes its site, but there are no remains of the buildings. It was the residence of the Cogans and their successors, down to the time of the Bourchiers, some of whom are said to have been buried in the parish church, but there are no memorials of them. The site of the castle is now the property of Robert Lucas, Esq. An old mansion, called Castle Grove, was the residence of his ancestors the Tristrams, who probably purchased it of the Bourchiers.

The manor of Petton, in this parish, is the property of John Kingdon Cleave, D.D.

^w 320 acres of wood are described as belonging to this manor in the survey of Domesday.

^x Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^y Cart. Rot. 10 Edw. III.

Deuvale, in this parish, belonged successively to the families of Dennis, Cruwys, and Tristram. It was some time since the property of the late Rev. Mr. Newte ^a, and now belongs to J. N. Fazakerly, Esq. M.P.

In the parish church is the monument of John Tristram ^a, Esq. the last of the Deuvale family, who died in 1722, and that of Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Farewell, Knt. and wife of George Fleetwood, D.D. Archdeacon of Totnes, 1669. There were three chantries in this church founded by the Earl of Bath, Humphrey Calwoodley, and John Braddon, Esq., valued severally at 7*l.* 17*s.*, 6*l.*, and 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ^b

Charles Chichester, Esq. of Calverleigh is impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage. The advowson of the rectory belonged formerly to the prior of Bath: under an act of parliament passed in 1439, the church of Bampton was given to the abbot of Buckland in this county, and the great tithes appropriated to that monastery. ^c

There is a meeting-house at Bampton for the Particular Baptists. At Petton, in this parish, nearly four miles from Bampton, is a chapel of ease, at which divine service is performed once a month; at Shillingford is a dilapidated chapel.

BARNSTAPLE, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Braunton, is an ancient market and seaport town, 40 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London. It is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Taw and the Yeo.

It does not appear when the market at Barnstaple was granted. A record in the Tower ^d states, that the lords of the manor had, from an early period, claimed a fair at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary; and it appears, in the inquisitions hereafter mentioned, that in the reign of Edward III. they claimed a market on Wednesday and Friday. Queen Mary's charter, hereafter mentioned, grants the burgesses a market on Friday, and a fair for five days, beginning on the eve of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. The market days in 1759 continued to be on Wednesday and Friday. The principal market is now on Friday, when there is a great supply of provisions of all kinds; there are small markets on Tuesday and Thursday. The fair is now on the 19th of September for cattle and horses: there are great markets for cattle on the Friday before April 21. and the second Friday in December.

^a Chapple's MSS.

^a His heiress married Lucas.

^b Chantry Roll.

^c The church of Bampton was given to the abbot of Buckland as a compensation for surrendering his jurisdiction in that town as lord of the hundred of Roborough to the burgesses of Plymouth, and the burgesses were to pay 10 marks per annum to the prior of Bath. See Rot. Parl.

^d Cart. Antiq. in Turr. Lond. H. H.

The

The trade of this place has long declined, the harbour being blocked up with mud; but in 1759, it continued to be an established port for landing wool for the serge-makers from America and Ireland. No wool is now imported. There is a considerable coasting trade for the importation of coals, and culm, chiefly from Wales, merchandise from Bristol, and the exportation of timber and bark.

An open portico near the river, called the Quay Walk, being an exchange for the merchants, &c., was rebuilt by subscription in the reign of Queen Anne, whose statue, with the date of 1708, was the gift of Robert Rolle, Esq. of Stevenstone. The building was finished in the mayoralty of Robert Incedon, 1713.

In the guildhall, an ancient building in the High Street, are portraits of the corporation in the reign of George II. by Hudson, said to have been finished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was his pupil.

Risdon says, that Barnstaple was incorporated by King Henry I., and that King John enlarged its privileges. Among the records in the Tower are some inquisitions taken in the reign of Edward III. ^e in consequence of a dispute then subsisting between the lord of the town and the burgesses. The evidence on these inquisitions was much at variance: it was sworn on one side, that the burgesses had the power of disposing of their tenements by will, of sending two burgesses to parliament ^f, of electing a mayor and coroner, of the return of writs, of being taxed by themselves, of being free of pontage, murage, &c., of the assize of bread and beer, of keeping a ducking stool and pillory, of holding a fair for four days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, &c. &c. These privileges were said to have been granted by King Athelstan, whose charter had been lost. On the other hand, all this was denied on oath; and it was said, that the burgesses did not choose a mayor but by the consent of the lord of the town (then James de Audelegh), and that it would be much to the prejudice of the Lord, of the King, and of the abbot of Clive, and others, if the King should confirm the claims of the burgesses. The result of the dispute is not known, but it appears that the prayer of the burgesses was not complied with. King Edward IV., by his charter of the 17th of his reign ^g, recites and

^e Esch. 14, 17, and 18 Edw. III.

^f The claiming this as a privilege forms a singular contrast to the zealous exertions of the burgesses of Torrington, about the same time, to be exonerated from the grievous burden of sending burgesses to parliament.

^g Pat. 17 Edw. IV. pt. 2. 20.

confirms a charter of King John, who had confirmed to the burgesses the legal customs which they enjoyed in the time of his great-grandfather, particularly noticing the customs of London. This appears to confirm their right of choosing a mayor. King Edward's charter confirms also exemption from tolls, &c. Until the reign of Queen Mary it was governed by a mayor and bailiffs. Under her charter, the corporation consists of a mayor and 24 capital burgesses, of whom the two seniors are to be aldermen, and to assist the mayor. The charter of King James the First adds a high-steward, recorder, &c.

This borough has returned two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, the present number of whom is about 600.

It seems by the returns made in the reign of Edward VI., when there were said to have been 2000 "houselyng people"^b at Barnstaple¹, that the population was nearly the same as in 1801, when the total number of inhabitants returned under the population act was 3478; in 1811, they had increased to 4019.

An old journal, kept by a town clerk of Barnstaple, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., of which there are two or three copies in Barnstaple, although the original appears to have been mislaid, contains much curious matter. The notes relating to the variation of the price of corn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth are particularly interesting.

In 1586, it is first observed, that corn was very dear; wheat sold at 8s. per bushel, rye at 6s., barley at 5s. 4d. In the month of February following, it is noted, that the justices sat for the direction of corn to be brought to market; surveyors were appointed in every parish to view barns and mows, and to take account of store: every person was allowanced to a peck a week. But the writer observes, "what good this order will do many doubt, because new corn being dear, they fear this order may make it dearer, as it did last year."

About May, it is observed, that little or no rain had fallen for six or eight weeks, "whereby more dearth and scarcity was to be looked for." The season, however, appears to have been particularly favourable to the spring corn; for in August, although wheat had risen to 10s., rye was at 2s. 8d., and barley at 2s. 3d., "by reason," as it is observed, "of the plenty of new corne."

^b Persons of an age to receive the sacrament (about 16 years of age).

¹ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

At

At Christmas, 1587, wheat had fallen to *2s. 8d.*, barley *2s. 2d.*, oats *1s. 6d.*

1588. Wheat *2s. 8d.*, barley *1s. 8d.*, rye *1s. 10d.*, oats *11d.* Before the end of this year, wheat rose to *4s. 5d.*, but afterwards fell to *3s.*, and all provisions, in the early part of the ensuing year, were so plentiful, that the best beef sold for *1d.* a pound. Rye and barley were *1s. 6d.* per bushel. On the Friday before Easter, 1589, there were 110 fat oxen in the market, the like having never been seen before.

In 1590, wheat had risen again to *6s. 8d.* Many had cut their corn before St. James's day. Harvest was ended in many places before the end of August.

1591. Victuals very dear: at Whitsuntide, 19 nobles given for a heifer that had newly calved. Peas and beans in their cods sold for *12s.* a bushel. The next year wheat was only *2s. 8d.*

1594. Wheat at *5s.*, barley and rye about *3s.*, oats *1s. 6d.*

1595. By reason of rain and foul weather, wheat rose to *9s.*

1596. Wheat *10s.*, rye *7s.*, barley *6s.*, oats *2s. 4d.*

By reason of continual rains, wheat rose the same year to *11s.*, barley to *7s. 4d.* The earl of Bath, upon letter from the council, came to Barnstaple, and fixed a standard price for corn; wheat to be *9s.*, rye *6s.*, barley *5s.*, oats *5s.*, the vender being threatened with duress if he sold for above that price. In consequence of this order, small quantities were brought to market, and the townsmen could not procure corn for money.

1596. "Upon letters to Mr. Maior, of this town, from Mr. Norrys and Mr. Martyn, in London, mentioning the dearth and scarcity of rye, and price thereof,—that no lesse than a whole shipp's quantity was to be had, contaynyng 700 quarters; Mr. Maior and his brethren had a meeting thereon, who debated; but upon the wyllyngness of Mr. Nicholas Downe and John Delbridge, they were all willing to procure a whole shipp's lading: divers consented to lend *10l.* which extended to *12* hundred pounds: George Stanburye, of this town, was appoynted to travayl to London, to assist Mr. Norrys in obtayning this corne. God speed him well, that he may procure some corne for the inhabitants of this towne, in this time of scarcity, that there is but little coming to the market; and such snatching and catching for that little; and such a cry, that the like was never heard. People which do want seede do pay *12s.* for a bushel of wheat, and much ado to get it."

"Not a dry day in November: only barley brought to town, and snatched up presently."

"Intelligence from Norrys and Stanburye, that they had bought a quantity of

of rye, and that the justices of peace, having set a price upon corn, now gave leave to the country to sell at large, hoping the market would be thereupon supplied : but there cometh less and less, and they aske 15s. a bushel for wheat, and commonly sell for 12s. 6d. and 8s. for barley ; continual rain day and night. Mr. Downe and Mr. Delbridge, burgesses of this town, purchased a quantity of rye and sold it at 9s. a bushel to the poor ; wheat sells for 14s. a bushel, oat-malt at 3s. 8d., barley at 9s. The justices of the county raised contributions to send to Dantzic for rye."

1597. April. Wheat sold for 18s. a bushel, barley 13s., rye 14s., oats 4s. 10d. Rye was afterwards 15s. Arrived three ships that were sent from hence to Dantzic with rye. Now in July, by reason of continual rain, wheat sold last Friday for 20s. a bushel.

1598. Corn is fallen. Wheat 8s., rye 6s., barley 6s., oats 1s. 10d.

1599. A better harvest never heard of than this. Wheat 4s., barley 2s. 6d. Later in the same year, wheat 3s. 4d., rye 2s. 7d., barley 2s. 4d.

1601. Wheat 5s. 4d., rye 4s. 4d., barley 3s. 8d.

1602. Wheat holdeth up at 8s. 8d., rye at 6s. 4d., barley 5s., oats 1s. 10d.

1604. Wheat 6s. 8d., rye 5s., barley 3s. 8d.

The deputy of the King's clerk of the market came about the county, and caused all corn to be sold by the Winchester measure, countenanced by the justices of the peace, to the admiration of many, and thought to be a great grief.

1664. About the beginning of March, wheat was sold in the market for 4s. 10d. and 4s. 8d., but in a fortnight after it was sold for 7s. 6d., occasioned by engrossing.

Other remarkable particulars extracted from the before mentioned journal.

1586. Sir John Chichester and Sir Arthur Basset died of the gaol sickness.

" On St. Luke's day this year, there was a trental of sermons at Pylton, so that divers as well men as women rode and went thither : they called it an exercise or holy faste ; and there some offered as they did when they went in pilgrimage ; and the like was kept at Sherwell to the admiration of all protestants."

It appears that the spring assizes were held at Barnstaple in 1590. Two places were made for the judges to sit in, one against the Quay-hall, the other by the north end of Mr. Collibear's house ; both covered with reeds. " There came hither but one judge, Lord Anderson ; he came to town the Monday in the afternoon to the Keyhall place there, where he sat all the

assizes, read the commission, charged the grand jury, and adjourned. On the Tuesday, the judge, Lord Bath, and other gentlemen, dined with Mr. Mayor. Martyne, the gaoler, kept some of his prisoners in the house, late Bailiffs, in this towne, and others on ye Castle green under tyltes with sayles. The judge lodged at Mr. Doddridge's, the sheriff at Magdalen, &c. &c." The gibbet was set up on the Castle green, and 17 prisoners hanged, whereof four of Plymouth for a murder.

1591, Aug. 30. "The Lord Bishop came to towne, was met in Southgate street by the maior and maisters in their scarlet gowns. A scholar made a speech; afterwards the bishop dined with the mayor; he confirmed divers children at the Castle green: on the second day such a multitude came in from the country, that he could scarce pass the street. On a sudden, he turned up Crock street, and went to his lodgings, and went out of towne almost forthence. The people lamented that they had lost a fine harvest day."

1606. A great flood; the damages estimated at 1000*l.*; by report five or six feet higher than ever was known by any living; several houses much damaged and some thrown down; in one house a man and his two children killed.

The port of Barnstaple fitted out three ships for the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.^k During the civil war, Barnstaple was strongly attached to the interests of the parliament. It was first taken for the king by Prince Maurice the beginning of September, 1643.^l It appears not to have been long easy under the royal yoke, for Sir Edward Walker speaks of its second revolt in July, 1644.^m The journal already quoted has this passage: "1644, July 1, a day never to be forgotten by the inhabitants of Barnstaple for God's mercy and favour, shown in that miraculous deliverance of them from that bloody conspiracy of some of our neighbours in inviting or bringing in 5 or 600 horse and foot, being French, Irish, and some English, against the said town with purpose to have put all therein to the sword, and to have possessed themselves of the whole town, but were repulsed and driven away by the small power the townsmen had; our warning and notice was but two days before. On the 9th of July, one Howard, a lieutenant, who was taken prisoner in the fight, was hanged at the High-Cross at Barnstaple." Vicars's account of this transaction is, that the town of Barnstaple, being left with a small garrison, rose and took possession of the town, and that the Earl of Essex sent Lord Roberts and Sir

^k Stowe.

^l Heath and Dugdale.

^m Walker's *Historical Discourses*, p. 41.

Philip Stapleton with a party of horse, who repulsed Digby and others sent by Prince Maurice to the relief of the loyalists.^a The Earl of Essex then put a garrison into the town.^o In the month of September following, General Goring summoned Barnstaple, which at that time was but weakly garrisoned. The town surrendered on terms, and the garrison quitted it on the 17th, leaving 50 pieces of ordnance.^p About the month of October, 1645, Whitelocke tells us, that the clubmen of Devonshire declared for the parliament, and killed Sir *Leven* Apsley, the governor of Barnstaple, and divers of his party.^q Whitelocke's information appears to have been in this particular incorrect. The governor of Barnstaple, Sir Allen Apsley, was not killed; indeed he survived till after the Restoration. Barnstaple continued to be a royal garrison till nearly the close of the war. In the month of March, 1646, Sir Thomas Fairfax blockaded the town, and took Tawstock house, belonging to the Earl of Bath.^r The king's forces, who were quartered in the town, betook themselves to the castle on the third of April.^s Sir Thomas Fairfax soon afterwards approached in person with his army, and both the town and castle were surrendered to him on the 10th, on conditions nearly similar to those granted to the garrison of Exeter.^t

King William the Conqueror gave the barony of Barnstaple to Joel de Totnes. William de Braose, his great grandson, had a daughter married to Robert Fitzpernell, Earl of Leicester, to whom he gave part of the barony. King John granted the barony of Barnstaple to Henry Tracy, from whom it descended to the Martins.^u The elder co-heiress of the last Baron Martin brought it to Philip de Columbers, who died without issue. The barony of Barnstaple passed in consequence to the Lords Audley, descended from the other co-heiress. James, Lord Audley, who distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, possessed it in right of his mother, and is supposed to have resided at the castle. On failure of male issue in the Audleys, it fell to the crown by virtue of an entail, and was granted, by Richard II., to Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, for the purpose of defraying the expence of the conquest of Ireland; to be held only till that purpose was accomplished.^v The King gave it afterwards to his half-brother, John Holland,

^a Vol. III. p. 265, 266.

^o Whitelocke.

^p Walker, p. 86. See Whitelocke also, p. 89.

^q Whitelocke.

^r Ibid.

^s Ibid.

^t Ibid. and Vicars, vol. iv. p. 412.

^u Sir Jeffery Camvil, the second husband of Matilda Tracy, held the castle and barony during the reign of Edward I., and after his death, it passed to the descendants of her first husband, William, Lord Martin.

^v Pat. 9 Ric. II. pt. 1. 28.

Earl of Huntingdon. After the death of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, it came again to the crown. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, had a grant of it for life in 1487. Queen Mary granted it to Thomas Marrow, Esq., ancestor of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. the present proprietor, under whom the castle manor is held in perpetuity by the corporation, subject to an annual rent of 14*l.* 18*s.*

Joel de Totnes is said to have built a castle at Barnstaple, of which, in Leland's time, "there were manifest ruins and a piece of the dungeon." There are now no remains of it^x: the site is held on lease under Sir Arthur Chichester by John Rothwell, Esq. who resides in a modern-built mansion.

The above mentioned Joel de Totnes founded a priory of Cluniac monks at Barnstaple, and made it subordinate to the monastery of St. Martin de Campis in Paris: it was afterwards made denizen, and continued till the Reformation, when its revenues were estimated at 123*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* clear yearly value. The site was granted to William, Lord Howard, and Margaret his wife. From the Howards it passed to Reginald Portree: one of the co-heiresses of the last mentioned family brought this estate to the Sydenhams, of whose descendants, the Northmores, it was purchased by the grandfather of R. N. Incledon, Esq. the present proprietor.

In the year 1353, Robert Rowe gave a piece of ground to the hermit-brethren of St. Augustine, for the purpose of erecting thereon a church and other necessary buildings for their habitation.^y No traces are to be found of this convent of Austin friers, nor any further particulars relating to it.

In the parish church are monuments or inscribed grave-stones for Richard Beaple, merchant, 1643; Richard Ferris, merchant, founder of the school, 1649; Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Robert Fane and wife of Louis Incledon, Esq. 1655; Arthur Acland, Esq. 1690; John Stevens, (the last of his family,) 1719; Sir Nicolas Hooper, serjeant at law, 1731; Elizabeth Burton, some time an actress at Drury-lane theatre, 1771; Henry Gardener Tippetts, Esq. 1796; Elizabeth, widow of William Carmichael, Esq. of Edinburgh, 1811; William Cockburn, Esq., lieutenant-colonel in the East-India Company's service, 1814; William Collibear^z, Esq.; George Thomson, Esq.; Edward Thomson, Esq., barrister at law; the Rev. George Thomson, his brother; and Robert Townsend, Esq. There are no dates

^x There appears to have been a castle at Barnstaple during the civil war. See Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 243, and *Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle*, vol. iv. p. 412.

^y *Inq. ad q. d.* 27 Edw. III. N^o 50.

^z His son died unmarried. His daughter Dorothy married George Thomson, Esq.

on the monument which commemorates the five last mentioned persons. The Rev. George Thomson died in 1782. ^a

Leland mentions four chapels at Barnstaple; St. Thomas-a-Becket at the east end of the bridge ^b, then desecrated, Allhallows at the north gate, St. Nicholas at the west gate, and another, all then in use. There are now no remains of St. Thomas or Allhallows. The chapel of St. Nicholas has been desecrated; it is now called the Quay hall, and is used by the corporation as a warehouse. The fourth mentioned by Leland was probably the chapel of our Lady in the churchyard, in which were two chantries; one founded by Thomas Holman, vicar of Barnstaple, valued at 7*l.* per annum, the other, called St. James's chantry, founded by Henry Redmyn, and valued at 10*l.*18*s.*1*d.* per annum, of which 5*l.* was allowed to a priest, and the remainder appropriated to repairs, or to the poor. ^c The last-mentioned chapel had been used for some time by French refugees till after the middle of the last century; it is now occupied as the grammar-school.

The tithes of Barnstaple were appropriated to Malmsbury Abbey, to which monastery the church had been given by King Athelstan. The impropriation has passed with the priory estate, and is now vested in R. N. Inledon, Esq.

In the year 1715, there were meeting houses at Barnstaple of the Independents and Presbyterians; the congregations were united about the middle of the last century. In the year 1770, the late Mr. Samuel Badcock, an eminent dissenting divine, afterwards much distinguished by his abilities as a reviewer, particularly by his severe strictures on Priestley and Madan, was elected pastor of the Barnstaple meeting, which situation he retained till 1778. An account of the dissenting meeting at Barnstaple ^d was drawn up by Mr. Badcock, who afterwards conformed to the church establishment, and was ordained by Bishop Ross on the title of the curacy of Broad Clist.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting house at Barnstaple.

Joseph Hanmer, who established the non-conformist congregation, was grandfather of Gay the poet. Gay is said to have been a native of Barnstaple ^e,
as

^a He was an intimate friend and correspondent of Hervey, and author of a volume of poems.

^b This chapel had been endowed with lands, valued in 1547 at 2*l.*3*s.* per annum. Chantry Roll.

^c Chantry Roll.

^d Communicated by Mr. Manning of Exeter to the Monthly Repository. See vol. vi. p. 202.

^e It has been said, that he was born in or near Barnstaple. His nephew, the Rev. Joseph Baller, in a memoir prefixed to some of his posthumous poems lately published, says he was
born

as were Sir John Doddridge the judge, an eminent lawyer and antiquary, and his nephew, John Doddridge, Esq. †

A grammar-school had, in ancient times, been kept by one of the priests of the chantry of St. Nicholas in the parish church of Barnstaple. The present grammar-school was founded by Richard Ferris, who died in 1649, and endowed by him with a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum, besides which it has no other endowment, except 4*l.* per annum, being the interest of 100*l.* given by the Rev. John Wright in 1760, and secured on the Barnstaple turnpike. The master is appointed by the corporation, who have the privilege of nominating two boys on the foundation. Bishop Jewel, his antagonist Professor Harding, Gay the poet, Dr. Musgrave the antiquary, and most probably Sir John Doddridge, received their education at this school. Mr. Robert Luck, some time its master, published a volume of poems, in which he alludes to Gay having been his pupil.

The English charity-school, in which from 40 to 50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated, was founded about the year 1710. Its income consists of the rent of lands purchased with sundry benefactions ‡, and producing 110*l.* per annum, the interest of 470*l.* stock, and annual collections to the amount of about 20 or 30*l.* There is also a school for about 100 children on Dr. Bell's system, established in 1813, and supported by donations and subscriptions.

William Canford, *alias* Cranford, *alias* Cranworth, gave a rent-charge of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor in Alms lane, now Whitpit lane, in the year 1553. Elizabeth Paige, in 1656, gave 100*l.* for rebuilding or repairing the alms-houses in this lane, and 50*l.* for their endowment; the income of this sum, 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, is now paid by the corporation. Robert Apley had, in 1604,

born at Barnstaple; yet, in one of those poems, speaking of Cotton Hill, he says, "It was near this bless'd spot I first drew vital air;" and it was at Landkey under this hill, that a temporary residence was provided for him when he purposed to retire for a while into Devonshire for the recovery of his health. His parents, doubtless, were inhabitants of Barnstaple, but it seems probable that they had a temporary residence near Cotton Hill at the time of his birth. Mr. Baller mentions that their house was at the corner of Joy Street, facing Holland Street, and that he resided there with his mother when a boy.

† Sir John Doddridge was born in 1555. He published a history of the principality of Wales, duchy of Cornwall, and earldom of Chester. His nephew, who was a lawyer, recorder, and M.P. for Barnstaple, published a tract on the antiquity, &c. &c. of parliament.

‡ The most considerable benefactions have been from Isabella Charlotte Rolle, 107*l.* 10*s.*; John Symons, 100*l.*; Sir Nicholas Hooper, 100*l.*; John Phillips (1734), 200*l.*; John Stanbury (1775), 100*l.*

given

given a house and land to this charity, now let at 15*l.* per annum. John Phillips, in 1734, gave 2*l.* per annum. There are eight paupers in this alms-house.

John Penrose, in 1624, gave the residue of his estate for the purpose of building and endowing an alms-house for four poor persons; the land given by the founder is now let at 114*l.* 5*s.* per annum. Richard Beaple, in 1644, gave the sum of 420*l.* laid out in land, which now produces 31*l.* per annum, and the third of his personal estate, with which a house was purchased, let at 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum. William Palmer, in 1651, gave land to this charity, now let at 17*l.* 11*s.*, beside which, it has about 9*l.* per annum, the interest of money given by several benefactors. There is a chapel belonging to this alms-house, which is situated in Litchden Street.

Thomas Horwood, in 1658, gave land for building an alms-house, and for its support; the land is now let at 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Eight dwelling houses were built, in each of which two paupers are placed. They receive 5*s.* a month each.

On the north side of the town is an ancient bridge over the Taw, consisting of 16 arches.

BEAFORD, or BEAFFORD, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Torrington. The village of Kiverley is in this parish.

The chief manor belonged to the Champernownes of UMBERLEIGH, from whom it passed to the Willingtons, Beaumonts, Lord Daubeney, and the Bassets. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Monk. Of late years it has been in the family of Ivie, and is now the property of John Handford, Esq. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^b

Upcott belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Davie: it now belongs to Mr. Thomas Snell. The Davies had, for many generations, a seat at Oldacomb or Owlacomb in the parish of Roborough. Woolly was anciently in the Murdakes, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Hatch, Mallet, and Acland. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

There were formerly chapels at Upcott and Woolly. J. Ivie, Esq. is patron of the rectory. There was a chantry in the parish church, founded by Lord Daubeney, heir of the Beaumonts.ⁱ

^b Hundred Roll.

ⁱ Chantry Roll.

BEAWORTHY, BEAUWORTHY, or BEWORTHY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about nine miles from Holsworthy. Beamsworthy and Patchcott are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bloyhow, whose heiress married Beaple. The daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Beaple brought it to Sir Nigel Loring, one of the first knights of the Garter, who, in or about the year 1366, had a licence for making a park at Beaworthy.^k The manor now belongs, by inheritance from the Arscotts, to Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, Bart. who is patron of the rectory.

BEER-FERRERS, or BERE-FERRERS, erroneously called and written Bere-Ferris, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies on the banks of the Tavy, about ten miles from Plymouth.

Risdon says, that the manor was given by William the Conqueror to Alenson, from whom the small market town of Beer-Alston in this parish took its name. In the reign of Henry II., it belonged to Henry de Ferrariis or Ferrers, ancestor of the numerous branches of the ancient family of Ferrers in Devonshire and Cornwall. Sir William de Ferrers had, in 1337, a licence for castellating his manor house at this place.^l The elder co-heiress of Martin Ferrers, before the close of the fourteenth century, brought Beer-Ferrers to Alexander Champernowne, and the heiress of his son, John Champernowne, Esq., to Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke. Robert, the second Lord Brooke, left Beer-Ferrers to the issue of his second wife. By an agreement between the parties, it fell to the share of Charles Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire, who had married one of the daughters. His natural son, who was created Lord Mountjoy and Earl of Newport, became possessed of this estate by his father's gift, and sold it to Sir John Maynard, serjeant-at-law. It is now the property of Lord Valletort, by inheritance from his mother, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire^m, whose ancestor had married one of the co-heiresses of Maynard.ⁿ

The Lords Brooke resided in the old castellated mansion, and had a park here. There are no remains of the castle.

Ley or Legh, in this parish, was for many years the property and residence of the family of Ley. Having been alienated from that family, it is

^k Cart. Rot. 39, 40 Edw. III.

^l Pat. 11. Edw. III. pt. 3. This grant was renewed to his widow the same year by Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2., and to John de Ferrers by Pat. 14 Edw. III. pt. 3.

^m Who died in 1793.

ⁿ A niece of the serjeant.

said

said to have been re-purchased by Sir James Ley, who was created by King James, Baron Ley of Ley, and by Charles I., in 1626, Earl of Marlborough. The manor of Ley is now the property of T. T. Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq.

In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the families of Ferrers and Champernowne, and others of a more modern date.^o There was a collegiate chantry in this church for six priests, founded by William de Ferrers in 1328, and endowed with the advowson of the church of Beer-Ferrers.^p Lord Valletort is patron of the rectory.

Dr. Matthew Tindall, the celebrated deistical writer, was son of John Tindall, rector of the parish, and born at Beer-Ferrers in 1657.

Sir John Maynard, who died in 1690, gave lands, now producing a rent of 20*l.* per annum, for the education of poor children; besides a house and garden, valued at 15*l.* per annum, for the master's residence.

The small market and borough town of Beer-Alston, two miles from Beer-Ferrers, is, as before mentioned, in this parish. The market was granted in or about the year 1294, to be held on Wednesday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Andrew.^q There was, in 1716, a small market on Thursday; no market has been held for many years.

Beer-Alston first sent members to parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The right of election is in the holders of burgage-tenures, of which the present number is 53. Serjeant Maynard, Lord Keeper Cowper, and Lord Chancellor King, were some time representatives of this borough. The Earl of Beverley is now lord of the borough. There was formerly a chapel at Beer-Alston, and another at Ley. There is a meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Beer-Alston.

The ancient silver-mines at Beer-Alston, which had been so profitable in the reign of Edward I.^r, were worked by Serjeant Maynard soon after he purchased the manor, but without success. They were re-opened in the year 1811, and still continue to be worked.

BELSTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about three miles from Okehampton.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Belston, whose co-heiresses, in the reign of Henry III., married Speccot, Chamberlayne, and Fulford.

^o Jane, daughter of Walter Radcliffe, wife of the Rev. John Anthony Foote of Ward, 1770; John Anthony Foote, 1784; John W. Foote, Esq. 1811, and his wife Nancy (heiress of Treweeke) 1806.

^p Pat. 2 Edw. III. pt. 1. 6.

^q Chart. Rot. 23 Edw. I.

^r See the head of Produce.

The issue of Speccot took the name of Belston, and became possessed of two parts of the manor, which passed by purchase to Beaumont. Beaumont's share of the manor belongs now to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle. Fulford's share, with the advowson, was purchased of that family, in 1784, by the Rev. Joshua Hole, father of the Rev. William Hole, the present proprietor.

BERRY NARBER, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Sherwell, lies on the north coast, about three miles from Ilfracomb.

Westcote says, that this place was originally called Bury, and that he had seen deeds, by which, it appeared that it had belonged to the family of Nerbert. In the reign of Henry III., it was the property of Ralph de Bury, the common ancestor of the numerous and widely spreading family of Berry, now extinct, at least in all its principal branches. The manor continued in the Berrys till 1708. In 1712, it was purchased, under an order of the Court of Chancery, by the ancestor of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. of Watermouth. Mr. Basset is proprietor also of the manors of East Haggington and Woolscott in this parish, purchased of the Rev. John Pine Coffin; and the barton of East Stowford.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Berry family. †

Richard Roberts, Esq. who possessed the advowson about the year 1700, having left four daughters co-heiresses, it has since been in severalties; Mary, wife of Mr. James Pearce, who presented in 1777, being possessed of one of these, devised it to the Bishop of Exeter and his successors; Mr. Basset, being possessed of another, has the next presentation; the Rev. Powell Edwards has a third; and the fourth is subdivided, being vested in the representatives of one of Mr. Roberts's daughters.

Bishop Jewel was born in this parish. †

BERRY OF BURY POMEROY, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about a mile from Totnes.

The villages of Longcombe, Weston, Bourton, Afton, and Weekaborough are in this parish. Bridgetown, adjoining to Totnes, is also in the parish of Berry Pomeroy. At this village is a holiday fair on the 25th of July. It was formerly a cattle fair.

† Sir William Coffin, who was master of the horse at the coronation of Ann Bullen, possessed this manor, which he bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Coffin, Esq.

† Richard Berry, Esq. 1645; John Berry, Esq. his son and heir.

† His biographers say at a place called Buden.

King William the Conqueror gave the manor of Bury or Berry to Ralph de Pomerai or Pomeroy, one of his favourite officers, who built a castle here, and made it the seat of a barony or honour. Sir John de Pomeroy, the ninth in descent from Ralph, dying without issue, gave Berry Pomeroy to Sir Thomas Pomeroy, of a younger branch, who had married one of his sisters and co-heiresses. His descendant of the same name, having been deeply concerned in the rebellion of 1549, is said to have saved his life by making over the manor and castle of Berry Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset (the protector)^w, ancestor of Edward Adolphus, now Duke of Somerset ^x, who occasionally resides at Berry Pomeroy.

The ruins of the castle^y, which are considerable, form a very picturesque object. Its site is about a mile from the parish church. There is a deer-park at Berry-Pomeroy.

The manor of Bridgetown belongs to the Duke of Somerset.

Loventor, in this parish, was held, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, by Ralph de Pomerai under Joel de Totnais. It was afterwards successively in the families of Arundell and Damarell. About the year 1600 it belonged to the Lydes^z, who continued to possess it till about the year 1780. It is now the property of Sir Frederick Baker, Bart. whose father, when he was created a baronet, was described as of this place. Loventor house is occupied by a sister of the late Sir George Baker, Bart.

In the parish church are some handsome monuments of the Seymour family.^a The Duke of Somerset is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Merton in Surry, and patron of the vicarage.

BICKINGTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about three miles from Ashburton (to which it is a daughter church), and four from Newton-Abbot. The village of Chipley is in this parish.

^w It is more likely, that it came to the Seymours by grant or purchase from the crown. The Protector was in the Tower at the time of Sir Thomas Pomeroy's attainder, and was not long afterwards beheaded.

^x See the account of nobility of Devonshire.

^y Mr. Chapple says, that the arms of Pomeroy still remained (in 1774), although then overgrown with ivy, over the great gateway, as described by Prince.

^z The Rev. Allan Lyde, the last of this family, died about the year 1810.

^a "Lord Edward Seymour," son of the Duke of Somerset, 1593; Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. his son, 1613; and Elizabeth his lady, daughter of Sir Arthur Champernowne; with their effigies, and those of eleven children.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to Sir Joel, a younger son of the Giffard family, who took the name of Bickington. The heiress of Bickington, in the reign of Edward III., brought it to Marwood, from which family it passed by successive female heirs to Wichalse and Trevanion. The last mentioned family possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. I cannot learn that there is now any manor. The principal barton belongs to Mr. John Bickford. The Furslands had a seat in this parish. ^b

ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about nine miles from Holsworthy.

The manor was given by Geoffrey de Dinant to Hartland Abbey. After the Reformation, it was in the Arscotts, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, in whose family it has been a considerable time.

In the parish church are memorials of Sir Amos Pollard, Bart. of Bickington barton, who died in 1701; and Thomas Pollard, Esq., his son, who died in 1710. Lord Rolle is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged to Hartland Abbey, and patron of the vicarage.

HIGH BICKINGTON, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about eight miles from Torrington, about ten from Barnstaple, and about the same distance from South Molton. The villages of Little Bickington, North and South Hele, and Stowford, are in this parish.

There was formerly a market on Wednesday at High Bickington, which continued till about the year 1725. The market house has been removed within the memory of persons now living. Two fairs, held May 14 and October 2, were continued till after 1773. ^c The fair on the 14th of May has been revived for cattle, &c. within these ten years, and is well attended.

The manor of High Bickington belonged, at an early period, to the Champernownes, and passed by successive female heirs to Willington, Beaumont, and Basset. It is now the property of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. of Watermouth. Bickington Loges, which was granted at an early period by the Champernownes to Loges, and continued in that family till the reign of Edward II., is now parcel of the manor of High Bickington.

^b Risdon.

^c Chapple's MSS.

The manor of Stowford, in this parish, belonged formerly to the Giffards, of whom it was purchased by Saltren. It was sold in lots by the Willets, representatives of the latter, about the year 1807.

Another manor in this parish is a divided property, one-third of which belongs to the Right Honourable R. P. Carew, Esq. M. P. of Anthony; the remainder to the trustees of Mrs. Pyncombe's charity.

A small manor, called High Bickington Green, belongs to Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. being an appendage of the manor of UMBERLEIGH.

The barton of Langley belonged formerly to the Brittons, whose heiress married a younger son of the Pollard family. The representative of this branch was usher to Queen Elizabeth and James I. It has been some time extinct. Langley was afterwards successively in the families of Barry and Buck. By the latter, it was sold to George Smith, Esq. the present proprietor, who resides at Langley.

SNAPE gave name to a family, whose heiress brought it to Baghill, and the heiress of Baghill to Stowford. Snape is now the property of Mr. Veale of Hatherleigh.

KING Athelstan gave to the church of High Bickington a yoke of land, which now constitutes the rectorial manor, and consists of several lands and houses in the village, called Corps-land.

There are some memorials in the parish church for the Addington family.^d

The advowson of the rectory belongs to the Rev. William Moggridge Stawell of South Molton. It was purchased by his father, George Stawell, Esq.

Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe gave 10*l.* per annum for the support of two charity schools in this parish.

BICKLEIGH, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about four miles from Tiverton on the road to Exeter. The village of Chederleigh or Chuderleigh is in this parish.

The manor of Bickleigh belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancestor of a family of that name, whose heiress, after a few descents, brought it to Belfago or Balvage. It was afterwards for some generations in the family of Pointington, from whom it passed to Courtenay. Bick-

^d Thomas Addington, Esq. 1648; Dorothy, wife of John Addington, Esq., daughter of Champernowne, &c.

leigh became, in consequence, the seat of a younger branch of that ancient house, whose heiress brought it to a younger branch of the Carews. One of the co-heiresses of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, the last of this line, married Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe, who was created a baronet in 1661. This manor is now the property of his descendant, Sir Henry Carew, Bart. The old mansion, some time one of the seats of this ancient family, is in ruins : it was turretted and moated.

The manor of Chuderleigh belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to Walter Crok, whose grandson appears to have taken the name of Chuderleigh. The heiress of this family, after eight descents, married Champernowne of Modbury. Sir Richard Champernowne sold it to Sir Simon Leach in the early part of the 17th century. It is now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Carew family.* The celebrated Bampfylde Moore Carew, commonly called King of the Beggars, was son of Theodore Carew, rector of Bickleigh. He was born in 1690, and, after his extraordinary and various peregrinations and adventures, spent the two last years of his eventful life at this his native place, and was buried in the church-yard in the year 1758. Here also was buried Major John Gabriel Stedman, who published the History of Surinam, and died in the year 1797. There is no memorial of either.

Sir Henry Carew is patron of the rectory.

BICKLEIGH, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamer-ton, lies about seven miles from Plymouth, There is a village in this parish called Jump.

The manor of Bickleigh was given to the monastery of Buckland, in 1278, by Amicia, Countess of Devon. After the dissolution it was given to the family of Slanning, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Modyford and Heywood. After the death of James Modyford Heywood, Esq. in 1798, it was sold to Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart. who is the present proprietor of this manor and of the barton of Hele. Sir M. M. Lopes is impropiator also of the great tithes which belonged to the abbey of Buckland and patron of the vicarage.

* John Carew, Esq. 1588 ; Mr. George Carew, rector of Bickleigh, 1610 ; Sir Henry Carew, (the last of the Bickleigh branch,) 1681, with a recumbent effigies in armour ; Matthew Carew, arch-priest of Haccombe, 1684.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Slanning^f, Modyford^g, and Heywood.^h

BICKTON, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles from Sidmouth. Yattington, a village in this parish, was the birth place of Dr. John Conant, rector of Exeter College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the seventeenth century.ⁱ

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, this manor was held in demesne by William Portitor (the king's door-keeper), and he is said to have held it by the service of keeping the king's gaol for the county of Devon.^k King Henry I. gave it to John Janitor, so called from the tenure by which he held this manor; it continued in his family for three generations.^l The manor was afterwards the property of Ralph Balistarius or Le Balister (the cross-bow bearer), who lived here in 1229. His posterity, by the name of Alabaster, possessed Bickton for five generations, after which it passed, by successive female heirs, to Sacheville or Sackville and Copleston. It was purchased of the Coplestons by Sir Robert Dennis, who rebuilt the old mansion, inclosed a deer-park, and made Bickton his chief residence. Sir Thomas Dennis, his son, gave it to Anne his elder daughter, who became the wife of Sir Henry Rolle, ancestor of the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Rolle, who is the present proprietor. Bickton is his lordship's chief country seat.

The county gaol, which was formerly at Bickton under the superintendence of the lord of this manor, was for greater security removed to Exeter in 1518. It was not till 1787, that the lord of Bickton was exonerated from the custody of the county gaol.

In the parish church is the monument of Dennis Rolle, Esq. who died in 1638, with the effigies of himself and his lady in statuary marble, richly habited. The only son of this Dennis died without issue; one of his daughters married Sir John Rolle, the heir male of the family. The church of Bickton was originally a chapel to Otterton.^m

^f Nicholas Slanning, Esq. 158....

^g Elizabeth, Lady Modyford, relict of Sir John Modyford, Bart. and daughter of Sir Nicholas Slanning, who was killed at the siege of Bristol, ob. 1724. æt. 91. Mrs. Mary Dean, daughter of Sir John Modyford, 1734.

^h James Heywood, only son of James Modyford Heywood, Esq. 1784.

ⁱ Dr. Conant was born in 1607. Six volumes of his sermons are in print.

^k Risdon. ^l William Janitor was in possession about 1224. Cartulary of Otterton Priory.

^m Extracts from the ledger-books of Otterton Priory in Chapple's Collections.

BIDEFORD, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, is an ancient market and sea-port town near the confluence of the Torridge, nine miles from Barnstaple, 35 from Exeter, and 204 from London.

It has been erroneously supposed that Bideford was no more than a small fishing village before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is called a borough in ancient records ⁿ, but does not appear ever to have sent burgesses to parliament. A market on Monday and a fair for five days at the festival of St. Margaret were granted, in 1271, to Richard de Grenville. ^o It had probably so far declined as to have become a place of little importance, when, in 1574, Sir Richard Grenville procured a charter from Queen Elizabeth, by which the market and fair were confirmed and two other fairs granted, each to be held for four days, and the town incorporated and made a free borough. Powers for rebuilding the decayed town, and for the better maintenance of the bridge, were given under the same charter. The chief market for provisions, &c. is now on Tuesday; there is a smaller market on Saturday. The fairs are now held on the 14th of February, July 19, and November 14 for horned cattle, &c.

The body corporate under the above mentioned charter consisted of a mayor, five aldermen, seven capital burgesses, a recorder, town clerk, &c. By a subsequent charter, the number of aldermen was increased to seven, exclusively of the mayor, that of the capital burgesses to ten. The mayor and recorder are perpetual justices of the peace, one of the aldermen is so by election. These justices hold sessions and have jurisdiction within the town, to the exclusion of the county magistrates. The town hall was built in 1698.

In consequence of the patronage of the Grenville family, a trade with Virginia and Carolina, then recently discovered by Sir Richard Grenville, was established at Bideford in the reign of Elizabeth, and this town continued to enjoy a great share of the American commerce till the breaking out of the war, which ended in the independence of the colonies. ^p

In the reign of Charles I., the Bideford merchants imported large quantities of wool from Spain; and afterwards, besides their commerce with Holland, France, and the Mediterranean, had so large a share of the Newfoundland trade, that in the year 1699 they sent out more ships than

ⁿ Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^o Cart. Rot. 56 Hen. III.

^p From 1700 to 1755, Bideford imported more tobacco than any port in England, except London, and in some years its imports are said to have exceeded even those of London. In 1742, they imported 3629 hogsheads. The trade to Maryland and Virginia ceased about the year 1760; with other parts of America about 1775.

any

any port in England except London and Topsham.[¶] The Newfoundland trade began to decline soon after this period. Brice, whose Dictionary was published in 1759, says that then about 40 or 50 ships were employed in fetching cod from Newfoundland, and that there was a great export of herrings from this place; that rock-salt was imported from Liverpool, which was dissolved with sea-water, from which a brine was made for curing the herrings, called "salt upon salt." A ship or two are still occasionally fitted out for Newfoundland and a few for the Baltic, but there is no foreign trade of any consequence. More than 100 vessels, however, are employed in the coasting trade, importing limestone in large quantities, coals, and culm; and exporting oak-board to Ireland and Scotland, and oats and malt to Wales. Appledore has been lately consolidated with the port of Bideford. The quay, which was constructed in 1663, belongs to the corporation. There are good accommodations for ship-building, which is carried on at Bideford to a considerable extent. There are small manufactories here of flannel and serges, and some potteries of coarse brown ware.

The town of Bideford appears to have been at the greatest height of its prosperity from about the year 1680 till the close of that century: its population having been then about five times greater than it was a hundred years before: it has since diminished about one-fourth. The total number of its inhabitants was returned, in 1801, at 2987, in 1811, at 3244. In the year 1646, the plague swept away a great number of the inhabitants; the names of 229 persons who died of that fatal malady are inserted in the parish register, and it is supposed that a considerable number of burials were not entered.[†]

The ancient bridge at Bideford is said to have been originally built by Sir Theobald Grenville and others in the early part of the fourteenth century, and endowed with certain lands for its repair. In consequence of some abuses which had been committed by the trustees of the bridge-estates, there was a decree in chancery, in 1608, which ordered a new election of feoffees. Two bridge-wardens were appointed by this decree, to be chosen

¶ London, 71 ships; Topsham, 34; Bideford, 28; Bristol, 12; Plymouth, 5; Liverpool, 3.

Ships fitted out for Newfoundland from Bideford and Barnstaple in the years 1698, 1699, and 1700.

		Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Guns.
Bideford	- -	28	3860	1018	288
Barnstaple	- -	6	690	185	48

Watkins's History, p. 59, 60

† Watkins's History of Bideford, p. 43 and 89.

annually, and two treasurers; and other provisions were made for the better management of the estates for the time to come. The bridge, which consists of 24 arches and is 677 feet in length, was thoroughly repaired in 1638. A hall for the use of the feoffees was built in 1758. The annual revenue of this bridge, arising from the rent of lands given by benefactors now unknown, and a stock of about 650*l.*, is between 3 and 400*l.*, varying according to the falling in of houses, &c. leased for lives.

In the year 1643, a fort was built on each side of the river, and a small one at Appledore. A parliamentary garrison was then placed at Bideford under the command of Colonel Bennet. In consequence of a victory obtained over the parliamentary forces at Torrington, these forts and the town of Bideford were surrendered to Colonel Digby on the third of September in that year.⁵

The manor of Bideford is said to have been given by William the Conqueror[†] to Sir Richard de Grenville, a noble Norman who distinguished himself by his successful invasion of Glamorganshire in concert with his brother, Robert Fitz-Hamon. His descendants, most of whom were of equestrian rank, continued to reside here and at Kilkhampton in Cornwall for many generations. Three of them represented the county of Devon in parliament. Sir Richard Grenville of Bideford, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, distinguished himself as an adventuring navigator, and was, with his countryman Sir Walter Raleigh, the joint discoverer of Virginia and Carolina, of which he published an account. An Indian, whom he brought over with him from America, was baptized at Bideford in 1588, and died the next year. In the year 1591, being then vice-admiral of England, he sustained with his single ship the most glorious, unequal conflict that is recorded in naval history, against the whole fleet of the enemy; and after having repulsed them fifteen times, yielded not till his powder was all spent. He died of his wounds two days afterwards on board the Spanish admiral's vessel; his own ship, reduced to a hulk, sunk before it could be got into port.

Sir Richard's widow, Dame Mary Grenville, was buried in the family vault at Bideford in 1623. It does not appear whether his grandson, the brave and loyal Sir Beville Grenville, who fell at Lansdowne near Bath in

⁵ History of Bideford. See also Heath, Dugdale, and Whitelocke's Memorials, p. 69.

[†] It is more likely that the grant was by William Rufus. Bideford had been settled on Matilda, consort of the Conqueror, and was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. There was at that time a fishery belonging to this manor, which produced a rent of 25*s.* per annum.

1648, had any other connection with Bideford than that of possessing the manor: he was born at Kilkhampton, which was in his time the chief seat of the family. His son, Sir John, who first wrote his name Granville, is well known for the active share he had in bringing about the restoration of King Charles II., who, in 1661, created him Baron Granville of Bideford, Earl of Bath, &c. His eldest son was summoned to Parliament as Baron Granville of Bideford in 1701. After the death of William Henry, the last Earl of Bath, in 1711, the title of Baron Granville was given to George Granville, the poet, afterwards created Viscount Lansdowne: it became extinct at his death in 1734. The Devonshire estates, after the death of the last Earl of Bath, were divided between Lady Carteret, one of the daughters of the first Earl, and the son of Lady Jane, the other daughter, who had married Sir William Gower. The manor of Bideford was purchased about the year 1750 by John Cleveland, Esq. and is now under the will of John Cleveland, Esq. M. P. who died in 1817, the property of Augustus Saltren Cleveland, Esq. late Willett.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^u

Daddon in this parish, some time a seat of the Stucleys, is now the property and residence of their descendant Lewis William Buck, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments of Sir Thomas Grenville, 1513; Mr. John Strange, merchant, 1646; Andrew Hopkins, merchant, 1690; several of the family of Pawley, Stucley, and Buck^w; William Hamlyn Heywood, Esq. 1806; and James Kirkman, Esq. Lieut.-Col. of the 56th regiment of infantry, 1816. There is an inscribed gravestone for Elizabeth wife of Thomas Burgoyne, 1733. Mr. Strange died a victim to the plague in the month of August 1646; the mayor having pusillanimously deserted his duty, he voluntarily took the office, and by his active exertions, and excellent regulations, saved the lives of many of his fellow townsmen, and checked the progress of that fatal malady to which he himself fell a sacrifice. In the church-yard is a gravestone in memory of three children

^u Hundred Roll, Temp. Edw. I.

^w William Pawley, Esq. 1728; Lewis Stucley, Esq. 1748; Dennis Stucley, Esq. 1755; George Buck, Esq. 1749; Sarah his wife, heiress of Stucley, 1742; John Buck, Esq. M. P. for Taunton, 1745, married, 1. the heiress of Pawley, by whom he had three sons; 2. the heiress of Melhuish; Hartwell Buck, Esq. 1753; William Buck, Esq. 1781; Rev. Lewis Buck, 1783; George Stucley Buck, Esq. 1791; George Buck, Esq. 1794, (father of G. S. Buck); George Pawley Buck, Esq. 1805.

of Henry Ravening, surgeon, who died of the plague June 21, 1646, being the first to whom it proved fatal.

The advowson of the rectory had been attached to the manor till after the sale of the Granville estates. The present patron is Lewis William Buck, Esq.

The late rector, Mr. John Whitfield, who was incumbent from 1742 to 1783, published Thoughts on Gesner's Death of Abel, and the Messiah, and Conjectures on some of Horace's Works. The pious James Hervey was curate of Bideford in 1738 and 1739; whilst at this place he formed the plan and finished great part of his Meditations and Contemplations.

There has been a congregation of Independents at this place ever since the year 1662, when it was established by Walter Bartlett, author of some religious treatises, who had been silenced by the Act of Uniformity. The late Mr. Badcock drew up an account of the Dissenting Church at Bideford; by which it appears, that, in consequence of some division among the congregation, a separation took place in 1694, and a new meeting house was built in High-street. In 1698 the old meeting house was re-built. Mr. John Norman, pastor of the seceding congregation, wrote on the Divine Prescience. This meeting house was shut up soon after 1760, when the congregations were re-united: it has since been pulled down. Samuel Lavington, an eminent divine, some time pastor of this congregation, and afterwards of the congregation of Independents at South Molton, died in 1807, and was buried at Bideford. Three volumes of his sermons were published after his death. There is a meeting house for the Wesleyan Methodists at Bideford.

Dr. John Shebbeare, author of a work called the Practice of Physic, but better known by his political writings, for which he was sentenced to stand in the pillory,^x in 1758, and was afterwards pensioned, was born at Bideford in 1709. Mr. Abraham Donn, and his brother Mr. Benjamin Donn, both ingenious mathematicians, authors of several treatises in that science, and the latter the publisher of maps of Cornwall and Devonshire, were natives of this town.

Mr. John Strange, before mentioned, built four alms-houses at Bideford; but they have no endowment.

There has been a grammar-school at Bideford from an early period,

^x He was not put *in* the pillory according to his sentence, but stood on it, attended by a servant in livery, who held an umbrella over his head. The sheriff was prosecuted for not enforcing the sentence.

supported,

supported, it is probable, by the corporation, by whom ten boys are appointed to be taught free of expense. The school-house was re-built in 1657. It was repaired in 1780, and then newly fronted with brick. It appears to have had no fixed endowment before 1689, when Mrs. Susanna Stucley gave the sum of 200*l.* laid out in land, which is now let for 57*l.* per annum; a good house for the master has been purchased with the sale of timber. Mr. Zachary Mudge, author of an admired volume of sermons, and of an Essay for a New Version of the Psalms, was master of this school.

There is also a free school at Bideford for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master of which has a salary of 10*l.* per annum paid by the feoffees of the bridge. The Dissenters have a school with about 100 scholars, and the Methodists another with about 50.

BIGBURY, in the hundred of Ermington, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about eight miles from Kingsbridge, near the sea coast.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Bigbury was held under the Earl of Moreton by Reginald de Valletort. So early as the reign of King John it belonged to a family who took their name from this the place of their residence. After a continuance of nine descents, one of the coheireses brought this manor to the Champernownes of Beer Ferrers, from whom it descended through the Willoughbys to the noble family of Pawlet. It is now vested in the heirs of the late Duke of Bolton, who are patrons of the rectory.

The manor of Houghton, which belonged to the Ilbert family, was sold by William Ilbert, Esq. in 1786, to Mr. Nicholas Goss, and is now the property of Philip Langmead, Esq. who purchased it of Mr. Goss.

The barton of Halwells Combe, Ivilscombe, or Jewellscombe, commonly called Combe, was some years since successively in the families of Dingle and Legassicke. The representatives of the devisees of Mr. James Legassicke sold it in 1803 to Mr. William Adams, of whom it was purchased in 1819 by the present proprietor, Josiah Nisbet, Esq. captain in the Royal Navy.

In the parish church are some ancient tombs of the Bigbury family.†

BITTADON or **BITTADEN**, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Sherwell, lies about six miles from Barnstaple.

† They are without inscription, except one, which is imperfect. It is for the wife of the last of the Bigbury family; it seems that she was thrice married; her second husband was Thomas Arundell, and her last husband Robert Burton. The date does not appear.

The

The manor was, at an early period, for some descents, in a family which took its name from this the place of their residence, afterwards in that of Loveringe; at a later period it was successively in the Lutterells, Chichesters, and Aclands. Having passed with Fremington to Barbor, it is now vested in George Acland Barbor, Esq. who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish church is the monument of Edward Pointz, Gent. 1691.

BLACKAUTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about six miles from Dartmouth. Bow, Dryton, Street, Hutchley, Milcombe, and Woodford, are villages in this parish. A considerable village, called Undercliff, where was a herring fishery, appears to have been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea.

The manor was given by Peter Fitzmatthew Lord of Stokenham to Torr Abbey. After the dissolution it was granted to the Russel family. The Earl of Bedford sold it about the year 1618^{*} to the Roopes. William Roope, Esq., who died in 1745, bequeathed it to the ancestor of Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. who is the present proprietor, impropiator of the tithes which belonged to Torr Abbey, and patron of the benefice.

The manor of Treverbin belonged, in the early part of the last century, to the Creeds, and was sold about 1740 to Mr. Limbrey, by whose bequest it passed to the father of Henry Limbrey Toll, Esq. the present proprietor.

The manor of Pruston belonged to the Fortescues, and having been settled on a younger branch was sold about 1808 to Benjamin Hayward Brown, M.D. of Stroud in Gloucestershire, who is the present proprietor.

The barton of Cotterbury, which has an independent royalty, was many years in the family of Pinkey. It was sold about 1783 to Peter Ougier, Esq. and about 1806 to Lydstone Newman, Esq. of Dartmouth, who is the present proprietor.

Fuge has been many years in the family of Hayne. The house was built in 1725 by Cornelius Hayne, Esq. ancestor of Charles Hayne, Esq. the present proprietor.

Oldstone was for more than two centuries the seat of the Cholwich family, and is now the property of their descendant J. B. Cholwich, Esq. of Farringdon. The old mansion is at present unoccupied.

The barton of Hutchley belongs to Mr. Peter Jellard, that of Dryton to the Rev. John Herring.

* Chapple's MSS.

In the parish church are monuments of the Cholwich family^a; that of William Rooke, Esq. 1754; and the tomb of Nicholas Forde, 1582.

BLACKBOROUGH BOLHAY, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, is a small independent parish adjoining to Kentishbeare, near Columpton.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Bolhay, whose heiress brought it to Cobham. The Cobhams resided at Blackborough for several generations. Having been conveyed by Cobham to Bonville, the manor fell to the crown on the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, the representative of the latter. It was purchased as crown land by Sir John Wyndham, ancestor of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, the present proprietor, who is patron of the rectory. How it became a rectory I have not learned; it is not spoken of as such in ancient records. There is now neither church, chapel, nor parsonage-house; but a cemetery, and a good glebe. The chantry roll of 1547, which describes Blackborough as a parish, records its free chapel dedicated to All-Hallows, and endowed with lands then valued at 4*l.* per annum, by a founder whose name is not recorded.

NORTH BOVEY, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about two miles from Moreton-Hampstead.

There is a cattle fair at North Bovey on the Monday in the next week after Michaelmas day.

The manor was at an early period in the family of Pipard, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to the Lords Lisle and Berkeley. A daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley brought it to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and a daughter of the Earl of Warwick to Nevil Lord Latimer. When Risdon finished his Collections about 1630, it was in the co-heiresses of Latimer. The Marquis of Winchester presented to the rectory, which appears to have been always attached to the manor, in 1670. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay, to whose father, when Sir William Courtenay, it came, by bequest from his brother-in-law John Langdon, Esq. Mr. Langdon's family, who had been settled in this parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth appear to have been possessed of the manor about

^a Andrew Cholwich, Esq. 1613; Andrew Cholwich, Esq. 1672; William Cholwich, Esq. 1726; William Cholwich, Esq. 1764; Thomas Cholwich, Esq. 1768; Rev. Samuel Cholwich, D. D. 1775.

the

the year 1700, if not at an earlier period. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^b

The Duke of Cornwall's manor of West Teign extends into this parish.

Lord Courtenay is patron of the rectory. The Rev. Thomas Parr, a former rector, who died in 1733, gave a rent charge of 3*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

BOVEY-TRACEY, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about four miles from Chudleigh, and about five from Newton Abbot.

A market at Bovey on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, was granted to Henry Tracey in 1259. ^c There are now four cattle fairs; Easter Monday, Holy Thursday, the first Thursday in July, and the first Thursday in November. The town is governed by a bailiff and portreeve; the bailiff is elected annually at the lord's court, and the year after serving this office, he fills that of portreeve. It seems probable that the latter officer was originally called mayor: an ancient procession for perambulating the bounds of the parish or manor with a large garland of flowers, &c., similar to that at Bodmin in Cornwall, is still called the mayor's riding. This procession takes place on the Monday after the third of May, called *Roodmas Day*. The portreeve has, during his year of office, the profits of a piece of ground called Portreeve's park, for defraying the expenses of this procession, &c. ^d

Bovey-Tracey, being at that time the quarters of a part of Lord Wentworth's brigade, was attacked in the evening of the 9th of January, 1646, by Lieutenant-general Cromwell with a part of the parliamentary army then under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The greater part of the royalists who were thus dispersed escaped through the darkness of the night, a major with some other officers and about 50 men being taken prisoners. ^e

The manor, which had belonged to Earl Harold, was given by the Conqueror to Jeffery, Bishop of Constance, his lieutenant at the battle of Hastings, and was one of the five manors held by that prelate in demesne. It afterwards became parcel of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed by the same title, till the death of the last Holland, Duke of Exeter. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, had a grant of it for life in 1487. Sir Thomas

^b Hundred Roll.

^c Cart. Rot. 44 Hen. III.

^d Chapple's Collections.

^e See Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 164, and Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iv. 341.

Putt, Bart. died seised of this manor in 1686.^f Some years afterwards, it was purchased of Charles Heath, Esq. by John Langdon, Esq. Mr. Langdon, who resided at Park in this parish, after the death of his only daughter, which happened in 1747, bequeathed the manor of Bovey Tracey and other estates to his brother-in-law, Sir William Courtenay, afterwards Lord Viscount Courtenay. It is now the property of the present viscount, who has also the manor of Brinley in this parish. The manor of Bovey Tracey pays a reserved rent of 58*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* to those who claim under the crown. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^g Park is now the property and residence of Charles Clapp, Esq. barrister at law.

The manor of Knighton was for many generations in the Franckcheney, whose heiress brought it to Strode; it was afterwards successively in the families of Ellyott, Dennis, and Putt. Another manor of Knighton or Knighton Heathfield^h was in the Southcotts, who had an ancient seat in this parish called Indiho, said to have been a priory, but I find no record to confirm the tradition. The Southcotts had also the manor of Little Bovey. These manors are now the property of George Templer, Esq. of Stover House. Indiho was afterwards the seat of Sir John Stawell, K. B., and at a later period, successively of the families of Bale, Inglett, and Tuffnel. In 1772, the house was enlarged, and applied to the purposes of a manufacture of earthen ware. This manufacture is still carried on, Mr. Steer being the present proprietor. The manor of Wreyland, in this parish, is the property of Francis Daniell, Esq.

In the parish church are two monuments, without inscription, of Eveleigh and Hele: the former has the date of 1620: there is the monument also of Sir John Stawell, K. B. 1669, and Thomas Stawell, Esq. 1694.

The inappropriate tithes, which belonged to the priory of Bridgewater, were sold in lots, about the year 1805, by the Rev. John Templer of Lindridge, and purchased chiefly by the landholders. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

There is a meeting-house in this place for the Particular Baptists, and another for the Wesleyan Methodists.

The charity school at Bovey Tracey is endowed with an income of 40*l.* per annum arising from lands, for which a master instructs 24 children in

^f Letter from Mr. Putt in Chapple's Collections.

^g Hundred Roll.

^h Probably the manor of Hetfield, which belonged to Buckfast Abbey at the time of the Domesday survey.

reading, writing, and arithmetic, but I have not been able to procure the name of the founder, or the date of the foundation.

BRADFORD, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about six miles and a half from Holsworthy. Moyles, Lashbrooke, and Flairs, are villages in this parish.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Bradford formed part of the large possessions of Baldwin de Sap. It belonged afterwards to the ancient family of Dabernon, from whom it acquired the name of Bradford Dabernon; the heiress of this family brought it to Dennis in the reign of Edward I. From Dennis, it passed by successive female heirs to Giffard and Cary: it has lately been sold by George Cary, Esq. of Tor Abbey to Messrs. Grylls and Borlase, of Helston in Cornwall. Sir William Pole says, that the prior and convent of Launceston had a manor in Bradford.

Dunsland, in this parish, was held at the time of taking the Domesday survey by Cadio, under Baldwin de Sap the sheriff. After several descents, the heiress of Cadio or Cadiho brought it, in the reign of Henry IV., to John Dabernon, descended from a younger branch of the Dabernons of Bradford: his grand-daughter married Batten, the heiress of which family, after three descents, brought Dunsland to John Arscott, Esq. of Holsworthy. In Sir William Pole's time, it had been five descents in the family of Arscott. Arthur Arscott, Esq., the last of this branch of the family, died in 1664; his heiress married the ancestor of the late Arscott Bickford, Esq. of Dunsland, who died in 1817. It is now the property of his sister, Mrs. Coham, wife of the Rev. William Holland Coham. Dunsland house, which was built in 1609, is occasionally inhabited by Mr. Coham's family. The place was much improved by George Bickford, Esq. father of the late owner.

Hengescot, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name from the reign of Henry III. to that of Queen Elizabeth, when the co-heiresses brought it to Prideaux and Pomeroy: it afterwards passed to the family of Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry, and is now the property of Earl Stanhope.¹

Gidcot, where was a chapel, belonged to the Dennis family, and passed, by successive female heirs, to Boterford and Gibbs. It now belongs to the representatives of the late John Heysete, Esq.

¹ Earl Stanhope is descended from the sister of Thomas Pitt, Esq., who having married one of the co-heiresses of Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry, had that title bestowed on him; he left two sons, successively Earls of Londonderry, who both died without issue.

In

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Arscott and Bickford. ^k

BRADNINCH, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies nine miles from Exeter, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Columpton: it is a decayed market and borough town.

King John, in the year 1208, granted to the burgesses of Bradninch or Braneis all the liberties and free customs which the city of Exeter enjoyed.¹ King James I., in 1604, incorporated this borough, making the corporation to consist of a mayor, twelve masters, and a recorder; in 1685, King James II. granted the burgesses a new charter, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, twelve masters, and 24 inferior burgesses. The mayor, who is chosen by the masters, burgesses, and freemen, is a justice of peace during his year of office and the year following. King John's charter granted a market on Saturday, and a fair for three days before and on the festival of St. Dennis. King Henry III., in 1238, granted a market on Thursday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity.^m A century ago, there were fairs at Bradninch for sheep and cattle, on the 22d of January, on St. Mark's day, and St. Matthew's; and since that time, great sheep markets on the Tuesday before the Feast of the Passover, the Tuesday before Ascension day, and the Tuesday before Corpus Christi day. These have been all long discontinued, and the market has not been held within the memory of any person now living.

The borough sent members to one parliament in the reign of Edward II.

Bradninch was the head-quarters of King Charles's army on the 27th of July, 1644ⁿ; a part of the king's army was quartered there again on the 17th of September that year.^o It was the head-quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 16th of October, 1645.^p The town of Bradninch was almost consumed by fire in 1665.^q

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, William Chievre or Capra held the manor of Bradenesse in demesne. It was afterwards held as an honour or barony with the Earldom of Cornwall by Reginald, natural son

^k Arthur Arscott; Esq. 1664; William Bickford, Esq. 1659; Grace his wife, heiress of Arscott, 1686; John Bickford, Esq. 1765; Arscott Bickford, Esq. 1771. Mr. Incedon, in his Church Notes, mentions memorials of John Hengestecot, 1572; Elizabeth, his daughter and co-heir, wife of Thomas Pomeroy of Engesdon, 1599; John Dennis, 1642; William Dennis, 1690; Maynard of Bovacot, Gent. 1666—1687.

¹ Cart. Rot. 10 Joh. m. 3.

ⁿ Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 45.

^p Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 164.

^m Cart. Rot. 23 Hen. III. No. 9.

^o Ibid. p. 87.

^q Izacke's Memorials of Exeter, p. 172.

of King Henry I., by King John and his son Richard. ^r It was eventually made, and still continues to be, part of the duchy. ^s

The manor of Hele, in this parish, was the original inheritance and residence of the ancient family of that name. The heiress of the elder branch brought this estate to the family of Francis of Comb Flory in Somersetshire, in the reign of Henry V. It was lately sold by their descendant, J. Francis Gwynn, Esq. of Ford Abbey, to Mr. Thomas Dewdney, the present proprietor.

Colebrooke, in this parish, belonged to the abbey of Ford. The abbot granted it to Kilrington, whose descendants, by the name of Kilrington or Colebrooke, possessed it for several generations. One of the co-heiresses brought a moiety of this estate to the Veres, Earls of Oxford, by whom it was sold to Raymond: this estate has been divided into parcels. The barton of Horridge belongs to the Honourable Percy Wyndham; Tyranhayes to Aaron Moore, Esq. of Spreydon House, Broad Clist; Winham to John Hole, Gent.; and Combe to William Martin, Gent.

In the parish church are monuments of the Sainthill family. ^t

Mrs. Margaret Pearse and Mrs. Jane Sainthill, spinster, are joint patrons of the vicarage, and impropiators of the great tithes under the church of Windsor. Mrs. Pearse resides in the old parsonage house, which was the seat of the Sainthills. There was a fraternity of St. John at Bradninch, endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 19*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* per annum. ^u

The Particular Baptists have a meeting at Bradninch.

BRADSTONE, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about four miles from Launceston in Cornwall and about eight from Tavistock.

The manor, which had been Earl Harold's and was afterwards in the

^r The manor of Bradness was granted, in 1226, to Ralph de Trubleville. (Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III. No. 53.) It appears by the Hundred Rolls, that later in the reign of Henry III., William de la Londe was lord of Bradninch or Braneyns, which escheated to the crown for want of heirs, and that King Edward I. gave it to his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was succeeded by his son, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. (p. 95.) It appears also (p. 71.) that Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, had a park at Braneyns.

^s It appears, nevertheless, that Sir Philip Courtenay had a grant of this manor, 14 Ric. II. See Cleveland's History of the Courtenay family, p. 267.

^t Peter Sainthill, Esq. 1648, and Samuel Sainthill, Esq. his son (the last heir male of the family), 1708. It is said, in his epitaph, that Peter Sainthill having served King Charles I. in honourable charges, both civil and military, withdrew to the continent in 1646, reserving himself for more successful service; he went to Italy (where his brother Robert was agent to the Grand Duke of Tuscany,) and died in 1648.

^u Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

Norman

Norman kings, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Crewys, who possessed it for more than a century. Some time afterwards, it came to the Cloberrys, and was their property and residence for many generations. It now belongs to William Arundel Harris, Esq. whose ancestor purchased it of the Cloberry family about the year 1750. The old seat of that family near the church is occupied as a farm house by the tenant of the barton.

In the church yard is a memorial for John Doble, who died in 1604 at the age of 120. The bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

BRADWORTHY or BROADWORTHY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about eight miles from Holsworthy. Great Denworthy, Alfardisworthy, Kimsworthy, and Youlston are villages in this parish.

There was formerly a fair at Bradworthy at the festival of St. John the Baptist. * There is now a cattle fair on the 9th of September.

The manor was granted by King John † to William, Lord Brewer †, from whose family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Mohun, Strange, and Stanley, Earl of Derby: it has been sold in severalties. The family of Langford had a manor in Bradworthy, which, in the reign of Henry III., was conveyed to Horton of Upcott. The manor of Blackborough or Blatchborough, in this parish, which belongs to Mrs. Calmady, has been some time in the Calmady family. Hermansworthy belonged to the family of De Bosco or Wood of Wood in this parish, who, by licence from the abbot of Tor, built a chapel here.

In the parish church is a memorial for Thomas Cholwill, 1681.

Lord Brewer gave the church of Bradworthy to the abbey of Tor. Lawrence Ashton, Esq. is now impropiator of the great tithes. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about 4½ miles from Exeter. The village of Cowley is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., and perhaps at an earlier period, to the family of Espek or Speke, and continued in their descend-

* Risdon.

† Cart. 1 John. pt. 2.

‡ It was granted to William Brewer, the great baron, by King John, with other manors in 1199 or 1200. See Cart. Rot. 1 Joh.

ants, the Spekes of White Lackington in Somersetshire, in Sir William Pole's time, and probably much later. In 1752, it passed by marriage with the heiress of Pierce to the Taylors of Denbury, of whom it was purchased, in 1784, by Sir Robert Palk, Bart. It is now, by a late purchase (in 1815), the property of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. who has also the barton of Woodrow in this parish.

Cowley belonged, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to the family of Skinner. It was lately the property and residence of William Jackson, Esq., now of Mrs. Wells, widow of Joshua Wells, D.D. There are two bartons in Cowley, belonging to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and Mr. Edmund Roberts; and Stars barton, the property of the Rev. Daniel Sanders.

The lease of the rectory, which was formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Nicholas in Exeter, is vested in the daughters of the late Honourable Rose Herring May of the island of Jamaica, who hold it under the Bishop: it had been in the Trelawney family. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

BRANSCOMBE, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles from Sidmouth near the sea-coast. The village of Dean is in this parish.

The manor of Branscombe is reckoned in the survey of Domesday among the manors belonging to the see of Exeter, but it was then * appropriated to the maintenance of the canons, and has ever since the establishment of that body been vested in the dean and chapter, under whom it is held on lease by Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq., Vincent Stuckey, Esq., and Mrs. Sarah Leigh. The two former hold ten parts out of twelve. The Stuckey family had been, for many generations, lessees of the dean and chapter. They resided at Weston-house in this parish, held under the same tenure, and now the seat of their representative, Mr. Stuckey Bartlett.

Egge or Edge, in this parish, was the seat of the Branscombes. Sir Richard Branscombe, sheriff of the county for five years in the reign of Edward III., resided there. Before the end of that reign, it had passed to Sir John Wadham, whose seat it was, as well as that of his son, Sir John Wadham, one of the justices of the King's Bench. After remaining in the Wadhams for eight generations, it passed with two of the co-heiresses of Nicholas Wadham †, founder of Wadham College, to the families of Strangways and Wyndham, and is now the joint property of the Earl of

* It had been given before the Conquest by Thomas de Branscombe.

† He died in 1609.

Ilchester,

Ilchester, (by inheritance,) and of B. J. Stuckey Bartlett, Esq. The former has seven-twelfths and the latter five-twelfths, purchased by the late John Stuckey, Esq. of the Honourable Percy Wyndham.

Hole was the ancient inheritance of the De la Holes, afterwards for seven descents of the Holcombs, who sold it to Bartlett about the year 1600. It is now the property of Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, Esq. Mr. Bartlett possesses also the manor of Littlecombe, which was purchased by the late Mr. Stuckey of Lord King: it was some time belonging to the Bonvilles, and afterwards to the Lords Petre.

In the parish church is an old monument of the Holcomb family, another without inscription or arms, and memorials of Joan, relict of John Wadhams^b, 1581, the families of Bartlett^c, Stuckey^d, Bampffield of Beer, 1753, and George Woodward, Esq. 1741.

The great tithes are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. There was formerly a handsome chapel at Edge, which had been desecrated before 1772.^e

BRANTON^f or BRAUNTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about six miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Santon, North Lobb, South Lobb, Nethercott, Knoll, Higher and Lower Winsham, Halsinger, Bere-Charter, Pippacot, and Bood are in this parish. The village of Braunton is populous and the parish extensive; the total number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 1296; in 1811, 1390.

The manor of Braunton (now called Braunton Abbots) having been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was given by King Richard I. to Odo, ancestor of the Carews. King John, in 1200 or 1201, gave to Robert de Seckville the manor of Braunton, except the land of Odo de Carru.^g Three years afterwards, he granted him that land also, to be

^b She was a co-heiress of Tregarthin, and relict of John Holloway, Esq.

^c Ellis Bartlett, 1615; Ellis Bartlett, 1623; Margaret, wife of Ellis Bartlett the younger, heiress of Ellicot, 1640; Ellis Bartlett, æt. 76, 1691; Ellis Bartlett, 1711 Ellis Bartlett, 1744, &c.

^d Robert Stuckey, Esq. of Weston, 1768; William Stuckey, Esq. 1775; John Stuckey, Esq. (the last heir male) æt. 92, 1810, son of Robert by the heiress of William Bartlett of Hole.

^e Chapple's MSS.

^f Supposed to have been St. Brannock's town. The late Mr. Webber, in his answer to Mr. Chapple's queries, says that the church rate was, for upwards of 200 years, called St. Brannock's store.

^g Cart. Rot. 2 Joh. pt. 1. No. 4.

held

held during pleasure, paying an annual rent of 20*l.*^b King Henry III., on the day of his coronation¹, granted two-thirds of the manor of Braunton, with the lordship of the hundred, to the abbot and convent of Clive in Somersetshire. This manor, which extends over part of the parishes of Marwood and Ilfracombe, was granted after the dissolution to the Earl of Westmorland, from whom it passed to Cheeke. In the reign of Charles the First, it belonged to Sir Richard Reynell, and has descended from him^k to the present proprietor, Lord Viscount Courtenay. The lands of some estates within this manor descend to the elder, of others, to the younger son; they are all divided equally between daughters; the lands above mentioned are distinguished as lands of the elder, and of the younger holding. Widows are entitled to a life-hold in the husband's inheritance, but forfeit upon marrying again, or being guilty of incontinence.¹

The manor of Braunton Gorges belonged to the family of Gorges in the reign of Edward I., and they continued to possess it for more than three centuries. It was afterwards in the Bassets, and is now the property of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq. of Watermouth. Mr. Basset is proprietor also of the manor of Braunton Arundell, which belonged anciently to the family of Arundell. Mrs. Deborah Keen, spinster, died seised of it in 1694.^m

The manor of Bere-Charters belonged to the family of Charteray from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward II., from them it was inherited by the Bouchiers, and is now the property of their descendant, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. The manor-house is occupied by the tenant of the barton.

The manor of Buckland in this parish, with an estate called Incledon, belonged to the Incledon family from an early period till the year 1759. One of the co-heiresses of the late John Incledon, Esq. brought it to the late Philip Rogers Webber, Esq. whose son, Henry Webber, Esq., a general in the East India Company's service, is the present proprietor. Buckland house is the seat of General Webber. There was also a manor of Buckland Chailow in this parish, the inheritance of the Giffard family, who held it under the duchy of Cornwall in the reign of James I.ⁿ

^b Cart. Rot. 5 Joh. m. 6. The grant to Siccaville or Seckville is said, in the Hundred Roll, to have been one-third of the manor, and distinct from the two-thirds granted to the abbey of Clive. This third was, in the reign of Edward I., the property of John de Blakeford.

¹ Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^k Sir Richard Reynell's heiress married Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general, whose daughter brought it to the Courtenays.

¹ Customs of the manor in Chapple's Collections.

^m See her epitaph in the church yard.

ⁿ Extent of the duchy, 17 Jac. I.

The

The manor of Santon or Saunton at the time of the Domesday survey^o was held in demesne by Tetbald Fitz Berner : in the reign of Henry III., it belonged to the family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Stockhey, and, after four descents, the heiress of Stockhey to Beaumont. Having passed by marriage to Chichester, Arthur Lord Chichester sold it to a branch of the Lutterells, who some time resided there. It is now the property of Augustus Saltren Cleveland, (late Willett,) Esq. as devisee of John Cleveland, Esq. of Tapley, whose ancestor purchased it of the Lutterells. The manor-house is occupied by the tenant of the barton. Luscot, in this parish, was granted by the abbot of Clive in 1286 to Thomas de Luscot^p, the heiress of which family brought it to Arundel of Lanherne. It has since been successively in the families of Collamore and Incedon, and passed with a co-heiress of the latter to Philip Rogers Webber, Esq. : it is now the property of his son. The barton of Ash belonged, at an early period, to the Flemings, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Bellew. It afterwards passed by successive sales to the families of Bere, Chichester, Bury, Lamley, and Basset, and is now the property of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq.

Lobb was, for several generations, in a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to a branch of the Berry family : it is now the property and residence of Mr. William Cory.

Fairlinch, formerly a seat of the Burgoynes, was purchased about fifty years ago by the Parminters. Mr. Richard Dyer, the present proprietor and occupier, bought it of that family about the year 1800.

In the parish church, which is a large structure, and remarkable for having no pillars, are monuments of the families of Shepheard *alias* Hooper^q, Incedon^r, and others.^s

The rectorial manor and the advowson of Braunton were given to the church of Exeter by William the Conqueror. The dean has now the manor

^o A salt-work is described as having belonged to this manor.

^p Deed in the possession of the late Philip Rogers Webber, Esq.

^q Peter Shepheard, of Fulbrook, 1558 John Shepheard, 1591 ; Nicholas Hooper *alias* Shepheard, 1675.

^r Richard Incedon, Gent., 1558 ; John Incedon, 1570 ; Lewis Incedon, 1614 ; John Incedon, Esq., 1661 ; Lewis Incedon, Esq., 1698 ; Henry Incedon, Esq., 1736 ; John Incedon, Esq., 1746.

^s Robert Hales descended from Hales of Kent, and grandson of Edward Lutterell, of Santon Court, 1737 ; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Northcote, Bart., relict of John Incedon, Esq., and wife of the Rev. John Wright, 1758 ; George Berry, Gent., 1723 ; Peter Calverly the elder, 1700 ; Frances, wife of Thomas Baker, Esq., and daughter of P. R. Webber, Esq., 1782.

of Braunton-Dean, is appropriator of the great tithes[†], and patron of the vicarage, which is in his peculiar jurisdiction.

There were several chapels in this parish, of some of which there are remains. [‡] There was formerly a cross in the church-yard, called the Palm Cross, said to have been kept up at a great expense till the year 1557.

The Presbyterians have a meeting-house at Braunton.

In the year 1667, the Rev. William Challoner gave 450*l.* towards the endowment of a free-school, laid out in land now producing 54*l.* per annum. Arthur Acland, in 1690, gave 10*l.* per annum to the boys' school, and land now producing 2*l.* per annum for teaching 12 girls. Nicholas Bere, who was curate of Braunton in 1678, gave 50*l.*, now producing 2*l.* per annum, for teaching 12 poor young children. A woman receives the two last-mentioned benefactions, and teaches 12 girls and as many young boys to read.

Near the sea is a large tract of land covered with sand and abounding with rabbits, called Braunton borough. Two light-houses have lately been erected on the borough for the security of mariners navigating the Bristol channel, and crossing Barnstaple bar.

BRATTON CLOVELLY, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about nine miles from Oakhampton, and about the same distance from Launceston in Cornwall. Burnaby, Burrow, and Brooks, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Bratton [‡] belonged, at an early period, to the family of Deaudon. The heiress of Sir Hamlyn Deaudon married Sir Baldwin Malet, whose widow conveyed this manor to the family of Gonmore, or, according to Sir William Pole, Tinmore. It was afterwards in the Somertons, and is now in litigation between the claimants of the estates of the late William Wimpey, Esq. The barton of Bratton belongs to Mr. John Phear and — Baker.

The manor of Burnaby was for many descents the property, and the

[†] The church of Braunton was appropriated to the Dean by Bishop Brewer in 1231. Archæolog. XVIII. 388.

[‡] On a hill called the Chapelhill, is the shell of a chapel said to have been that of St. Silvester; in a wood above Brampton is the shell of the chapel of St. Brannock; in the sands near the sea-side are the ruins of the chapel of St. Anne, near which was a village in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At Ash is an ancient chapel still standing; at Buckland are the ruins of another, There was a chapel also, in the sanctuary grounds, of which there are some traces.

[‡] Anciently called Bracton. This place, or Bratton Fleming, is supposed to have been the birth-place of Henry de Bracton, the celebrated writer on the laws of England, who lived in the reign of Henry III.

barton

barton the residence, of the ancient family of Burnaby, who continued to possess it in the early part of the seventeenth century. The barton now belongs to John Hawkes, Esq. who is also proprietor of the barton of Eastlake. The barton of Ellicott belongs to the Earl of Morley; that of Swaddledown to the heirs of the late William Wimpey, Esq.; and that of Wrixhill, or Wreekshill, to Mr. William Martyn.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

BRATTON-FLEMING, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about eight miles from Barnstaple.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Flandrensis or Fleming, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the Dillons. Having been purchased of the Dillon family in the reign of James I. by Sir Robert Chichester, it is now the property of his descendant Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. Chimwell in this parish, the ancient seat of the Flemings, and afterwards of the Dillons, is now a farm-house.

In the parish church is the monument of Bartholomew Worthy, rector, aged 97, 1749.

The patronage of the rectory is vested in Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge.

HIGH-BRAY, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about nine miles from South Molton. The village of Brayford is in this parish.

The manor of High-Bray belonged to the Flemings, of whose co-heiresses it was purchased by Emanuel Davy, Esq. of Sandford. It was afterwards in the Oxenham family, by inheritance from which it is now the property of Thomas Palmer Acland, Esq. of Little-Bray, in the parish of Charles.

The manor of Whitfield is in severalties; a part of it belongs to the Rev. J. B. Karslake.

Mr. Acland is patron of the rectory.

Jacob Sloly, in 1703, gave *3l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

BRENDON, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about three miles from Linton, in the north-west corner of the county on the borders of Somersetshire. The village of Leeford is in this parish.

The manor was conveyed in the reign of Henry II. from Pomeroy to Beaple, and having passed by successive female heirs to Loringe, Harrington, Bonville, and Grey Duke of Suffolk, became vested in the crown by

forfeiture. It has been in the Chichester family more than a century, and is now the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart. who has a hunting-box at Brendon. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^x Sir Arthur Chichester is patron of the rectory.

SOUTH BRENT, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, is a small market-town about eight miles from Ashburton, and about 200 from London. The number of inhabitants was returned in 1801 at 1032, in 1812 at 1230. The market is on Friday for butchers' meat, &c. There are cattle-fairs on the last Tuesday in April and the last Tuesday in September. ^y They were altered to these days in 1778. The villages of Aish or Ash, Haburnford, and Wonton, are in this parish.

The manor of Brent belonged to the abbot and convent of Buckfastleigh. After the dissolution it was purchased by Sir William Petre, ancestor of the Right Hon. Lord Petre, who is the present proprietor. Most of the land has been sold off. The abbot of Buckfastleigh had the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^z

In the parish church is the monument of John Peter, customer of Devon, 1570, (an ancestor of Lord Petre's.)

The Rev. George Baker is impropiator of the great tithes, and patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

The Rev. John Wilcocks, who died in 1715, gave 100*l.* for teaching poor children of Brent and the village of Ash; it was laid out in land, which now produces 8*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The Rev. Thomas Acland gave a field at Ash, now let at 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, to the same purpose.

BRENT TOR, in the hundred and deanery of Tavistock, lies about four miles from Tavistock. The village of West Liddaton is in this parish. A fair at Brent Tor church, within the manor of Lamberton, was granted to the abbot of Tavistock in the year 1231. ^a

The manor belonged to the Abbey of Tavistock ^b, and was granted, together

^x Hundred Roll.

^y A fair on Brent Down was granted to the Abbey of Buckfast in or about the year, to be held for three days at Michaelmas. Cart. Rot. 25—27 Edw. III., No. 17.

^z Hundred Roll.

^a Cart. Rot. 16 Hen. III.

^b No manor of Brent is recorded among the estates of Tavistock Abbey in the Domesday survey. Two manors of this name are mentioned as having belonged to the Abbey of Buckfast; perhaps this came to Tavistock Abbey by purchase, or exchange with Buckfast. Liddaton, probably, is the Lideltone of the survey enumerated among the manors of Tavistock Abbey.

with

with its other possessions, to John, Lord Russel, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, who has two manors in this parish called Holeyat and West Liddaton; he is also impropiator of the tithes and patron of the curacy.

The parish church, called in ancient records the Church of St. Michael *de Rupe*, is situated on a tor or rocky hill, which, rising abruptly on an elevated down, is seen at a great distance. It is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, its dimensions only 37 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. On a tablet opposite the door is inscribed the following passage from Scripture: "Upon this rock will I build my church."

BRIDFORD, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about nine miles from Exeter, seven from Chudleigh, and five from Moreton-Hampstead.

Joel de Totneis held the manor of Bridford in demesne when the survey of Domesday was taken. In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the Valletorts; from whom it passed by successive marriages to Okeston and Champernowne. After many descents in the last-mentioned family, Sir Richard Champernowne sold it to Sir Simon Leach in the early part of the seventeenth century. At a later period it was successively in the families of Hill and Taylor. Having been purchased of the latter by Sir Robert Palk, Bart. it is now the property of his grandson Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. The barton of Bridford belongs to Mr. William Northcote, who occupies it as a farm. Lapflode in this parish belongs to Sir L. V. Palk, having been purchased by his grandfather of the family of Coxe. This estate was in ancient times the property and residence of the Lapflodes, whose co-heiresses, after many descents, married Hals, Stavely, and Lippencot. There was formerly a chapel at Lapflode of which there are now no remains. The manor of Beaconton in this parish is the property of John Gullett, Esq: in 1809 it belonged to Mr. William Cooke.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Hall, 1703, &c. Sir L. V. Palk is patron of the rectory. In the parish register, which commences in 1538, notice is taken of the insurrections in Devon and Cornwall in 1549.

BRIDESTOWE, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about six miles from Oakhampton.

* Hundred Roll.

There

There are cattle-fairs at Bridestowe on the second Wednesday in June, and on the 29th of July, unless it happens on a Saturday or Sunday, in which cases it is held on the Monday following.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Bridestowe was held by Ralph de Pomerai under Baldwin the Sheriff. It belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bolhay, from whom it passed by inheritance to Cobham. The heiress of Cobham married Charlton, and the co-heiresses of the latter brought it to Hill and Bampfylde. This manor, by the name of Cobham Wick, has lately been purchased of William Arundel Harris, Esq. by Albany Saville, Esq. M. P. Leawood, an old mansion, the inheritance of the Calmady family, is now the property and residence of Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq. Milliton, formerly belonging to the Millitons, is now the property of John Newton, Esq. The family of Bidlake had an estate here for many generations, till the death of Miss Phillippa Bidlake in 1792.

In the parish church are monuments of John Wrey, Esq., 1576; and Lady Honor Calmady, 1663: in the church-yard, that of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wollocombe, 1814.

The manor of Bridestowe Sanctuary is annexed to the rectory, the advowson of which belongs to the Rev. Coryndon-Luxmoore, the present incumbent.

BRIDGERULE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies five miles and a half from Holsworthy on the borders of Cornwall, in which county two-thirds of the parish are situated. The Tamar divides the counties, and has a bridge over it, on the road from Holsworthy to Stratton. The church and church town, and two small villages, Tines and Dux, are in Devonshire.

Risdon says that this place was anciently called Bridge-Reginald or Rennell, from Reginald Adobed, who possessed it in the time of William the Conqueror.^d In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the family of Donne, whose co-heiresses, after several descents, brought it to Ledred and Holcombe. It long continued in moieties: the late Mr. Kingdon, in his answer to Mr. Chapple's Queries in 1772, speaks of it as having been then (some time since) in moieties between Sir John Rolle and Sir John Prideaux. John Arscott, Esq. died seised of a moiety of this manor in 1621.^e The

^d The survey of Domesday calls him Ruald Adobed; he held the manor of Brige in demesne.

^e Esch. 17 Jac.

whole is now the property of his descendant Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart.

The manor of Tatson in this parish and county having been some time in the family of Pyper, was purchased in 1760 of William Troyte, Esq. by Roger Kingdon, Esq. It is now the property of the Rev. John Kingdon. The rectory of Bridgerule is in severalties. The Rev. Thomas Hockin Kingdon, the present incumbent, is patron of the vicarage.

BRIXHAM, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies at the southern extremity of Torbay, 25 miles from Exeter, 8 from Totnes, 13 from Newton Abbot, and about 200 from London. A market is held at this place on Saturday under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1799; and there is a fair for three days, commencing on Whit Tuesday. The pier was constructed under the powers of this Act in the years 1803 and 1804. An extensive fishery is carried on at Brixham for turbot, soles, whiting, mackerel, &c. &c. The Bath and Exeter markets are supplied from this place, and great quantities sent to London, being conveyed by water to Portsmouth, and thence forwarded by land-carriage. About 100 trawlers are employed in the Brixham fishery, 60 of which are usually occupied on the southern coast; the others go out into the Bristol and Irish channels. About 40 smaller boats are employed also in the fishery during the summer season. There is a considerable coasting trade at Brixham for coals and culm.

The manor of Brixham belonged at an early period to the Novants, from whom it passed by conveyance to the Valletorts^f; the co-heiresses of the last-mentioned family brought it to Pomeroy and Corbet. The Bonvilles afterwards became possessed of it; from them it descended to Grey Duke of Suffolk, and by his attainder became vested in the crown. It is now divided into quarters, one of which belongs to the heirs of the late Duke of Bolton; another to Charles Hayne, Esq. and John Seale, Esq.; a third to Charles Hayne, Esq. and the family of Gillard; the fourth, which formerly belonged to Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq., of Sandridge, was purchased by twelve fishermen of Brixham Quay. Some of these shares have been much subdivided; but all the proprietors, be their shares ever so small, call themselves Quay lords. Nethway or Nithway, in Brixham, belonged to the Coles, whose heiress brought it to Sir John Hody, chief justice of the King's

^f Rot. Originalia, and Dugdale's Baronage.

Bench:

Bench : his descendant John Hody, Esq., about the year 1696, sold it to John Fownes, Esq., ancestor of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., the present proprietor. The house is at present uninhabited. Luckton or Lupton belonged to the ancient family of Peniles ; the heiress of Peniles, in the reign of Henry VI., brought it to Upton, in whose family it continued for several generations. The house was rebuilt by Charles Hayne, Esq., who was sheriff in 1772.^ε About the year 1788 Mr. Hayne sold it to Sir Francis Buller, late one of the justices of the King's-Bench, who made it his country seat. It is now the property and residence of his grandson John Buller Yarde Halliday Buller, Esq.

The manor of Upton, the property and residence of George Cutler, Esq., was purchased about 1768 of — Fortye by Montague Booth, Esq., by whom the house was in great part built.^η

In the parish church is a cenotaph for the late Mr. Justice Buller^ι ; and monuments of the families of Yarde^κ, Upton^λ, and Fownes.^μ

The King is patron of the vicarage. There were formerly chapels at Nethway and Upton, of which there are no remains. A chapel of ease at Brixham (the town being a mile distant from the parish church) was begun about the year 1815. The subscription for the building was set on foot by the present vicar, Mr. Holdsworth ; and the sum of 1050*l.* was collected. Applications are now making to the Commissioners acting under the 58th of George III. for building additional churches and chapels in populous parishes, for a grant of money to complete the chapel, and to get it endowed and consecrated.

Richard Kelly, Esq., in 1634, gave a rent-charge of 15*l.* per annum for a charity-school at Brixham. John Kelland, Esq., in 1692, further endowed it with an estate called Combe, in the parish of Ashburton, now let at 40*l.* per annum. The master of the school receives also 15*l.* per annum from

^ε Chapple's MSS.

^η Chapple's MSS.

^ι Inscription : " M. S. Francisci Buller, Baronetti, per plusquam septendecim annos Banci Regis, deinde sex annos Banci Communis justiciarii. Vir memorabilis, qui in causis discendis acumine et diligentia, in indagando jure industriâ, et in interpretando solertiâ, nemini cessit. Natus in parochia Crediensi, 28 die Martis 1746, ob. Londini, 4 die Junii, 1800, et sepultus est in cemiterio Divi Andreæ prope hospitium Grayense, juxta reliquias Edwardi Buller, primogeniti."

^κ Edward, eldest son of Edw. Yarde, ob. at Eton school in 1710.

^λ Anthony Upton, Esq., 1669 ; John Upton, Esq., of Lupton, 1687 ; John Upton, Esq., 1690.

^μ John Fownes, Esq. of Nethway, 1733.

the

the trustees, being the interest of money arising from the sale of timber cut down some years ago on the estate. A new school-room has been lately built by subscription, aided by two grants from the National Society, capable of containing 400 children, to be educated on Dr. Bell's system. There is also a good house for the master.

There is a meeting-house of the Particular Baptists at Brixham ; and another of the Wesleyan Methodists.

BRIXTON, anciently **BRITRICHESTON**, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about two miles from Plympton, and four from Plymouth.

The manor belonged anciently to a family which took its name from the place. The husband of the elder co-heiress of William de Britricheston, who died in the reign of Henry III., took the name of Britricheston ; and his posterity continued to possess this manor for seven generations. Vincent Calmady, Esq., purchased it of the representatives of this family about the middle of the sixteenth century, and fixed his residence here ; his descendant, Sir Shilston Calmady, was succeeded in the possession of this estate, in the reign of Charles I., by George Keinsham. It was sold by the latter, in 1652, to Sampson Sandys, of whose descendant it was purchased in 1747 by Thomas Veale, Esq. of Coffleet in this parish. It is now, together with Coffleet, the property of the Rev. Richard Lane, whose father was nephew of Mr. Veale.

Brixton English belonged anciently to the family of English, and afterwards successively to the Blomvilles and Coplestons of Bowdon. It was purchased, after the decease of Thomas Copleston, Esq., in 1753, by Mr. Veale, and is now the property of the Rev. Richard Lane.

Brixton Reigny belonged to the family of Reigny, whose co-heiresses married Crabb, Prous, and Horcy. It was afterwards in the Heles of Wollaton, and was bequeathed, in 1635, by Elizæus Hele, to charitable uses.

Spridleston belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to William Spriddle, whose family possessed it for six generations ; it was afterwards in the Fortescues ; and became, in the reign of Henry VI., the seat of John, third son of John Fortescue, Esq., of Wimpston ; with the heiress of this branch it passed to the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh. The late Richard Inglett, Esq., (who inherited Spridlestone, and took the name of Fortescue,) sold this estate, in 1785, to Mr. Lane, of Coffleet, and it is now the property of his son. The old mansion of the Fortescues is inhabited by a farmer.

Harston, at an early period, was successively in the families of Reynald, Harston, and Silverlock; afterwards in the Carslakes, whose heiress brought it to Wood. The Woods resided here for several generations; it is now the property of their representative, John Wood Winter, Esq., who resides at Lower Harston; the old mansion of the Woods, built in the reign of Henry VII., was in part destroyed by an accidental fire, in the beginning of the last century; the remaining part, including the hall and chapel, is inhabited by a farmer.

Sherford was the ancient inheritance of the Maynards: it belonged afterwards to the Drakes of Buckland Monachorum, and having passed with that estate, is now the property of Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq.

Wollaton was a seat of the Heles, and so continued till the death of Elizæus Hele in 1635: it passed afterwards to the Pollexfens, and is now the property of their descendant, Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P. Mr. Bastard possesses also the manor of Halwell in this parish, which belonged, at an early period, for eight generations, to the family of Britt. The heiress of Britt brought it to the Wises. In 1667 it was sold by Sir Edward Wise to Sir William Morice; one of the co-heiresses of Sir Nicholas Morice brought it to Sir John Molesworth, Bart., of whose descendant, Sir William Molesworth, Bart., it was purchased about 1789 by the late Mr. Bastard.

In the parish church, (which is a daughter-church to Plympton^a,) are memorials of the families of Wood^o and Lane^p, and the tomb of Walter Hele, father of Elizæus Hele, the inscription on which is obliterated: he died about the year 1613.

The tithes of Brixton were appropriated to the monastery of Plympton, afterwards to the dean and chapter of Windsor: in 1800 they were sold under the powers of the land-tax redemption act to Thomas Splatt, Esq., the present proprietor. The dean and chapter are still patrons of the perpetual curacy. Elizæus Hele, before mentioned, bequeathed the sum of 415*l*.

^a The right of sepulture in what was then called the Chapel and Chapel-yard at Brixton, was granted by the prior and convent of Plympton in 1478. Deed among the parish papers.

^o James Wood, Esq., 1698; Richard, son of Samuel, 1704; John Wood, Esq., 1724; John Wood, Esq., (son of John,) 1743; Elizabeth Wood, sister and co-heiress of the last John, (who died without issue,) 1786.

^p John Templer Lane, Esq. of the Royal Navy, fell a sacrifice to the climate of St. Domingo, and ob. 1796. Lt. Thomas Lane died in 1792 at Xerez, in Spain, and buried at Gibraltar; Penelope Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lane, Esq., 1803; Thomas Lane, Esq., 1817.

for

for a preaching minister at Brixton; this sum was laid out in the purchase of lands in the parish of Modbury, which now produce 33*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The benefice has been augmented by a parliamentary grant, and the perpetual curate has 20*l.* per annum out of the tithes. John Quick, an eminent non-conformist divine, author of a History of the Reformation in France, and other works, was ejected from the living of Brixton in 1662.

Near the church-yard is a fine grove of elms planted in the year 1677 by Mr. Fortescue, of Spridlestone, and other parishioners, for the expressed purpose of being sold, when at a proper growth, to raise a fund for the benefit of the poor, as appears by an inscribed stone^a: a singular instance of prudent foresight, and well worthy of imitation, there being many parishes in which small wastes might most beneficially be thus planted. Several of these trees have from time to time been blown down by the wind and sold; sixteen of them were cut down pursuant to the intention of the benevolent planters during the winter of 1819. They produced the sum of 92*l.* 2*s.*, which is funded for the poor, as land cannot legally be purchased: it is intended to supply their places with young trees.

There is no endowed school in this parish, but a Sunday school has lately been established by subscription.

BROADWOOD KELLY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Okehampton, lies about 5½ miles from Hatherleigh. The village of Splats is in this parish.

The manor appears to have been part of the demesne of Joel de Totneis; when the survey of Domesday was taken, in the reign of King John, it belonged to the family of Kelly; afterwards successively to the Belstons

^a "This colony of elms, regularly disposed into walks, was planted in November, 1677, by Edward Fortescue, of Spridlestone, Esq., churchwarden, with the approbation and contribution of the majority of estated parishioners, to the intent that, when perfect in growth and sold, lands may be purchased with the money for relief of the poor of this parish, and that posterity, reaping the advantage of our benefaction, may be encouraged to provide for more succession, by substituting others in the room of these."

"Cyrus ad Lysand. Multæ etiam istarum arborum mea manu sunt satæ.

Cic. Nemo sibi solum natus, nilq. libero dignius."

"May Mithridates' spirit still affright
Such as our living galleries despite;
Clomenes and Agamemnon's fate
Seize such as think not sacred what is sate,
And en'mies deemed to poor, to church, and state."

L 2

and

and Gilberts. In the reign of Charles I. it was the property of Francis Weeks: in the early part of the last century it was in the Northmores, and is now the property of Benjamin Cleave, Esq., by whose father, John Cleave, Esq., it was purchased about 1785.

The manor of Brixton is the property of Sir John Davie, Bart., in whose family it has been a considerable time.

The Rev. John Hole is patron and incumbent of the rectory. In the parish church are monuments of the Webber family, patrons and incumbents of the rectory, (1652—1754.)

BROADWOOD WIGER, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about 13 miles from Oakhampton, and about 6 from Launceston in Cornwall.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family of Wiger, afterwards to the priory of Frithelstock. It was granted, after the dissolution, to Arthur Plantagenet, a natural son of King Edward IV. The manor now belongs to William Arundel Harris, Esq., of Castle Park in Lifton. The principal estate is the property of Charles Luxmoore, Esq., who is impropriator of the great tithes under the dean and chapter of Bristol.

The manor of More Malherbe was given by the Fitz Stephen family to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and by the prior of that house conveyed to the abbey of Buckland in Somersetshire. After the reformation it was in the Rolles, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to the families of Kingdon and Luxmoore: it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Thomas Coryndon Luxmoore.

The manor of Norden Bason in this parish belongs to the Right Hon. Lord Clinton; the manor of Deanacary, which belonged to the family of Morice, has lately been sold to the several tenants.

The barton of Upcott belonged to the late Mrs. Mackenzie as devisee of Miss Harris of Pickwell, heiress of a branch of the Hayne family; More is the property of Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart.; and Witherdon of the Rev. C. T. C. Luxmoore: the latter was purchased in 1689, by Mr. Luxmoore's ancestor, of Thomas Hiern, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials for John Moore, Gent., 1602; and John Dynham, Esq., of Wortham, 1624.

The dean and chapter of Bristol are patrons of the vicarage.

BRUSH-

BRUSHFORD, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor of Abbotsham with the tithes, which had been given to the abbey of Hartland by Robert D'Espek and Margaret his wife^r, belong to the Rev. John Luxton, in whose family they have been ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Luxton is patron and incumbent of the curacy.

BUCKERELL, in the hundred of Hemiock and deanery of Plymtree, lies about three miles from Honiton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Pomeroyes, afterwards to the Beauchamps of Rime, whose heiress brought it to Bonville, and the co-heiresses of Bonville to Fulford and Gwynn. It was held by these families in moieties. Fulford's moiety was sold to Richard Cross, Esq.; but both of them have been long ago divided into parcels.

Warrinston or Werringston was, in the reign of Edward I., the seat of Sir Robert Toliro. This manor belonged afterwards to the abbey of Dunkeswell: after the dissolution it was granted, in 1544, to the Drakes; and was afterwards successively in the families of Raymond, May, and Henley. Henry Henley, Esq., the descendant of the latter, dismembered the manor, and conveyed the royalty to Thomas Courtenay, Gent., from whom it passed to Robert Gidley, Gent., grandfather of Courtenay Gidley, Esq., now of Honiton.

Cockenhayes belonged to the Prodhams, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Whiting and Ashford. This estate was purchased by the late Admiral Graves, who resided at a mansion called, from its having been built near the site of an ancient fortress, Hembury Fort. It is now the property of Rear-Admiral Richard Graves: the house is at present occupied only by a servant.

Deer Park, in this parish, was the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Fry. After the death of the widow of Henry Fry, Esq. the last heir male, (which Henry died in 1772,) it was purchased by Mr. Hunt, who built the present house. It is now the seat of A. L. Shulldham, Esq. who bought the estate of Mr. Hunt.

In the parish church are the monuments of Samuel Graves, Esq. admiral

^r Dugdale's Mon. II. 286.

* The manor was purchased by Mr. Bernard Luxton of Sir Amias Pawlet in or about 1567; the rectory of Swayne and Tyse in or about 1591.

of

of the white, who died in 1787, and that of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Sedgwick, Esq. of Staindrop in the county of Durham, 1767.

The dean and chapter of Exeter have the great tithes of this parish, and are patrons of the vicarage.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about three miles from Ashburton on the road to Plymouth.

A market on Tuesday was granted to the abbot of Buckfastleigh about the year 1352. † The market, which has been long discontinued, was attempted to be revived, but without success, in 1801; the market-house, which is standing, has been converted to other purposes. There are now two fairs for cattle, &c., held on the third Thursday in June and the second Thursday in September.

The principal villages in this parish, besides Buckfastleigh, are Buckfast, Scorraton, and the Combe. The number of inhabitants in the parish was in 1801, 1525; and in 1811, 1836, according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

The abbey of Buckfastleigh was founded in 1137, for monks of the Cistercian order, by Ethelwerd, son of William de Pomeroy. The revenues were estimated, at the time of its dissolution, at 46*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* clear yearly income. The site was granted to Sir Thomas Dennis. It appears that the manor of Buckfast belonged to Sir Richard Baker about the year 1629 †; it afterwards became the property of the Doyleys, and was sold off in parcels. There is another manor of Buckfast, the property of which has been some time in litigation. The immediate site of the abbey belongs to William Searle Bentall, Esq., and others. Most of the ruins were taken down about the year 1806; one tower is, or was lately, still remaining. A modern house, in the Gothic style, was built over the vaults of the abbey. The abbots of Buckfastleigh had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment in their manor. †

The manor of Brooke Mainbow, with Buckfastleigh and Button, belongs to the Earl of Macclesfield. This estate was in the Labells, from whom it passed by a female heir to Fownes, of Dorsetshire. It was purchased of the last-mentioned family, in 1758, by Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls, and by him given to the late Earl of Macclesfield. It is now, by

† Cart. Rot. 25—27 Edw. III.

‡ Hundred Roll.

▪ Chapple's Collections.

purchase

purchase from his brother, who inherited it under his father's will, the property of the present Earl.

The manor of Kilbenland belonged to the late Walter Palk, Esq., and is now, in right of his wife, (Mr. Palk's sole heiress,) the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart. Rill was, for some time, the property and residence of the Ilbert family; it now belongs to Jeffery Edwards, a minor.

The parish church, which contains no monuments of note, stands detached from the village on a high rock commanding a view of Buckfast Abbey, woods, &c. At the east end are the ruins of a more ancient building with narrow windows.

The Earl of Macclesfield is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged to Buckfast Abbey. The Rev. Matthew Lowndes is patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

BUCKLAND IN THE MOOR, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, is a daughter-church to Ashburton, from which town it is about four miles distant.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Buckland, afterwards to that of Archdekne. Of late years it has been in the Bastards. The late John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P. had a seat here, situated among the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the county. It is now for life the property of his widow.

BUCKLAND BREWER, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about five miles from Bideford, and about the same distance from Torrington. Tithacot or Tithecot, Bilsford, and Galsworthy, are the principal villages in this parish. A weekly market at Buckland Brewer on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, were granted to the abbot of Dunkeswell in or about 1290.* The market has been long disused; there are now two annual fairs, Whit Monday and November 2.

The manor belonged to the baronial family of Briwere or Brewer. William Lord Brewer appears to have given a part of it to Tor Abbey, and part to the abbey of Dunkeswell, since both those monasteries had manors in Buckland Brewer. The manor of Buckland Brewer is now the property of Lord Rolle.

Orleigh was the property and residence of the Dennis family (originally

* Cart. Rot. 18 Edw. I. No. 13.

Dacus)

Dacus) from a very early period, till the extinction of the elder branch about the year 1700. After this it was, for some descents, in the Davies. The late Edward Lee, Esq. purchased it of Joseph Davie Basset, Esq., and has bequeathed it to his nephew John Hanning, a minor.

The manor of Vielston, which belonged to a branch of the Risdons, was afterwards in the Clevlands, and is now, under the will of John Cleveland, Esq. M. P. who died in 1817, the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq. of Cross, near Great Torrington.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Dennis and Davie. †

Mr. Stevens is impropiator of the great tithes, which had been given by Lord Brewer to Tor Abbey. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. It appears by the chantry roll at the Augmentation Office, that there was a fraternity in this church dedicated to St. Michael, the lands of which were valued in 1547 at 8*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Buckland Brewer is in that record called a borough town.

EAST-BUCKLAND, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about five miles from South Molton.

The manor has passed with that of Filleigh to Earl Fortescue, and the rectory is annexed to that of Filleigh in his lordship's patronage.

EGG-BUCKLAND, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about three miles from Plymouth.

The villages of Knocker's Knowle, commonly called Nacker's Hole, Crabtree, and Thornbury, are in this parish. There is a cattle-fair at Egg-Buckland on the second Wednesday in June.

Egg-Buckland was one of the quarters of Prince Maurice's army when he besieged Plymouth, from the beginning of October till Christmas 1643. The Prince was at Widey.‡

The manor of Egg-Buckland was, at an early period, in the Giffards, who were succeeded by the Beaudins. The heiress of Beaudin married Whitlegh, of Efford, in this parish, by which match the estates became united. Efford had been the original seat of the ancient family of Bastard. Robert Bastard possessed it in the reign of William the Conqueror.

† Anthony Dennis, 164 . . ; John and Maria Davie, 1709—1710 ; Juliana, wife of Joseph Davie, 1720.

‡ Narrative of the Siege, printed in 1644.

The family continued here for several generations, certainly as late as the year 1315. How it passed to the Whitleghs does not appear; but they were possessed of it in 1346, and continued to possess it for seven generations. The co-heiresses of Richard Whitlegh, the last of the family, married Grenville and Hals. This estate fell to the share of the latter, and Efford continued to be the seat of the family of Hals till the reign of Charles II. One of the co-heiresses of Matthew Hals brought Efford to Harry Trelawney, great grandfather of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., by whom it was sold to the late William Clarke, Esq. of Plymouth. The manor of Egg-Buckland is now the property of Henry Tolcher, Esq. of Colwell, in this parish. The manor of Efford is in the possession of Irwin Clarke, Esq. The manor-house of Great Efford is occupied by a farmer; an adjoining cottage has occasionally been inhabited by Mr. Clarke's family. Little Efford is the property of Mrs. Culme, and in the occupation of Edward Williams, Esq.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Leigham is the property, and the manor-house the residence of Addis Archer, Esq. It was some years ago the property and residence of the brave Admiral Macbride, who died in 1800.

Widey, now the property and seat of Henry Anderson Morshead, Esq., was the head-quarters of Prince Maurice as before mentioned, and for a short time of King Charles I. whilst his army lay before Plymouth, from the 9th to the 14th of September, 1644.^a

Derriford was in 1682 the property of Thomas Pyne, of Dunsbeare, M. D. The heiress of Pyne married John Bidlake Herring, Esq., by whose family Derriford was sold in 1795 to Philip Langmead, Esq. of Plymouth, together with the barton of Looseleigh or Buckland-down. Derriford-house, which has been built within a few years, is now the seat of John C. Langmead, Esq.

In the parish church are the monuments of Edmund Hals^b, second son of Matthew Hals, Esq., of Efford, 1679; and Georgina, wife of Humphrey Julian, vicar, 1788. In the church-yard are tombs of the Culmes of Little Efford, (1729—1775;) Richard Collins, Esq., captain, R.N., (son of Admiral Collins;) Louisa Anne, wife of John Clarke Langmead, Esq., 1809; and Elizabeth, wife of George Byng, Esq., a captain in the Royal Navy, and daughter of Philip Langmead, Esq., 1810.

^a Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 86.

^b Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough, was buried in the vault of the Hals family, in 1762.

Mrs. Julian, widow of the late vicar, is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged to the priory of Plympton. The King is patron of the vicarage.

Mr. Peter Culme, in 1778, gave 3*l.* per annum to the charity-school. In 1806, Vincent Warren, minister of Plymstock, father of Georgina Julian, gave 800*l.* 3 per cent. Bank Stock, to clothe 5 poor boys and 5 girls; he directed a sermon to be preached on the anniversary of her death; the clerk, with the children, to sing the hundredth Psalm, on or near the vault in which she was interred. The funds of the charity-school being very inadequate for its support, are aided by a voluntary subscription.

BUCKLAND-FILLEIGH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about six miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor, having been part of the ancient inheritance of the Filleighs, was settled, by their representative, the heiress of Denzell, on William Fortescue, the second son of her first husband. Buckland-Filleigh continued to be the property and residence of this branch of the family till the death of John Fortescue, Esq., in 1777, when it passed to his sister Rebecca, the wife of Caleb Inglett, Esq.; her son, Richard Inglett, Esq., took the name of Fortescue, and was father of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq., of Buckland-Filleigh, the present proprietor.

The manor and barton of Hartleigh, in this parish, belong to the Right Hon. Lord Clinton, by inheritance from the Rolles; it includes part of Heanton deer-park.

In the parish church, which stands close to Mr. Fortescue's seat, are monuments of the Fortescue family^c; and that of Henry Hearn, Esq., of Awshead, 1813.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, sometimes called BUCKLAND-DRAKE, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about four miles from Tavistock. A market at this place on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, were granted, in 1317, to Buckland Abbey.^d This market has been long discontinued,

^c John Fortescue, Esq., 1655; John Fortescue, 1659; Henry Fortescue, Esq., 1691; Mary, wife of John Spooner, Esq., of Beachworth, and daughter of the Right Hon. William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls, 1752.

^d Cart. Rot. 11 Edw. II. No. 38,

but

but there is now a cattle-market lately established, held at irregular periods. The ancient fair is still held on Trinity Monday, for cattle, &c. The village of Milton, in this parish, is situated amongst singular and very romantic scenery.

An abbey of the Cistercian order was founded at this place, in 1278, by Amicia, relict of Baldwin Earl of Devonshire. Its yearly revenues were estimated, in the reign of Henry VIII., at 24*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The site was granted to Richard Grenville, who built on it, as Risdon says, a fair new house, which afterwards became, by purchase, the seat of the celebrated circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake. Having no issue, Sir Francis bequeathed it to his nephew of the same name, who was created a baronet in 1622. The late baronet, Sir Francis Henry Drake, left it to his sister's son, the late Lord Heathfield. Upon his death, in 1813, it passed, pursuant to an entail, to a younger son of his sister, Mrs. Fuller, of Sussex, Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq., who is the present proprietor. Buckland Abbey was rented, some time since, by Vice-Admiral Stopford; now by Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., a captain in the Royal Navy. Sir Francis Drake, then possessor of Buckland, having been engaged on the side of the Parliament in the civil war, his estates were sequestrated, and Buckland given to Sir Richard Grenville, who made Buckland his occasional residence during the blockade of Plymouth. ^e The house, which had been garrisoned by Sir Richard, was quitted after the capture of Dartmouth. ^f The abbey appears to have been a castellated building ^g; some remains of the church have been incorporated into the present mansion. ^h In the drawing-room is a fine portrait of Sir Francis Drake, by Cornelius Jansen, inscribed, *ætat. suæ 53, anno 1594.*

The manor of Buckland, which had belonged to the abbey, was granted, after its dissolution, to the family of Crymesⁱ; a great part of the estate was sold by this family in 1620; and in 1660 they sold the manor to Slanning. It has since passed with Maristow to Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

^e Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 8vo. ii. 673.

^f Whitelock.

^g The Abbot of Buckland had the royal license for making it a castellated building, in 1337. Pat. Rot. 11 Edw. III. pt. 3. 33.

^h In a garret are the four great arches of the tower, 26 feet square. In the drawing-room is a large gothic window.

ⁱ William Crymes, Esq., who died in 1621, was seized of this manor, and that of East Whetley, alias Hannyknoll. Esch. 19 Jac., in Chapple's Collections.

Crapstone, the residence of the Crymes family, was sold by the late Rev. Amos Crymes to John Elford, Esq., the present proprietor. It is now a farm-house.

Bickham, in this parish, has been, for several generations, in the Elford family. It is now the seat of Sir William Elford, who was created a baronet in 1800.

Pound, in this parish, lately rebuilt, is the property and residence of Sir Herbert Sawyer, K.C.B. It was some time ago the property of John Lloyd, Esq., Lady Sawyer's father.

In the parish church is the monument of the gallant Sir Gilbert Elliott, created Lord Heathfield, in 1787, for his brave defence of the important garrison of Gibraltar. It is executed, by Bacon, of statuary marble, with his medallion, and a bas relief, representing the memorable destruction of the gun-boats. The monument has the following inscription:

“ Sacred to the memory of George Augustus Elliott, Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, K. B. general of his Majesty's forces, and governor of Gibraltar. He was the seventh son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart., of Stobbs, in the county of Roxburgh, in Scotland. The university of Leyden enriched his mind with science, and formed his taste for literature and the polite arts. The bias of his genius soon inclined him to the profession of arms, in which he rose, by regular gradations, to the highest eminence, and at length closed a brilliant career with immortal glory. Germany beheld him, in the war of seven years, discharging all the duties of a gallant officer. The British cavalry owed to him a system of discipline that made them the pride of their country. The Havannah, the metropolis of the Isle of Cuba, saw him among the officers who levelled her boasted fortifications, and conquered by their valour. Gibraltar was reserved to crown him with unfading laurels. Though closely pressed during a siege that lasted three years without intermission, he remained invincible. The spectacle which he there exhibited to the eye of France and Spain, and to an amphitheatre of princes who beheld the glorious scene, will be an eternal memorial of British courage and British humanity. General Elliott derived no hereditary honours from his ancestors; his titles were earned by services to his country. He married Anne Pollexfen, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., who lies interred near this spot; and by her left a daughter, who was married to John Trayton Fuller, Esq., and one only son, now Lord Heathfield, who has erected this monument to the virtue which he admired. History will tell the rest. He died July 6th, 1790, aged 72 years.”

There

There is a monument also for Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart., clerk comptroller of the Board of Green Cloth for more than 20 years, and afterwards master of the Household; ob. 1794. There are some tombs of the family of Crymes; (Elizæus Crymes, 1584, &c.)

A part of the great tithes, which belonged to Buckland Abbey, remain in the Crymes family, and are now vested in Amos Crymes, Esq., who is patron of the vicarage.

Lady Modyford, in 1724, gave 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum to a school-master, and 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum for clothing four poor scholars. The Elford family have, at sundry times, given about 170*l.*, now producing 5*l.* 3*s.* per annum, for the same purpose.

BUCKLAND-TOUTSAINTS, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about 2½ miles from Kingsbridge.

The manor belonged as early as the reign of Richard I., to the family of Toutsaints, who possessed it for six descents. It was afterwards in the Hills, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Cole and Southcote. Buckland-Toutsaints, which was for several generations the seat of a principal and the only surviving branch of this ancient family, was sold by John Henry Southcote, Esq., in 1793, to the late William Clarke, Esq., of Plymouth, and is now the property of his grandson, of the same name.

The barton of Bearscombe *alias* Woodmason, belongs to Edward Torr, Esq.

Francis Freke Gunston, Esq. is impropiator of the great tithes which belong to the college of Slapton in this county, and patron of the benefice which is annexed to Loddiswell.

The parish church or chapel was rebuilt at the sole expence of Henry Southcote, Esq., and consecrated by Bishop Ross.*

WEST-BUCKLAND, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about six miles from South Molton, and about the same distance from Barnstaple.

Robert de Hokesham conveyed this manor to Sir William Punchardon, whose heiress brought it to the Raleghs. Some time since this manor belonged to the family of Butterfield, by descent from Pratt. It is now the property of George Thorne, Esq., of Clifton, near Bristol.

* He was Bishop of Exeter, from 1778 to 1792.

In the parish church are memorials for William Butterfield, Esq., 1777, and Jane his wife, daughter of Pratt (1771).

Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the rectory.

EAST-BUDLEIGH, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about five miles from Sidmouth. Sir William Pole calls East-Budleigh a small market-town; and says, that the market, which had been anciently held on Sunday¹, was in his time on Monday. There has been no market in the memory of any person living. There is a holiday fair on Easter Tuesday, which was formerly held on Good Friday. Leland says, that a hundred years before his time (in the fifteenth century) Budleigh haven was "used by ships; but now, (says he,) it is clene barred."

Budleigh-Salterton, in this parish, on the sea-coast, is a bathing-place, which of late years has greatly increased in buildings, and is now much frequented in the summer season, having hot and cold baths, and other conveniences of a modern watering-place.

The manor of Budleigh Sion, which had belonged to the monastery of St. Michael, in Normandy, was given, upon the suppression of alien priories, to Sion Abbey. After the reformation it belonged to the Dukes of Otterton.

The priory of Polsloe had a manor in East-Budleigh (now called Budleigh-Polstow) which after the dissolution was granted to St. Clere, and passed by successive sales to Ford and Popham. Both these manors are the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle.

Sir William Pole speaks of a small manor in this parish, which belonged to the Courtenays; perhaps this is the manor of Dalditch, now the property of — Hurder, of Newton-Bushell, who inherited from his uncle, the late Mr. Sleep.

Tidwell, in this parish, sometimes written Todwell and Tudwell, passed by marriage from Tidwell to St. Clere, and was the seat of that family. The last male heir of the St. Cleres is said to have pulled down the old mansion, which was rebuilt by a younger son of the Arscott family, who married his heiress. In Sir William Pole's time it was the residence of their son. About the year 1730, the Arscotts sold Tidwell to Mr. Walrond, a barrister, who built a new house on the estate. Tidwell is now the property of Mrs. Edye, widow of the late John Edye, Esq.

¹ I have not been able to find the charter for this market.

Poer-Hayes, in this parish, since called Duke's-Hayes, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Poer, whose heiress brought it to Duke. The old mansion at this place is celebrated as having been the birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose father had a long lease of it under the Dukes: he was born in 1552. Sir Walter Raleigh, in a letter dated from the court, July 26. 1584, addressed to one of the Duke family, expresses his wish to purchase this place, observing, that for the natural disposition he had to it, having been born in that house, he would rather seat himself there than any where else. His offer it appears was refused. The letter is said to have been preserved in the Duke family, pasted on board.^m Poer-Hayes is now the property of Lord Rolle, having been purchased with other estates of the Dukes.

The great tithes of East-Budleigh, formerly appropriated to the priory of Polsloe, are now vested in Mrs. Hobbs and others. Lord Rolle is patron of the vicarage.

The vicar of East-Budleigh has 10*l.* per annum, payable out of the estates given by the Drakes to pious and charitable uses. There is a chapel of ease at Budleigh-Salterton, built by Lord Rolle. There was formerly a chapel at Poer-Hayes, dedicated to St. James.ⁿ

At Budleigh, is a meeting-house of the Independents, built in 1719, and at Salterton, a meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists, built by James Lackington, the bookseller.

ST. BUDOCK or BUDEAUX, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about four miles from Plymouth, on the banks of the Tamar. Honieknowle, Kings-Tamerton, West-Whitlegh, and part of Knackers-Hole, are in this parish.

Sir Richard Grenville, who was at that time blockading the garrison of Plymouth, was defeated in the month of April 1644, at St. Budeaux, by Colonel Martin, governor of the garrison, and two companies, who had been driven into the church, were there taken prisoners.^o St. Budeaux church and church-yard, having been strongly fortified by the royalists blockading Plymouth, were taken by the garrison of that fort in the month of January 1646; when Major Stucley, with twenty other officers and above 100 soldiers, were taken prisoners in the church.^p

The manor of Bucheside, afterwards called Budockshed and Budockside,

^m Polwhele.

ⁿ Ancient lease, in Chapple's Collections.

^o Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 215, 216.

^p Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 162; Vicars, vol. iv. p. 340, 341.

was

was held in demesne by Alured Brito at the time of the Domesday survey; an ancient family called from this the place of their residence, De Budockshed or Budockside, usually written and called Butshed or Budshed, afterwards possessed this manor, and continued here from the reign of King John, for fourteen generations. A co-heiress of this family brought it to Gorges, about the middle of the sixteenth century. In the reign of Charles I., it was sold by Sir Arthur Gorges to the Trevilles. A co-heiress of Treville married Brigadier General Harry Trelawney, who possessed and resided at this place; as did his son Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. aide-camp to the great Duke of Marlborough. The last-mentioned Sir Harry, led for many years a retired life at Budshed, where he amused himself with planting and gardening; having been the first person who brought ornamental gardening to any perfection in the West of England. His gardens, which abounded with American and other exotic plants and shrubs, were much resorted to by the curious.^a The sole heiress of Sir Harry Trelawney, married her first cousin Sir William Trelawney, the excellent and much respected Governor of Jamaica, who died in that island in 1772. The present Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., son of Sir William, sold the manor of Agaton, and part of the barton of Butshed, to Alcock, by whom this estate was conveyed to the late Lord Graves: it now belongs to his son the present lord. The remainder of the barton, on which was the manor-house, was sold to George Leach, Esq., by whom it was conveyed to Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell, the present proprietor. An ivyed tower is now all that remains of the spacious old mansion, which was taken down a few years ago.

Whitlegh^r, in this parish, which belonged to the Doctons, is now the property and residence of Edward Henn Gennys, Esq.

Barne was some time the property and residence of the Beeles, the co-heiresses of which family sold it to their uncle, Edward Trelawney, dean of Exeter. It is now the property of Charles Trelawney, of Coldrinneck, in Cornwall.

Kinterbury, which had for several generations been in the Corham family, was sold a few years ago by Francis Corham, Esq., to — Andrews, yeoman. It now belongs to — Elliot.

Mount Tamar, in this parish, was the seat of Sir Thomas Byard, now of

^a Chapple's Collections.

^r The family of Crymes had in the reign of James I. the manor of East Whitley *alias* Hannyknoll in this parish. See p. 83.

Captain

Captain H. F. Senhouse, R. N. Woodland, formerly in the family of Fownes, and lately the property and residence of the Rev. F. Luce, now belongs to George Collins, Esq., of Ham.

In the parish church, which in 1563 was removed from the sea-side to its present site, is a monument of Tristram Gorges, Esq., about the time of Elizabeth or James I.; the inscription nearly obliterated; some memorials of the Trevilles', and the monument of Sir Thomas Byard, with the following inscription:—“To perpetuate the memory of Sir Thomas Byard, Knight, late of Mount-Tamar, in this parish, who in the service of his king and country devoted the greatest part of his life, this marble is erected by the grateful affection of his surviving family. It is not for them to record those actions which gained their beloved friend so much honour; they are chronicled in the naval annals of his time', and engraven in the hearts of all those who had the good fortune to serve under his auspicious command. He died at sea, captain of his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, on the 30th day of October, 1798, aged 55 years; and his mortal remains lie interred in this church.” There is a monument also for Cordelia, wife of Captain John Chambers, R. N., and daughter of Robert Fanshaw; ob. 1809.

The church is a chapel or daughter-church to St. Andrew, Plymouth, but the parishes are separate.

The Rev. Thomas Alcock, more than sixty years the resident minister of this parish, and said to have been a very eccentric character, published the life of his brother Dr. Nathan Alcock, an eminent physician, who died at Runcorn in Cheshire in 1779.

I have not been able to learn the particulars of the foundation of the charity school at this place, but am informed that it was founded by the Doctons of Whitlegh. Mrs. Joanna Knighton in 1771 gave lands to this school: its endowment now consists of lands let at 71*l.* per annum, and 375*l.* 3 per cent. consols. Twelve boys and the same number of girls are clothed and educated by this charity. A Sunday school for about 50 children has been lately established.

BULKWORTHY, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hert-

† Richard Treville, Esq., 1648; Richard Treville, his nephew, 1662.

• He particularly distinguished himself in the action with the Dutch fleet, October 11. 1797. being then captain of the Bedford.

land, lies nearly eight miles from Great Torrington. The village of Heytown is in this parish. The barton of Hankford gave name to an ancient family, of which was Sir William Hankford, chief justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1422. This barton is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq., of Cross, by bequest from the late J. Cleveland, Esq. Chief Justice Hankford built the chapel, as appears by an inscription in the window. Bulkworthy is a chapel or daughter-church to Buckland Brewer.

BUNDLEIGH or BUNDLEY, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about seven miles from Chulmleigh. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to William Poilgi, and was afterwards in the family of Campbell. It has been more than two centuries in the Wyndhams, (by inheritance probably from Wadham,) and is now the property of the Honourable Percy Wyndham, who is patron of the rectory.

BURLESCOMBE or BURLISCOMBE, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, five miles from Wellington. The parish is divided into four tithings; Town tithing, South-Appledore, Ayshford, and Westleigh. Ayshford and Westleigh are the principal villages.

The manor belonged to the family of Claville or Clavell, from the Conquest till the extinction of the elder branch about the year 1370; the inheritance having been for some time litigated, it was in 1398 allotted to Richard Warre, as one of the heirs of Sir Henry Percehay, baron of the Exchequer. ' About the year 1600 it was sold by Richard Warre, Esq., of Hestercombe, to Henry Ayshford, Esq., from whom it has descended to William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had in ancient times the power of inflicting capital punishment. "

At Canonleigh in this parish was a monastery founded in the reign of Henry II., by Walter Claville, for a prior and Austin canons, who were changed in the reign of Edward I., by Maud de Clare Countess of Gloucester, for an abbess and nuns or canonesses of the same order. Its revenues were estimated at the time of the dissolution at 197*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* clear yearly income. The site was granted in exchange for other lands to Sir

' So appointed in 1376.

" Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

George

George St. Leger †, whose son sold it to Hugh Columb, Esq. It continued to be the seat of that family till 1658, since which time the abbey estate has passed by successive purchasers ‡ to the families of Smith, Breton, and Browne. The late Mr. Browne much improved the house and grounds. It is now the property of his son Thomas Browne, Esq. There are some small remains of the abbey in Mr. Browne's pleasure grounds.

A market at Canonleigh was granted to the abbess and convent in 1286, to be held on Wednesdays.*

Ashford or Ayshford in this parish is situated in the hundred of Halberton. The manor was in the family of Esseford or Ashford, of late years written Ayshford, as early as the reign of Henry II. The heiress of Ayshford brought it in the seventeenth century to the ancestors of William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., of Ninehead, in Somersetshire, the present proprietor. The manor-house, said to have been one of the best in the west of England, is now inhabited as a farm-house. The manor of Westleigh has passed with Ayshford.

In the parish church of Burlescombe are several ancient monuments of the Ayshfords. In the chapel at Ayshford, in which divine service is performed only nine times in the year, is that of John Ayshford, Esq., the last heir male of the family, who died in 1688. William Ayshford Sandford, Esq., is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged formerly to the abbey of Canonleigh, and patron of the vicarage.

BURRINGTON in the hundred of North-Tawton, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about four miles from Chulmleigh, on the road to Barnstaple.

The manor † belonged to Tavistock Abbey, and was granted, with the rest of its possessions, to John Lord Russell. It was many years in the family of Melhuish, and is now, by marriage with one of the co-heiresses, the property of the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Wellington.

The manor of Halsbury was in the family of Hidon, whose heiress

† It had been previously leased for 21 years by King Henry VIII., to Thomas de Soulemont Gent. Mr. Oliver's Historical Collections relating to Devonshire monasteries.

‡ James Smith, Esq., Sir William Breton, Knight, and John Browne, Esq.

* Cart. and Pat. Rot. fact. in partibus transmarinis, 14 Edw. I. No. 5.

† In the survey of Domesday called Bernintone.

brought it to Thomas. It is no longer considered to be a manor; the barton is now the property of Mr. John Blagdon, of Poughill, yeoman.

The Marwoods had a manor in this parish, which passed to the Chiches-
ters, and is now the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes.

Callard was the ancient property and residence of a family of that name, which continued to possess it till the time of Queen Elizabeth: it is now the property of Mr. George Webber of Chulmleigh. Northcote, which passed by marriage from the Hankfords to Pollard, is now the property of Mr. Richard Babbage.

Mr. Thomas is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged to the abbey of Tavistock. The Rev. James Buckingham is patron of the vicarage.

BUTTERLEIGH, in the hundred of Cliston, and in the deanery of Plymp-
tree, lies about three miles from Tiverton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Pulleyn, in which it continued for several descents: it was afterwards in the Courtenay family. Sir William Courtenay, who died in 1535, settled it upon his third son James, in whose family it continued four descents; having reverted to the Powderham family, it was sold about the year 1600, by Sir William Courtenay, to Sir Simon Leach. It seems to have been since dismembered; I do not find that any manerial rights are now exercised or claimed.

Not long before the sale of the manor, the parish church had been enlarged by Dr. Peter Muden, a Hollander, who married one of the Courtenays. She died in 1624, and has a monument in the church. The rectory is in the gift of the crown.

CADBURY, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Hayridge, lies about six miles from Crediton; about the same distance from Tiver-
ton, and about eight from Exeter. There is a small hamlet in this parish called Chapel-Town.

The manor passed by marriage from Champernowne to Bottreaux. The latter were succeeded by the Luttrells. It has been for a considerable time in the family of Fursdon, of Fursdon in this parish, now the seat of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., whose ancestors have been settled there ever since the reign of Henry III., and probably from an earlier period.

Mr. Fursdon is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged to the priory

priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter. The vicarage, which is in the gift of the crown, is endowed with a portion of the great tithes.

One of the almsmen in Burrough's alms-house at Broadclist, founded in 1603, is to be a parishioner of Cadbury.

An ancient earthwork, called Cadbury Castle, is in this parish. This was the place of rendezvous of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army on the 26th of December, 1645.^a

CADELEIGH or CADLEIGH, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about four miles and a half from Tiverton, and about eight from Crediton; Welltown and Little Silver are villages in this parish.

The manor at an early period was in the family of Chievre^a, afterwards in the Mohuns of Dunster, as parcel of the barony of Dunster; from them it passed to Courtenay Earl of Devon. Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provost Marshal, who defeated the rebels in the reign of Edward VI., having married the widow of Sir William Courtenay, who had this manor in dower held it in her right, and resided at Cadleigh. Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, great grandson of the last mentioned Sir William, sold it to Sir John Horton, of whom it was purchased by Sir Simon Leach, about the year 1600. It continued in the family of Leach till the death of Sir Simon Leach, K. B., in 1708, when it passed, in consequence of a reversionary sale made by him, to John Doble, Esq. Mr. Doble bequeathed it to a cousin of the name of Hartnoll. The heiress of John Hartnoll, Esq., married John Russell Moore, Esq., father of John Hartnoll Moore, Esq., the present proprietor, who is patron also of the rectory. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

In the parish church are monuments of the family of Leach^c, and James Battie, Gent. 1669.

^a Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 161.

^a William Chievre held it in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey.

^b Hundred Roll.

^c A costly monument of Sir Simon Leach (son of Simon Leach of Crediton, blacksmith,) and Catherine his wife, daughter of Nicholas Turbeville, Esq., of Crediton, (no date,) with the effigies of the deceased in armour, and his lady with ruffs, &c.; Sir Walter Leach, his son (no date); Simon Leach his son, a royalist, 1660; Bridget his wife, daughter of Sir Beville Grenville, afterwards married to Sir Thomas Higgons, 1691; and Sir Simon Leach, K. B. (ob. 1708.)

CALVERLEIGH,

CALVERLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies a little more than two miles from Tiverton, on the road to South Molton.

The manor, anciently called Calodelie, Kawoodly, or Kalwoodley, sometimes Calwoodleigh, was in a family of that name^d in the reign of Henry II. After a continuance of fourteen generations, the heiress married Roger Arundell, younger brother of Sir John Arundell, who succeeded to the Lanherne estate in 1494; the issue of this marriage appears to have been an only daughter, married to Pether. Calverleigh was afterwards in a younger branch of the Southcotes of Indiho. In 1711 it was the property of Elizabeth, relict of Sir Henry Fane, and heiress of Thomas Southcote, Esq. of Exeter. After the death of her grandson, Charles Viscount Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland, it was sold to Joseph Nagle, Esq., under whose will it is the property of Charles Chichester, Esq., now of Calverleigh, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish church are monuments of Mary, daughter of Southcote, widow of William Colman, Esq., of Tiverton, 1636; Ann, daughter of George Throckmorton, Esq., of Weston Underwood, in Buckinghamshire, 1783; David Nagle, Esq., 1800; and Joseph Nagle, Esq., 1813.

ABBOTS CARSWELL OR KERSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about two miles from Newton Abbot.

The manor, which belonged formerly to the abbot of Tor, was afterwards in the Stawell family. It was purchased of Sir William Stawell by Mr. Wotton; three-fourths of this manor now belong to George Ley, Esq., of Cockington; the remaining fourth to Mr. William Codnor.

The manor of Aller, formerly called Over Aller or Branscombes Aller, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bagtor. At a later period it was successively in the families of Branscombe, Scobhull, and Speccot. The last mentioned family possessed it in the reign of Charles I. After this it was about 150 years in the family of Bealy, of whom it was purchased, about 1790, by George Baker, Esq., father of the Rev. George Baker, to whom it will devolve after the death of his mother, as well as the court barton, which was purchased of Mr. Tucket, a Quaker. Mr. Tucket reserved out of this property a burying-ground for the people of his persuasion. The great tithes are appropriated to the vicar of Cornworthy: the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

^d Probably the descendants of Godric, who possessed it at the time of the Domesday survey.

KING'S CARSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Newton Abbot. North and South Whilborough are villages in this parish.

The manor was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. Soon afterwards it was the property of John Le Droun, who was succeeded by his son Hamelin de Draiford; on the death of the latter it escheated to the crown, and was granted, by King Henry II., to the Countess Dionisia, who died at Egg-Buckland, in the reign of King John, without issue. The King granted it to Henry Fitz Count^e; and on his death, also without issue, King Henry III. granted it to Nicholas Lord Mules^f, from whose family it passed, by successive heirs female, to Courtenay and Dinham. It remained for some time in severalties among the representatives of the latter: in Sir William Pole's time, one-fourth belonged to Mr. Smyth, whose great grandfather, Sir George Smyth, had acquired it by purchase. Sir Thomas Putt, Bart., died seised of a moiety of the manor in 1686. In 1710, the whole was vested in Sir Henry Langford, and passed by his devise to Thomas Brown, Esq., grandfather of the late Henry Langford Brown, Esq. It is now for life the property of his widow, and the reversion is vested in his brother Thomas Langford Brown, Esq.

The manor of South Whilborough belongs to the Rev. Jacob Ley, rector of Ashprington, whose father purchased it, in 1773, of John Henry Southcote, Esq. The barton of North Whilborough belongs to Sir Walter Yea of Somersetshire: it was purchased, about 1770, of the Narramores of Payngton.

The barton of Odicknoll belonged to a family of the name of Lethbridge, by whom it was sold to Sir John Duntze, Bart. It is now the property of Mr. Thomas Wills, whose father purchased it of Sir John Duntze. The manor of Edginswell is partly in this parish and partly in St. Mary-Church.

In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the Dinhams without inscriptions.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the benefice, King's Carswell being a daughter-church to St. Mary-Church. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house at King's Carswell. The Rev. Aaron Neck has built a school-house in this parish, in which 60 children are clothed and educated. Mrs. Brown allows 20*l.* per annum towards the expenses, the remainder of which is defrayed chiefly by Mr. Neck.

^e The early descent of this manor is given from the Hundred Roll.

^f Cart. Rot. 14 Henry III.

CHAGFORD,

CALVERLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies a little more than two miles from Tiverton, on the road to South Molton.

The manor, anciently called Calodelie, Kawoodly, or Kalwoodley, sometimes Calwoodleigh, was in a family of that name^d in the reign of Henry II. After a continuance of fourteen generations, the heiress married Roger Arundell, younger brother of Sir John Arundell, who succeeded to the Lanherne estate in 1494; the issue of this marriage appears to have been an only daughter, married to Pether. Calverleigh was afterwards in a younger branch of the Southcotes of Indiho. In 1711 it was the property of Elizabeth, relict of Sir Henry Fane, and heiress of Thomas Southcote, Esq. of Exeter. After the death of her grandson, Charles Viscount Fane, of the kingdom of Ireland, it was sold to Joseph Nagle, Esq., under whose will it is the property of Charles Chichester, Esq., now of Calverleigh, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish church are monuments of Mary, daughter of Southcote, widow of William Colman, Esq., of Tiverton, 1636; Ann, daughter of George Throckmorton, Esq., of Weston Underwood, in Buckinghamshire, 1783; David Nagle, Esq., 1800; and Joseph Nagle, Esq., 1813.

ABBOTS CARSWELL or KERSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about two miles from Newton Abbot.

The manor, which belonged formerly to the abbot of Tor, was afterwards in the Stawell family. It was purchased of Sir William Stawell by Mr. Wotton; three-fourths of this manor now belong to George Ley, Esq., of Cockington; the remaining fourth to Mr. William Codnor.

The manor of Aller, formerly called Over Aller or Branscombes Aller, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bagtor. At a later period it was successively in the families of Branscombe, Scobhull, and Speccot. The last mentioned family possessed it in the reign of Charles I. After this it was about 150 years in the family of Bealy, of whom it was purchased, about 1790, by George Baker, Esq., father of the Rev. George Baker, to whom it will devolve after the death of his mother, as well as the court barton, which was purchased of Mr. Tucket, a Quaker. Mr. Tucket reserved out of this property a burying-ground for the people of his persuasion. The great tithes are appropriated to the vicar of Cornworthy: the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

^d Probably the descendants of Godric, who possessed it at the time of the Domesday survey.

KING'S CARSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Newton Abbot. North and South Whilborough are villages in this parish.

The manor was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. Soon afterwards it was the property of John Le Droun, who was succeeded by his son Hamelin de Draiford; on the death of the latter it escheated to the crown, and was granted, by King Henry II., to the Countess Dionisia, who died at Egg-Buckland, in the reign of King John, without issue. The King granted it to Henry Fitz Count^e; and on his death, also without issue, King Henry III. granted it to Nicholas Lord Mules^t, from whose family it passed, by successive heirs female, to Courtenay and Dinham. It remained for some time in severalties among the representatives of the latter: in Sir William Pole's time, one-fourth belonged to Mr. Smyth, whose great grandfather, Sir George Smyth, had acquired it by purchase. Sir Thomas Putt, Bart., died seised of a moiety of the manor in 1686. In 1710, the whole was vested in Sir Henry Langford, and passed by his devise to Thomas Brown, Esq., grandfather of the late Henry Langford Brown, Esq. It is now for life the property of his widow, and the reversion is vested in his brother Thomas Langford Brown, Esq.

The manor of South Whilborough belongs to the Rev. Jacob Ley, rector of Ashprington, whose father purchased it, in 1773, of John Henry Southcote, Esq. The barton of North Whilborough belongs to Sir Walter Yea of Somersetshire: it was purchased, about 1770, of the Narramores of Payngton.

The barton of Odicknoll belonged to a family of the name of Lethbridge, by whom it was sold to Sir John Duntze, Bart. It is now the property of Mr. Thomas Wills, whose father purchased it of Sir John Duntze. The manor of Edginswell is partly in this parish and partly in St. Mary-Church.

In the parish church are some ancient monuments of the Dinhams without inscriptions.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the benefice, King's Carswell being a daughter-church to St. Mary-Church. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house at King's Carswell. The Rev. Aaron Neck has built a school-house in this parish, in which 60 children are clothed and educated. Mrs. Brown allows 20*l.* per annum towards the expenses, the remainder of which is defrayed chiefly by Mr. Neck.

• The early descent of this manor is given from the Hundred Roll.

^t Cart. Rot. 14 Henry III.

CHAGFORD,

CHAGFORD, in the hundred of Wonford, and in the deanery of Dunsford, is a small market-town, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Moreton Hampstead, $15\frac{1}{2}$ from Exeter, and 189 from London. I find no record of the charter for a market at this place. There is still a market on Saturday for butchers' meat, vegetables, and earthen ware; and there are cattle-fairs on the last Thursday in March, the first Thursday in May, the last Thursday in September, and the last Thursday in October.^g In 1801, the number of inhabitants in this parish was 1115; in 1811, 1197. Chagford was made one of the Stannary towns in 1328.^h In 1618, the steward and nine other persons were killed by the falling of the court-house. Easton, Great Week, Westcot, Teigncombe, Stinial, and Middlecote, are villages in this parish.

In the month of February, 1643, Sir John Berkeley attacked and dispersed some forces of the parliament, then quartered at Chagford; and in the action fell the accomplished Sidney Godolphin, esteemed one of the most eminent poets of his timeⁱ, leaving the misfortune of his death, as Lord Clarendon observes, upon a place which could never otherwise have had a mention in the world: he was buried at Oakhampton.

The manor of Chagford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sir Hugh de Chagford. Simon de Wibbery succeeded the grandson of Sir Hugh. The family of Wibbery possessed this manor for seven generations; after which it passed, by successive female heirs, to Gorges, Bonville, and Coplestone. Sir John Whyddon, one of the justices of the King's Bench, purchased it of the latter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Whyddons possessed this manor for several descents; after which it was in the Northmores. From the Seymours, who purchased it of Northmore, it passed by marriage to Bayley. Two-thirds of this manor are now the property of John Coniam, Esq.; the remaining third, of John Rowe Southmead, Esq. Whyddon-house is occupied by Edward Seymour Bayley, Esq., captain in the Royal Navy. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^j Whyddon park, in which was formerly the seat of the Whyddons, is in the parish of Moreton Hampstead. It abounds in beautiful scenery. The manor of Cotterew, in this parish, is held in like proportions by Mr. Coniam and Mr. Southmead.

^g The fairs were formerly held on March 25., April 23., September 29., and October 18.

^h Pat. 2 Edw. III. pt. 2.

ⁱ His "Passion of Dido for Æneas," translated from Virgil, was published by Waller.

^j Hundred Roll.

In

In this parish, also, are Prince's manor, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall; and the manor of Shapleigh^{*}, some time in the Northmores, lately in Warren, and now belonging to Mr. Maunder of Exeter. The manor of Rushford, partly in Chagford, belonged, a century ago, to the Northmores, now to Mr. John Hooper of South Teign. Rushford, the ancient seat of the Hoares, was sold by that family to the late Mr. Fellowes, and is now the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes.

Holy Street, in this parish, belonged to the Rowes, from whom it passed, by marriage, to Southmead. It is now the property and residence of John Rowe Southmead, Esq. A branch of the ancient family of Prouz or Prouz had, for many generations, a seat in this parish called Way, now the property and residence of John Coniam, Esq.

In the parish church are the monuments of Sir John Whyddon before mentioned, who died in 1575, and John Prouz, Esq., the last of that family, who died in 1664. The Rev. George Garrard Hayter is patron of the rectory.

There are remains of ancient chapels at Great Weeke or Wyke St. Mary, and at Teigncombe. There was formerly a chapel at Rushford.

In 1790, John Weekes, mariner, gave 200*l.* 4 per cents. for teaching poor children of this parish: there is no other endowment for a school.

CHALLACOMBE or CHOLLACOMBE, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies near the forest of Exmoor, on the borders of Somersetshire, about eleven miles from Barnstaple.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Raleigh, whose heiress brought it to the Chichesters. Having been purchased of that family by Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, it is now the property of his descendant, Earl Fortescue, who is patron of the rectory.

William Partridge, in 1758, gave 50*l.*, half for teaching poor children, and half for the poor. A part of this benefaction having been lost, it now produces only 12*s.* per annum for each purpose.

CHARLES, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, anciently called Charneys, lies about six miles from South Molton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Punchardons, and passed, by marriage, to Raleigh, a branch of which family some time resided here.

^{*} Probably the ancient property and residence of the family of Shapleigh.

The lords of the manor had the power of life and death.¹ We cannot learn that there is now any manor in this parish. The barton, which had been in the family of Gould, is now the property of Mr. George Gould Moggridge.

In the parish church are memorials of the Gregory family, patrons of the rectory, 1669—1719. The Rev. John Blackmore is the present patron and incumbent.

Little Bray, the seat of Thomas Palmer Acland, Esq., is in this parish.

CHARLETON, in the hundred of Coleridge, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about two miles from Kingsbridge. The villages of Goveton and Lidstone are in this parish, and part of Frogmore. Charleton is divided into East and West Charleton.

The manor belonged, in ancient times, successively to the families of Seymour, Breceley, and Bickley. The Earl of Morley is the present proprietor and patron of the rectory. The manor of Goveton, which belonged to the family of Southcote, is now the property of Mr. Edward Ashweek Valentine; the manor of Frogmore belongs to Sir Edward Bayntun Sandys, Bart., of Miserden park, in Gloucestershire.

CHAWLEIGH, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about two miles from Chulmleigh. There are cattle-fairs at Chawleigh on the 6th of May and the 11th of December. Risdon says that Chawleigh was inherited from the barons of Oakhampton by the Courtenays, Earls of Devon.^m It was afterwards in the Irish branch of the Chichesters, and has passed with Eggesford to the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who is the present proprietor, and patron of the rectory. Mr. Fellowes possesses also Cheinstone, in this parish, for many descents the property and residence of the Radfords, for some of whom there are memorials in the parish church.ⁿ There was formerly a chapel at Chienstone. There is no endowed charity-school in this parish: a school is supported by an annual benefaction from the Hon. Newton Fellowes, and by subscription.

¹ Hundred Roll.

^m The manor and borough of Chalveleigh, in Devon, which had escheated to the crown by the attainder of Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, were granted to Sir H. Stafford in 1464. Pat. 4 Edward IV. pt. 1.

ⁿ George Radford, 1666; Ambrose Radford, Esq., the last of the family, 1703.

CHELDON,

CHELDON, in the hundred of Witheredge, and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor belonged, for several descents, to the family of Kaleway. Sir William Kaleway sold it to the Stucleys before 1600: it was afterwards in the Chichesters. About the year 1718 Cheldon was purchased of Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile, (who had inherited from Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal,) by William Fellowes, Esq., and is now the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes.

East Cheldon was held under the Kaleways by the family of De Cheldon for several descents; it was afterwards a seat of the Southcombes. In the reign of James I. it belonged to the family of Chase: it is now, by a late purchase, the property of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, who is patron of the rectory.

CHERITON BISHOP, or SOUTH CHERITON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about six miles from Crediton, and about the same distance from Moreton Hampstead. Part of Crockernwell, on the road from Oakhampton to Exeter, is in this parish, the remainder in that of Drew's Teignton.

The manor belonged anciently to the bishops of Exeter, who had considerable landed property in the parish, till alienated by Bishop Voysey, in the reign of Henry VIII. The bishop is still patron of the rectory.

The manor of Eggbeare belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of Kelly^o, afterwards to the Fulford family, and is now the property of Baldwin Fulford, Esq.

The manor of Lampford, which is said by Risdon to have been the chief manor, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the Speccots^p, afterwards to the Fulfords; it has since been dismembered. The lord of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment.^q

The manor of Medland was held, in 1274, by Henry de Stanewe, under the abbey of Tewkesbury.^r After the Reformation, it was for several generations the property and seat of a younger branch of the family of Davie, who spelt their names Davy. Andrew Davy, Esq., the last of this branch, who died in 1722, bequeathed Medland to the family of Foulkes. The house was rebuilt, and the place much improved, by the late John Davy Foulkes, Esq., since whose death the estate has been sold in parcels.

^o Hundred Roll.

^p Ibid.

^q Ibid.

^r Ibid.

The manor-house, and a considerable part of the land, were purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. Charles Lambert Gorwin. Coxland, formerly the seat of a younger branch of Delves ' of Cheshire, is now the property of John Newcombe, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments of the Davy family. ' There were formerly chapels at Crokernwell and Eggbeare, of which there are no remains.

CHERITON-FITZPAINE, in the hundred of West-Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about eight miles from Tiverton, and about nine from Exeter. Stockleigh is the principal village in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Stanton, from which it passed, by successive female heirs, to those of Fitzpaine, Anstill, and Kelly. After this it was divided into moieties, and passed, by purchase, to the Harris's of Hayne; and the family of Hayes. The whole manor now belongs to William Arundell Harris, Esq., and the barton of Cheriton to the Rev. John Hole.

The manor of Stockleigh Lucombe, in this parish, belonged to the ancient family of Lucombe, and afterwards successively to St. Amand and Arundell of Trecice. After the death of the last Lord Arundell of that place, this estate passed, by settlement, to the Wentworth family; it is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

The manor of Upcott belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Upcotts, afterwards to the Radfords: in the reign of Henry VIII. it was in the Courtenays. A younger branch of that family settled at Upcott, which passed with its heiress to Moore of Tavistock. The Upcott estate is now the property of G. S. Fursdon, Esq., by purchase from Basset. The barton of Coombes is the property of Mr. — Norrish.

In the parish church is the monument of John Moore, Esq., 1700. Mr. Harris is patron of the rectory. Andrew Scutt founded an alms-house at this place, in 1594, for six poor people, and endowed it with a house in Exeter, now let at 22*l.* per annum. There is no endowment for a school in this parish, except the sum of 6*l.* given in 1736, the interest of which being inadequate to its intended purpose, has of late years been suffered to accumulate.

• Mark Delves, Esq., of Coxland, was buried at Cheriton Bishop in 1705.

• Lawrence Davy, Esq., 1680; John Davy, Esq., 1685.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, or CHITTLEHAMPTON, in the hundred of South Molton, and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about four miles from South Molton, and about nine from Barnstaple. The small hamlets of Ambow, Bidicot, Stowford, Newton, Head, and Chittleham Holt, are in this parish. There is some beautiful scenery on the banks of the Taw, particularly at Head Wood.

The manor, which had been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, is said to have been given by William the Conqueror to Robert Fitzhamon, whose heiress married the first Earl of Gloucester: from him it "passed through the Spencers to the Earls of Warwick. It was afterwards successively in the families of Daubeney, Earl of Bridgwater, Pollard, and Venner. It now belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, in whose family it has been for nearly a century. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment."

Brightley in this parish belonged to a younger branch of the Fitzwarrens, which, settling here in the reign of Henry II., took the name of Brightley. After eight descents, the heiress of Brightley married John Cobleigh, whose grand-daughter brought Brightley to a younger branch of the Giffards of Halsbury. It was for several descents the seat of this family. Lord Rolle is the present proprietor of this estate, and of the barton of Head in this parish, which belonged to the family of Atkins. Brightley park has been converted into tillage: what remains of the old mansion has been converted into a farm-house; the walls of the ancient chapel are still standing.

Hudscot, formerly belonging to the Venners, is supposed to have passed by marriage to Lovering, whose heiress brought it to Samuel Rolle, Esq. His son, of the same name, and the last of this branch, who died in March, 1746-7, left his estates in Chittlehampton to his cousin Dennis Rolle, Esq., father of the present Lord Rolle. His Lordship's sisters reside at Hudscot, in which they have a life-interest under their father's will.

The manor of Chittleham-holt, which formerly belonged to the Pollards, was afterwards in the family of Bridges, whose heiress brought it to Hughes. The late Bridges Hughes, Esq., barrister at law, sold it to John Wilcocks, Esq.; it is now, by purchase, the property of Mr. John Brown.

^u In the reign of Edward II., after the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the custody was granted to Richard de Clare. Rot. Originalia, 8 Edward II.

^w Hundred Roll.

Hawk-

Hawkridge, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Acland. It was for many years the seat of a younger branch of the Aclands: John Acland, the representative of this branch, was a merchant at Exeter. Hawkridge was afterwards in moieties between the families of Yeo and Chichester: the moiety which belonged to the latter was purchased about 1785 by the Yeos, of Charles Chichester, Esq. of Bath. This estate has lately been sold by Mrs. Yeo of Clifton, near Bristol, to Mr. — Owen of Dolton.

In the parish church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, with a fine tower, are some ancient memorials of the Cobleigh family^x, and monuments of the families of Giffard^y Rolle^z, and Yeo.^a The church is dedicated to St. Hieritha, who is said to have been here interred. Lord Rolle is impropiator of the great tithes which had been given by Robert Fitz-Hamon to Tewksbury Abbey, and is patron of the vicarage.

There is no endowed school in the parish; but there are large Sunday-schools, and two daily schools, one for boys, and the other for girls, at Chittlehampton, supported by subscription, besides others in the hamlets.

CHIVELSTONE in the hundred of Coleridge, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about five miles from Kingsbridge. South-Allington, and Ford; and South Prawle, on the sea-coast, are villages in this parish.

The manor was anciently in the Scobhulls, and passed by marriage to Speccot. It is now the property of Lydstone Newman, Esq., by purchase from Peter Ilbert, Esq. The manor of Kellaton, which had been some time in the family of Savery, is now the property of Mrs. Dorothy Savery

^x Henry Cobleigh, 1470, and his wife Anne (parents of John Cobleigh, who married the heiress of Brightley); Isabella, wife of John Cobleigh, 1476; Johanna, his second wife, 1480.

^y A monument, with the medallion of the grandfather, and recumbent effigies of the father, John Giffard, who married Honor Earl, and John Giffard, who married Joan Wyndham (no dates). John Giffard and his wife Joan were living when Sir William Pole made his collections. This monument commemorates also Sir Roger Giffard, who married the heiress of Cobleigh; his son, who married Grenville; and Arthur, who married Leigh. There are memorials also for Grace Giffard, 1667; John Giffard, Esq., 1712; Cæsar Giffard, Esq., 1715; John Giffard, 1738 and Martha, relict of Henry Giffard.

^z A marble monument by Scheemakers, of Samuel Rolle, Esq., 1734; Dorothy, his wife, 1735; Samuel, his son, 1746; there is a grave-stone also for Joachim, son of John Rolle of Stevenstone, 1638.

^a Edmund Yeo, of North Petherwin, 1636.

Webster,

Webster, wife of the Rev. James Webster of Meppershall in Bedfordshire, niece of the late Samuel Savery, Esq.

Chivelstone is a daughter-church to Stokenham, and included in the same presentation. At Ford is, or was lately, an ancient meeting-house of the Dissenters.

CHRISTOW in the hundred of Wonford, and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about seven miles from Exeter, and about five from Chudleigh.

The manor belonged to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy. ^b After the dissolution it was granted to John Lord Russell, in whose family it continued some descents. It has long been held with that of Canon-Teign.

The manor of Canon-Teign belonged to the abbot and convent of de la Valle, in the diocese of Evreux, in Normandy, by whom it was conveyed, in or about the year 1268, to the prior and convent of Merton, in Surrey. After the Reformation, it was granted to John Lord Russell, and was alienated by him to John Berry, Esq., who, having been engaged in the rebellion of 1549, was taken prisoner, carried to London, and executed for treason. ^c This estate was granted to William Gibbs, ^d Esq. In the following century it was in the family of Gibbon, whose heiress is supposed to have brought it to Davy. Dr. Davy, the last of the Canon-Teign branch, died in 1692. This estate passed by the foreclosure of a mortgage to the Helyar family, who some time resided at Canon-Teign. The manors of Canon-Teign and Christow were sold in 1812 by the late William Helyar, Esq., of East Coker, in Somersetshire, to Sir Edward Pellew, now Lord Viscount Exmouth. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^e

During the civil war, Canon-Teign was garisoned for the King, and was esteemed a strong fort. In the month of December, 1645, it was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the command given to the parliamentary colonel, Okey, who afterwards suffered as one of the regicides. ^f

The barton of Kennich belonged to the Helyars: having passed by sale to Seymour, it was alienated by that family to Mr. Joseph Loveis, the present proprietor. Pope-house belonged formerly to the priory of Cowick,

^b Hundred Roll.

^c He was executed at Tyburn, on the 27th of January, 1549-50.

^d Hoker's History of Exeter.

^e Hundred Roll.

^f See Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iv. p. 336.

near

near Exeter, and is said to have been held by some Grey Friars under that monastery.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Gibbon^f and Davy^g of Canon-Teign. The church of Christow belonged to the abbey of Bec, and having been seized by the crown as the property of an alien priory, was granted to the abbey of Tavistock, and became appropriated to that monastery. Upon the sale of Mr. Helyar's estates, the tithes were purchased by the several landholders. Lord Exmouth is now patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Canon-Teign, and another at Kennick.

CHUDLEIGH, in the hundred of Exminster, and in the deanery of Kenne, is a market-town, ten miles from Exeter, and 182 from London.

A market on Mondays was granted to Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in the year 1309, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Barnabas.^h The market is now held on Saturday for corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions; and there are three fairs; Easter Tuesday for horses, bullocks and sheep; the third Tuesday in June for sheep and bullocks; and the following day for horses; the second day was noted also for the sale of scythes, reaping-hooks, and other implements of husbandry; but the sale of these hath of late been discontinued; the third fair, called St. Matthew's, is held on the second of October, unless when that day happens on a Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, in which cases the fair is kept on the Tuesday following. This fair is chiefly for bullocks and sheep.

There was formerly a considerable woollen manufactory at Chudleigh, but since the introduction of machinery, it has been almost disused; a small woollen factory has been established of late near the town, but it employs very few hands.

The principal hamlets or villages in this parish are Waddon and Harcombe. About half a mile from the town are some limestone rocks, celebrated for their picturesque beauty.

In the year 1801 there were 360 houses in the parish of Chudleigh, and 1786 inhabitants. On the 22d of May, 1807, a terrible fire broke out, by which 166 houses were destroyed: the loss was estimated at 60,000*l*. The sum of 21,000*l*. was promptly collected by subscription, for the

^f Elizabeth Gibbon, 1660; Thomas Gibbon (no date).

^g Edmund Davye, 1652; Martha Davye, 1675; John Davye, 1682.

^h Cart. Rot. 3 Edw. II., No. 21.

benefit

benefit of the poorer class of inhabitants. In the month of June, 1808, an act of parliament passed for the better and more easy rebuilding the town of Chudleigh, &c., and for determining differences touching houses burnt down or demolished by the late dreadful fire there, and for preventing future damages. It was not long before the town was rebuilt. In 1811, there were 370 houses in the parish, and 1832 inhabitants.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered with his army at Chudleigh, the latter end of January, 1646. They arrived there on the 25th.ⁱ

The manor belonged from an early period to the see of Exeter^k; and the bishops had a palace here about a quarter of a mile from the town, of which there are still some remains. Bishop Lacy died at this palace in 1455. Bishop Veysey alienated the manor in 1550 to Thomas Brydges, Esq., by whom, or probably a son of the same name, it was conveyed, in 1598, to Thomas Hunt, Esq. Hugh Lord Clifford purchased it of John Hunt, Esq., in 1695: it is now the property of his descendant the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, whose chief country-seat is at Ugbrooke, in this parish.

Ugbrooke was formerly the residence of the precentors of Exeter cathedral.^l It is probable that it was alienated in the reign of Edward VI., to Sir Peter Courtenay, whose daughter and co-heiress Anne brought it to Anthony Clifford, Esq., of Borscombe, in Wilts, descended from Sir Lewis Clifford, K.G., third son of Roger de Clifford, ancestor of the Earls of Cumberland. This Anthony died in 1580. Thomas his third son became possessed of Ugbrooke by his father's gift. This gentleman, after an active life spent in military and diplomatic occupations, when upwards of fifty years of age, turned his attention to divinity; distinguished himself by his theological attainments at the University; took the degree of D. D., and exercised the ecclesiastical functions till his death in 1634, without accepting of any preferment except that of a prebend of Exeter cathedral, to which he was collated by Bishop Carey in 1625. His grandson, in the early part of his life, distinguished himself as a naval officer. He became a favourite with King Charles II., and having filled some inferior offices, was in 1672 made Lord Treasurer, being one of the five persons who composed the ministry called from the initials of their names the CABAL. The

ⁱ Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 178.

^k This manor furnished the bishop's table with twelve woodcocks, or in lieu thereof 12*d.* for the election dinner. Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Oliver, from Bishop Stapeldon's Register.

^l *Archæologia*, XVIII. p. 389. Paper by John Jones, Esq., who found frequent mention of it in the bishop's registers, as belonging to the precentor.

same year he was created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. Ugbrooke is now the seat of his descendant, Charles the sixth Lord Clifford. In the house are some good pictures by the old masters, particularly a very fine Titian, "The Woman taken in Adultery," and several family-portraits; among which are two of the Lord Treasurer, by Sir Peter Lely: one of them was taken when he was Comptroller of the Household; the other has been engraved for "Lodge's Portraits of eminent Statesmen."

In the chapel, which has been the burial-place of the family are the monuments of the Lord Treasurer Clifford, who died October 17. 1673^m, and Hugh Lord Clifford, who died in 1783. The park, which has great natural beauties, has been much enlarged and improved by the late and present Lord Clifford.

Ugbrooke has been the subject of a poem by the Rev. Joseph Reece, many years chaplain to Lord Clifford's family. ^a

The Chudleighs who took their name from this place appear to have had an estate here in the reign of James and Charles I. Sir William Pole was mistaken in supposing that they possessed the manor. He mentions their having sold their estate in this parish, reserving only the mansion which had formerly been the residence of the family.

Lawell, in this parish, was the property and residence of the family of Eastchurch; some years ago, of James Shepherd, Esq. It was purchased by the late Lord Clifford after Mr. Shepherd's death, and is now the property of the present lord. The house is inhabited by his steward.

Whiteway, in this parish, was built by the late Lord Boringdon: it is now the property and seat of Montagu Parker, Esq., first-cousin of the present Earl of Morley. Hams was some time the property and residence of the family of Hunt; afterwards of the Ingletts: it passed successively by sale to Beach and Palk, and is now, by purchase from Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart., the property of Lord Clifford, being occupied as a farm. Lord Clifford has purchased also Waddon, which belonged to the Rennells.

The parish church of Chudleigh was dedicated by Bishop Bronscombe in

^m In the interesting Memoirs of John Evelyn, Esq., mention is made of a rumour that this noble lord died by suicide. It is mentioned as a rumour, and, doubtless, was never intended by the amiable writer to have met the public eye. The improbability of this rumour, indeed the impossibility of some of the circumstances there related, has been recently shown by the Rev. George Oliver in the Gentleman's Magazine.

^a This gentleman, who died in 1820, published an edition of the Bible; a History of the Church, in 3 vols.; and 2 vols. of Practical Discourses.

1259^a; but the architecture of the present fabric is of a later date : in this church are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, for the families of Courtenay^o, Clifford^p, Woollcombe^q, Eastchurch^r, Inglett^s, Bennet^t, Hunt^u, Cholwich^w, Coysh^x, Rennell^y, Hellyer^z, and Burrington.^a At Place, formerly the palace of the bishops, was a chapel dedicated to St. Michael. The rectory of this parish is appropriated to the precentor of Exeter cathedral, under whom it is held on lease by Lord Clifford.^b The vicar is elected by such of the freeholders of the parish as possess a freehold of 5*l.* per annum, and are rated 1*s.* 3*d.* per rate to the poor. Chudleigh is a peculiar of the bishop's.

The Presbyterians have long had a meeting-house in this town.

The grammar-school at Chudleigh was founded in 1668 by John Pynsent, Esq., and endowed with 30*l.* per annum, issuing out of an estate at Croydon in Surrey.

Richard Eastchurch in 1692 gave 5*l.* per annum to this parish; one half of which was to be expended in the purchase of Bibles for the poor, and the other to be given to a person or persons to instruct poor children in

^a Mr. Oliver's notes, from Bishop Bronscombe's Register.

^o Sir Piers Courtenay, 1552, (married the heiress of Shilston).

^p Thomas Clifford, D.D. 1634, (married a co-heiress of Staplehill); Amy his daughter, 1634; Hugh Clifford, Esq., 1639.

^q John Woollcombe, 1666; John, son of Robert, 1696; Philippa, wife of Robert Woollcombe, vicar, aged 96, 1664; Robert Woollcombe, vicar, 63 years, 1654; John Woollcombe, 1675; Robert Woollcombe, vicar, 1692.

^r Robert Eastchurch, 1592; James Eastchurch, of Lawell, 1631; James Eastchurch, 1662.

^s John Inglett, 1682; Giles Inglett, 1732; Caleb Inglett, Esq., 1752.

^t John Bennett, Gent., of Whiteway, 1629; John Bennett, 1670; Henry Bennett, 1683.

^u Thomas Hunt, 1602; Bennet Hunt, 1643; Nicholas Hunt, 1639; Frances, wife of John Hunt, Esq., 1672.

^w Andrew Cholwich, Gent., 1667; Joan, wife of Andrew, daughter of Coysh.

^x John Coysh, Gent., 1661; John Coysh, Esq., 1691.

^y Elizabeth Rennell, 1773; James Rennell, of King's Teignton, 1790. Major James Rennell, so well known by his geographical works, was of this family: he was born at Chudleigh in 1742.

^z Christopher Hellyer, 1732; Christopher Hellyer, 1794.

^a Thomas Burrington, Esq., 1783; Rev. Gilbert Burrington, 1786; Robert Burrington, Esq., 1791.

^b It was held by the first Lord Clifford for three lives, subject to a yearly payment of 21*l.*, at the time of the Restoration. In 1661 an act of parliament passed, by which, with the consent of the Precentor, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, it was vested in Lord Clifford and his heirs male; and in default thereof, in his heirs general, subject to a rent of 42*l.* per annum, with a power to Lord Clifford to charge the premises with 8*l.* per annum for a chapel, then lately erected on part of the premises.

reading the Scriptures. The land-tax being deducted, the parish receives 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum from this charity.

An Act of parliament, passed in 1813, for enclosing that part of Haldon (1500 acres) which is in the parish of Chudleigh : a considerable part has been planted with fir and larch.

CHULMLEIGH, in the hundred of Witheridge, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, is a market town, 22 miles from Exeter, and 194½ miles from London. Chulmleigh is described as a borough in ancient records^b, but it does not appear that it ever sent burgesses to parliament.

A market on Mondays, and a fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, were granted to John de Courtenay in or about the year 1253.^c Friday is the present market-day : the corn-market is almost disused. There are now three cattle fairs : the third Friday in March, Wednesday in the Easter week, and the last Wednesday in July.

There was a destructive fire at Chulmleigh in the month of August, 1803 ; by which 95 houses were consumed. The damage of uninsured property was estimated at 11,000*l.* The village of Elston is in this parish.

Whitelock speaks of Colonel Okey's having had a successful skirmish with some of the king's forces near Chulmleigh in December, 1645.

The manor of Chulmleigh passed to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, as parcel of the barony of Oakhampton. After the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, it was granted to John Lord Russell. Risdon says that it was bestowed by one of the Russell family on his wife's daughter, widow of the Lord Grey. It was afterwards in the Duke of Beaufort's family ; from whom it passed by successive sales to Wimpey and Wolfe. It is now, by purchase from Sir Jacob Wolfe, the property of the Rev. John Tossell Johnson of Ash-Reigny, who is proprietor also of the large barton of Cadbury in this parish. The lands of this manor were sold off in parcels, and are mostly the property of Richard Preston, Esq., M.P. The lords had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment within this manor.^d

The Courtenay family had a castle at Chulmleigh, of which there are no remains ; and a park, which has been converted into tillage more than 200 years.

The manor of Stone having passed by the same title as that of Eggesford, is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes.

The manor of Newnham or Elston in this parish having been succes-

^b Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^c Vasc. Rot. 37, 38 Hen. III.

^d Hundred Roll.
sively

sively in the families of Glanville and Boscawen, passed by marriage to that of Fortescue, and is now the property of Hugh Earl Fortescue.

The manor of Coleton belonged from an early period to the family of Cole, whose heiress, in the reign of Richard II., married Bury. Thomas Bury, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1804; his widow gave this estate to Captain Richard Inledon, of the navy, who took the name of Bury, and is the present proprietor, having the rank of Vice Admiral of the White.

An estate called Garland in this parish gave name to an ancient family, and Prince supposes it to have been the birth-place of John de Garland, a poet of the eleventh century. This estate continued in the Garland family till nearly the year 1700, when it belonged to John Rowcliffe. By this person it was sold in moieties; one moiety to the ancestor of John Buller, Esq., who now possesses it; and the other to Anthony Reed, from whom it has passed to Mr. Roger Wensley, the present proprietor.

In the parish church are some memorials of the Bury family^e, and the Pollards.^f

In 1772 there were chapels at Cadbury and Ladywell in this parish, both desecrated, and some remains of chapels at Coleton and Stone.^g

The advowson of the rectory, which had, till within a century, been attached to the manor, is now vested in the representatives of the late Rev. Humphrey Aram Hole. It is probable that Chulmleigh was formerly a collegiate church, for there are still in this parish five prebends, the advowsons of which are also in the representatives of Mr. Hole. The institution to these prebends is separate from that of the rectory, and they had been held by different persons till of late years. The present rector holds them all as did his predecessor. They are called the prebends of Higher Hayne, or Higher Line; Lower Hayne, or Lower Line; Pennels, or Pendles; Dennis, or Denes; and Brokeland. It appears by the Chantry Roll of 1547^h, that these prebends were founded by certain persons then unknown, "for the better ministry of God's service within the quire;" but it seems that some of them had been diverted to other uses. The prebends of Dennis and Pennels were then applied to the maintenance of two children who had no other means of support; and that of Higher Hayne was held by one Whithalf, an old serving-man in London. Lower Hayne was held

^e Inscribed grave-stones for Humphrey Bury, Esq., 1605; Mary, wife of Arthur Bury, 167.. There is a monument for three children of Humphrey Bury, 1695, 1701, and 1701.

Robert Pollard, great nephew of Sir Lewis Pollard the Judge, 1619.

^f Chapple's MSS.

^h In the Augmentation-office.

by

by the parson of Kenne. The endowment of Higher Hayne was then valued at 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Lower Hayne at 5*l.*; Pennels at 5*l.* Denys, or Dennis, at 4*l.* 6*s.* and 8*d.*; and Brokeland at 4*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

There is an old-established meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Chulmleigh.

Mrs. Pyncombe gave 10*l.* per annum for the endowment of a charity-school.

CHURCHSTOW or CHURSTOW, in the hundred of Stanborough, and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about two miles from Kingsbridge, of which it is the mother-church.

The manor, which had belonged to the abbey of Buckfastleigh, was purchased after the dissolution by Sir William Petre. It was sold by his descendant, Robert Edward, the ninth Lord Petre, about 1790, to Peter Tonkin, Esq., and Christopher Savery, Esq., in whom it is still vested. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

The barton of Ley belonged to Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., and has passed by successive sales to Aldham and Bickford. Mr. Stephen Bickford is the present proprietor.

Norton, in this parish, is the seat of John Hawkins, Esq. The barton of Osborn-Newton belongs to Abraham Hawkins, Esq., of Alston, in this parish. It belonged formerly to the Osbornes, a branch of the Duke of Leeds's family, which became extinct in 1707. Mr. Hawkins is great grandson of the last of the Osbornes (through the Gilberts). The barton of Elston belonged also to the Osbornes, one of whose coheireses brought it to Buckley. Mrs. Buckley dying in 1735, bequeathed it to her husband. The son of John Lyde, Esq., his nephew and devisee, sold it to his brother-in-law, the late Walker Palk, Esq., who purchased also a freehold estate called North Parks, which had belonged to the Osbornes. These estates are now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart., in right of his wife, the sole heiress of Mr. Palk.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Ryder[‡], and Hawkins.¹

The great tithes which had been appropriated to the Abbey of Buckfastleigh, are now vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter. The Hawkins

¹ Hundred Roll.

[‡] Martin Ryder, Esq., 1723; Samuel Ryder, Esq., 1727.

¹ John Hawkins, Esq., 1764, &c.

family had been lessees under the church of Exeter from the reign of Charles II. till the year 1782. The tithes have since been let to several persons as joint lessees. The king is patron of the vicarage.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the Torbay coast, about a mile and a half from Brixham. The village of Galmtun is in this parish.

This place takes its name from the ancient family of Ferrers, to whom it some time belonged. It was afterwards, for many descents, the property and residence of the Yardes, whose heiress married the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart., late one of the Justices of the King's Bench. It is now held by the trustees of his grandson. The old mansion at Churston is or was lately occupied by the Honourable George Vernon, son of Lord Vernon. The offices have been fitted up as a farm-house for the tenant of the barton.

The manor of Greenway, which had been given by William the Conqueror to Walter de Douay, was for many descents in the family of Gilbert. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the celebrated navigator, second son of Otho Gilbert, Esq., was a native of this place. Sir Henry's eldest son eventually inherited both Greenway and Compton Castle, the ancient seat of the family. This manor was afterwards in the Roopes. It is now the joint property of James Marwood Elton, Esq.; the trustees of the Buller family; and the representatives of the late Rev. George Taylor. Greenway-house is the seat of James Marwood Elton, Esq.

Churston-Ferrers is a daughter-church to Brixham, and served by the vicar of Brixham or his curate.

CLANNABOROUGH, in the hundred of North-Tawton, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Crediton.

The manor, in the reign of Henry III., belonged to the family of Holsworthy; afterwards to that of Dennis. I understand that no manerial rights are claimed or exercised in the parish. In the parish church is a memorial for Richard Freke, who died in 1800 at the age of 90. The King is patron of the rectory.

CLAWTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington, and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about three miles from Holsworthy.

When the survey of Domesday was taken, the manor of Clawton was held
in

in demesne by Joel de Totneis. Upon his banishment it was given to Roger Novant: from the Novants it passed by sale to Chudleigh, and from that family to Sir John Hele, Serjeant at law. John Allyn was lord of the manor of Clawton in 1620.^m

The only manor now known in the parish is that of Affaland, which belongs to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., by inheritance from the Arscotts.

Blagdon gave name to a family who possessed it at an early period; this small estate is now the property of William Cann, yeoman. Kempthorne belonged to the family of Le Pedlear, from the reign of Richard I. to that of Edward III. They were succeeded by a younger branch of the Leys, who were called Ley *alias* Kempthorne. Both these estates have long been alienated from the families of their original possessors.

The impropriate tithes which belonged to the priory of Cornworthy, were purchased, together with the advowson of the curacy in 1788, by the Rev. Thomas Melhuish. They are now vested in the Rev. Thomas Melhuish, jun. There is neither glebe nor house belonging to the benefice.

CLAYHANGER, or CLEYHANGER, in the hundred of Bampton, and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about six miles from Tiverton, and about four from Bampton, on the borders of Somersetshire.

At the time of the Norman survey, the manor of Clayhanger was held by Robert, under William de Moion or Mohun. It was afterwards given by Hubert de Perepont to the Knights Templarsⁿ, who had a hospital there^o, and were patrons of the church. After the abolition of the order, the manor did not pass with most of the estates of the Templars to the Knights Hospitallers, but remained in the crown in the reign of Edward II.^p Sir William Pole does not give the descent of this manor, nor have I found any thing relating to it, except that some years ago it was a divided property, and that the whole became vested in the Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, late chancellor of the church of Exeter. Some part of it is supposed to have belonged to the Nutcombe family by inheritance; part of it was purchased by the chancellor, and one-fourth was bequeathed to him by Buckland Bluett, Esq., who died in 1786. This fourth had been purchased by Mr. Bluett. This

^m Esch. 17 Jac. in Chapple's Collection, under the name of Giste.

ⁿ Dugdale's Monast. II. 551.

^o Tanner.

^p Ibid.

estate,

estate, with the barton of Nutcombe, and the manor of Doningston, or Dunston, which had long been in the family of Nutcombe, are now vested in the chancellor's three daughters and coheiresses. In consequence of his having inherited the estates of Richard Nutcombe, Esq., the last heir male of the family, in 1792, being then the Rev. Nutcombe Quick, he took the name of Nutcombe.

In the parish church are several memorials of the family of Nutcombe.^a

The church of Clayhanger, which had belonged to the Templars, appears to have been the property of the Knights Hospitallers in the reign of Edw. III.^f

Richard Harrison, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

Mrs. Bluett (who had been relict of Nutcombe) founded a charity school in this parish in the year 1747, and endowed it with 5*l.* per annum. Mr. John Norman, in 1749, gave the interest of 50*l.* to this school.

CLAY-HIDON, or CLEYHEYDON, in the hundred of Hemiock, and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, four miles from Wellington, and seven from Taunton.

The manor belonged, as early as the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Hidon, whose heiress brought it to Dinham about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, purchased it of the coheirs of Lord Dinham, or their representatives. Alexander Popham, Esq., his descendant, was possessed of it about the middle of the last century: it was afterwards by purchase in Sanxey, who sold it to Gifford, and is now the property of George Gifford, Esq., of Exeter.

The manor of Columb Pyne in this parish, which belonged in early times to the family of Pyne, was afterwards successively in the families of Courtenay, Calmady, Chase, Baker, Gill, and Edgell. It was purchased of the latter by Mr. William Quick, who devised it to his nephew Mark Farrant: this estate, which is surrounded by the parish of Hemiock, is now the property of Mr. Robert Farrant.

Middleton, some time belonging to the priory of Taunton, was for several generations in the family of Colles: it is now the property of Mr. Shapleigh. Newcourt belonged to the family of Rogus, and passed to the Wyndhams as coheirs of Wadham. It is now the property of Mr. William Farrant. Bolham belonged to the abbey of Dunkeswell, and was after-

^a Dr. Nicholas Nutcombe, 1650; Dr. John Nutcombe, 1657; Richard Nutcombe, Esq., 1680; Richard Nutcombe, Esq., the last of the family, 1736; he had been sheriff of the county in 1716.

^f Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Grandison's Register.

wards in the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath; it is now the property of Mr. William Leman, of Chard.

The Rev. William Clarke is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

Mary Waldron, in 1749, gave land for teaching poor children of this parish, Hemiock and Church-Stanton; it produces now 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum, to each parish.

BROAD CLIST or CLYST, in the hundred of Cliston and deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about five miles from Exeter. The villages of Burraton, Lower Budlake, Beer, and Westwood, are in this parish.

There are cattle fairs at Broad-Clist on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in September.

Broad Clist was burnt by the Danes in 1001.

The manor of Broad Clist, or as it was anciently called Cliston, had belonged to Ordulf, Earl of Devon, and was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. It was granted to the family of Novant by King Henry I. Sir Roger Novant, the last heir male, conveyed the manor of Clist Novant, in or about 1343, to John de Chudleigh, by whose descendant of the same name it was alienated before the year 1600 to Sir Matthew Arundell. The Chudleighs were some time resident at Broad-Clist. At a later period the manor was in the family of Morice; it is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., who purchased it in the year 1808 of Mrs. Levina Luther, and her sister Miss Elizabeth Bull, devisees of the Right Honourable Humphrey Morice, who died in 1784. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.*

Columbjohn, which takes its name from the river, and from John de Culme, who possessed it in 1233, was inherited by this John from his grandfather Walter. It was afterwards in the family of Clifford, whose heiress brought it to Prideaux. Sir John, son of Sir Roger Prideaux, conveyed it to Courtenay, Earl of Devon: after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it came into the possession of the Bassets. Having been previously conveyed to Rowsewell; it was purchased by Sir John Acland, who built a new mansion on a foundation said to have been begun by the earls of Devon. This mansion was garrisoned during the civil war by its loyal owner; and it is said by Clarendon to have been at one time the only force which the king had in the county of Devon to control the power of the parliamentary army, then under the command of the Earl of Stamford, at Exeter.† In

* Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

† Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 281. 8vo.

the

the month of March 1646, we find Columbjohn to have been the head quarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax, his army being then stationed at Silverton.* The old mansion at Columbjohn, which had been built by Sir John Acland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has been pulled down.

Killerton, the present seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was for several descents in the family of Killerton, one of whose coheiresses married Sir John Vere. After passing through several hands, this estate was purchased, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Drewe, Esq., Serjeant at law, who built a mansion on it for his own residence. His son sold this estate to Sir Arthur Acland, father of Sir John, who was created a baronet by King Charles in 1644, for his loyal services. The letters patent having been destroyed during the civil war, they were renewed to his son Sir Hugh, in 1677, with precedence from the former date. Killerton is now the seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the present and tenth baronet. It was built as a temporary residence by Sir Thomas Acland, who died in 1788, and has been enlarged and improved by his grandson, the present baronet.

The manor of Clist Gerald belonged, in the reign of King John, to Gerald de Clist, and was divided among his coheiresses, two of whom married Valletort and Frankcheney. The greater part came eventually to the Frankcheneyes, who possessed it till the reign of Henry VIII., when the heiress of that family brought it to Strode. It afterwards passed by successive sales to Elliot and Dennis. This manor belongs to the corporation of Exeter, as trustees of St. John's Hospital, having been settled upon that hospital by Sir John Maynard as one of the estates left for charitable uses by Elizæus Hele, who died in 1635.

The manor of Southbrooke was formerly in the Dinhams; a few years ago it belonged to John Pyne Heath, Esq., and is now the property of Edward Gattey, Esq. The manor of Langacre was anciently parcel of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed with it to the Lords Martin, and with their coheiress to Lord Audley. Having become vested in the crown by virtue of an entail, it passed by successive grants to the Duke of Exeter, Margaret Countess of Richmond, and the Throckmortons. Sir Arthur Throckmorton sold this manor in 1596 to Mr. John Davy, a merchant of Exeter: it is now the property of his descendant, Sir John Davie, Bart. The ancient family of Langacre formerly held this manor under the barons of Barnstaple.

* Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 233.

Francis Court, in this parish, is said to have been anciently called Killerington or Killerton. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to the Raleghs, who were succeeded by Franceis. Sir William Franceis of this place was slain by the rebels in 1549, in an engagement at St. Mary Clist; his descendant, William Franceis, Esq., possessed it in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Franceis Court, and the manor of Killerton Franceis, are now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., having been purchased of John Franceis Gwynn, Esq., of Ford Abbey, the representative of the Franceis family. There is a farm-house on the estate, but no remains of the old mansion which belonged to the family of Franceis.

Eveleigh, anciently Yeveleigh, was, at an early period, in the family of Clifford, from whom it passed by successive heirs female to Valletort, Speke, Fishacre, Ufflete, and Walrond. The farm of this name now belongs to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Eveleigh gave name to a family, of whom Dr. Eveleigh, the late provost of Oriel College, in Oxford, was a descendant.

Ash Clist, and Cliston Hayes, in this parish, formed the corps of two of the prebends in the ancient collegiate chapel of the castle of Exeter. The manor of Ash Clist was alienated from the chapel by Robert de Courtenay, in 1242, and given to Tor Abbey. After the dissolution of monasteries, it was granted (in 1563), with the prebend of Cliston Hayes, to John Peter, Esq. Ash Clist is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. I cannot learn who is the proprietor of Cliston Hayes.

Brockhill belonged successively to the families of Sachville, Neville, Norton, Chelvedon, and Bere. It was purchased of the latter in the sixteenth century by Mr. William Chapple, of Exeter, in whose family it continued many years. It is now the property and residence of Lieutenant General Thomas.

Blue Hayes is the property and residence of Lieutenant Colonel Lang, who possesses also the barton of South Whimple, in this parish, formerly belonging to the priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter. Spreydon House is the property and residence of Aaron Moore, Esq.

In the parish church is a handsome monument for Sir John Acland, who died in 1613, with recumbent effigies of himself in armour, and his two wives. There are the monuments also of Edward Drewe, Esq., Serjeant at Law to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1600.^a Henry Burrough, Gent., 1605; and Thomas Theophilus Cock, Esq., 1811.

^a There is no date on the monument, but it appears by the parish books that he was buried in that year.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with one-third of the great tithes. Sir Thomas is impropiator of the remainder, which belonged formerly to the priory of Totnes.

At Columbjohn is a domestic chapel endowed by Sir John Acland, with an estate in the parish of Bickleigh. Sir T. D. Acland presents the minister. There were formerly, as appears by ancient records, chapels in this parish dedicated to St. David, St. Catherine, and St. Leonard. The latter, which was at Clist-Gerald, has been converted into a barn.

Henry Burrough, Gent., who died in 1605, founded an alms-house for twelve poor persons at Broad Clist, and endowed it with 23*l.* 11*s.* per annum, allotting 1*s.* a week to be paid to five poor persons of this parish inhabiting in his alms-house; 2*d.* a week to six other poor persons in his alms-house; and 1*s.* 6*d.* a week to one person, to be appointed to the remaining apartment, alternately from Cadbury and Netherex. The remainder was to be appropriated to repairs; and 2*l.* for sermons to be preached to the poor.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish. George Leach, in 1684, gave the sum of 100*l.* for the same purpose: this had by some means accumulated, in 1786, to 320*l.* 11*s.*, and produced 9*l.* 10*s.* per annum. A house, with a large school-room for boys, and another for girls, has been built at the expense of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. The average number of scholars in this school, which is supported by subscription, (Sir Thomas Dyke Acland being the chief contributor,) is 130. There is another school for about 30 female children, supported by Lady Acland.

CLIST, or CLYST ST. GEORGE, in the deanery of Aylesbeare, and in the hundred of East Budleigh, lies about five miles from Exeter.

The manor of St. George's Clist, anciently called Clist Champernowne, belonged to the ancient family of Champernowne, or De Campo Arnulphi, whose original residence in Devonshire appears to have been at this place. From Champernowne this manor passed by successive heirs female to Polglass and Herle. Sir John Herle conveyed it to William Lord Bonville. After the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by Prideaux, but had been alienated by that family before 1600. In the last century it was a considerable time in the family of Trosse, and afterwards in the Fortescues of Fallopit. It was purchased by the late J. Dupré Porcher, Esq., and is now the property of his son.

In

In this parish is a small freehold estate, which, till within a few years, had been for several centuries in the family of Sukespic or Sokespitch: it has been said from before the time of the Conquest; but the deeds from which such tradition originated show that it was conveyed by Henry de la Pomerei in the reign of Henry II. †, to William Sukespic of Exeter: it was to be held by the annual render of an ivory bow. This estate is now, by purchase, the property of Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. The son of Mr. John Sokespitch, the last of the family who resided at Clist, is now in the East Indies. Some relations of the same name still remain in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Osborne †, and Gibbs †, and Richard Pidgley, Esq., 1802.

The Rev. William Rous Ellicombe is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory,

Mr. Thomas Weare in 1691 gave 3*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish. Sir Edward Seaward, Knight, and dame Hannah his widow, in 1705 gave a house and lands at Woodbury, now producing nearly 40*l.* per annum, for the education of poor children of this parish. Mr. George Gibbs, who died in 1723, charged the manor of Ashmore in Clist St. Mary, given by him for charitable uses, with the purchase of hats and Bibles for boys at the charity-school, and an exhibition of 4*l.* per annum for one boy going from Clist school to the university.

CLIST HYDON, or HEYDON, in the hundred of Cliston, and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about four miles from Collumpton, about ten from Honiton, and about the same distance from Exeter.

The manor was, from a very early period, in the ancient family of Hidon, a younger branch of which was settled here for several descents:

† The deed has no date, but it may be collected from the name of the grantee, and that of one of the witnesses, that it was in the reign of Henry II. Henry de la Pomerei appears then to have possessed a manor called Clist Wick, of which I have found no other mention. It is expressed in the deed, that William Sukespic, at the time of the conveyance, gave to Henry de la Pomerei a cask of wine, and to his son Henry an ivory bow.

‡ Julian Osborne 1614;

“ Bonifant a virgin; Osborne a loyal wife
For thirty years; a widow was forty and more:
A hundred years almost she led her life,” &c. &c.

Richard Osborne, Esq. 1706.

‡ Mr. John Gibbs, 1652; George Gibbs, 1685; George Gibbs, 1723.

the

the heiress married St. Clere. Gabriel St. Clere, Esq., conveyed it to his brother-in-law Edmund Parker, Esq., by whom it was sold to John Periam, Esq., of Exeter. The heiress of Periam brought it to Richard Reynell, Esq., one of whose coheiresses married Huyshe of Sand. The whole of the manor eventually became vested in the last-mentioned family, and is now the property of their descendant, the Rev. Francis Huyshe, who is patron also, and incumbent of the rectory.

Anke in this parish was given by King Henry I. to William, his steward; the heiress of this William married Robert de Hiford, whose posterity took the name of Anke: a coheiress of Anke brought it to Dagville. It afterwards passed by sale to Tantifer, and by successive heirs female to Chiseldon and Wadham; by the latter it was sold to Borough, who conveyed it to Reynell. This estate was afterwards in the family of Pole, and was sold by the late Sir John Pole, Bart., to the father of John Matthew, the present owner, who possesses also Ferrant Hayes, which had been for many generations in the family of Ferrant.

Yard, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of that name, from whom it passed by inheritance to Newhall and Coliford. It now belongs to Mr. John Carnal.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Hall in 1667 gave a rent-charge of 15*l.*⁷, payable by the dean and chapter of Exeter, towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster in this parish, and 5*l.* per annum for apprenticing children. The Rev. Francis Huyshe in 1751 gave land, now let at 4*l.* per annum, for the schoolmaster and poor labourers.²

HONITON CLIST, in the hundred of East Budleigh, and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles and a half from Exeter.

The manor belongs to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The barton of Holbrook, which was for many descents in the family of Holbrook, is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Graves: that of Higher Holbrook, which belonged to the late Edward Lee, Esq., Major in the East Devon regiment of militia, is now the property of John Hanning, his nephew, who, upon his coming of age, is to take the name of Lee.

In the parish church are memorials of John Yarde, Esq., of Treasurer's Bere, 1575; Edward Yarde (no date); and John Short, Esq., 1657.

⁷ Out of an estate in Broadwood Kelly.

² In such proportions as "the stock-money" of the parish is paid and applied.

The

The tithes are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

CLIST, or CLYST ST. LAWRENCE, in the deanery of Plymtree, and in the hundred of Cliston, lies about eight miles from Exeter.

The manor ^a belonged as early as the reign of Henry II. to the Valle-torts, a branch of which ancient family had a seat here, and continued to possess the manor till the reign of Henry VIII. The heiress of this family brought it to Sir Hugh Pollard, whose grandson sold it to Walter Hele. Elizæus Hele, who died in 1635, bequeathed this, among other estates, to charitable uses; and this manor was subsequently allotted by Sir John Maynard, one of his trustees, to St. John's Hospital at Exeter: it is vested in trust for that hospital, in the corporation of Exeter, who, as lords of the manor, present to the rectory.

ST. MARY CLYST, or CLIST, in the hundred of Aylesbeare, and in the deanery of East Budleigh, lies about four miles from Exeter. Part of Bishop's Clist is in this parish.

St. Mary Clist was one of the chief scenes of the rebellion which happened in 1549, on account of the reformation in religion. An ancestor and namesake of Sir Walter Raleigh having observed an old woman going towards the church with a string of beads in her hand, advised her to comply with the laws, and renounce her superstitious usages: going into the church, the old woman so inflamed the minds of her neighbours by her representation of what had passed, that they broke out into open insurrection. Mr. Raleigh narrowly escaped with his life, and was afterwards taken prisoner, and kept some time in durance. The disaffected of the neighbouring country having joined the rebels, they laid siege to Exeter. The bridge, at the end of the village towards that city, was fortified with cannon, which they procured from Topsham. This was in the month of June: the rebels remained intrenched here till the beginning of August, when Lord Russell having relieved Exeter, the King's army attacked them in their quarters. By a stratagem of Sir Thomas Pomeroy's, one of their chief captains, they ob-

^a Either this or Clist St. Mary must have been the manor of Clyst which was one of the five held in demesne by the Bishop of Constance at the taking of the Domesday survey.

tained

tained a temporary victory, and the waggons belonging to the King's army, laden with ammunition, treasure, &c., fell into their hands; but Lord Russell having rallied his troops, returned to the attack, in which Sir William Francis lost his life, but the rebels were defeated with great slaughter, and the village of Bishop's Clist was burned: the fortified bridge was taken; and the rebels, who had rallied from all quarters on Clist heath, sustained another and a total defeat. †

The manor of St. Mary Clist belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Le Blund, afterwards successively to Tantifer and Chiseldon. From the latter it passed by marriage to Wadham. Of late years it has been successively in Tanner, Jackson, and Cotsford. It is now the property of J. Dupré Porcher, Esq. Winslade-house, the seat of Mr. Porcher, was some years in the family of Spicer.

The manor of Ashmore, in this parish, was given by Mr. George Gibbs, who died in 1723, in trust for charitable uses.

In the church-yard at St. Mary Clist is the monument of Edward Cotsford, Esq. M.P. for Midhurst, who filled many important offices in the East Indies, and died in 1810.

The Rev. Thomas Strong is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 8*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

CLOVELLY, or CLAVELLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of Hartland, lies on the sea-coast, about four miles from Hartland, and about eleven from Bideford. The village stands in a most singular and picturesque situation, on the side of a steep rock adjoining the sea.

There was formerly a considerable herring fishery here, but it has much declined: there are now between sixty and seventy boats employed during the fishing season, which lasts about two months.

The manor was ancient demesne of the crown, and had been settled by the Conqueror on his consort Matilda: it belonged at an early period to the Giffards, and is said to have been purchased in the reign of Richard II. by Sir John Cary. It appears by a pedigree of the ancient family of Cary, in the possession of George Cary, Esq. of Torr Abbey, that Sir William Cary, father of Sir John, married the heiress of Boson, or Bosum, of Clovelly: it is probable, therefore, that the Bosons possessed the manor, but this I have not

† Hoker's History of Exeter.

been able to ascertain. Sir John Cary, who had been appointed chief baron of the Exchequer in 1387, held that situation but a short time. He rendered himself obnoxious to the Duke of Gloucester and his party by having joined the Chief Justice Tresilian, Belknap, and others of his brethren, in the opinion and declaration which pronounced their proceedings treasonable. One of the first acts of the Duke, when he, and the lords of his party, came to London, with a power which his weak monarch was unable to resist, was to bring his enemies before Parliament: among others, the judges were condemned to death in the month of March, 1388-9; but their sentence was changed to banishment. Sir John Cary's place of destination was Waterford, where he ended his days. This branch of the Cary family nevertheless inherited Clovelly, and continued to possess it till it became extinct, in 1724. Soon afterwards Zachary Hamlyn, Esq., who had been connected with the family by marriage, purchased the manor. Dying without issue, he bequeathed the Clovelly estate to his great nephew, James Hamnett, Esq., who took the name of Hamlyn, and was created a baronet in 1795. It is now the property of his son and successor, who has taken the name of Williams, in consequence of his father's marriage with the heiress of Williams of Edwinstford, in Carmarthenshire.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

Clovelly Court, the seat of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., is situated within a park, and commands a fine view of the Irish Channel. Some of the scenery in the grounds is singularly picturesque.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Caryⁱ, and Hamlyn.^k

Sir William Cary made the parish church of Clovelly collegiate in the year 1387; settling therein a warden and six chaplains, to whom he gave the advowson, and appropriated the tithes.^l Sir James Hamlyn Williams is patron of the rectory.

^b Hundred Roll.

ⁱ An old monument, without inscription, with the arms of Cary impaling Pawlet; George Cary, Esq., 1601; William Cary, Esq., 1652; Sir Robert Cary, 1671; Elizabeth, wife of George Cary, Esq., and daughter of Jenkins, of Trekening, Cornwall, 1677; Dr. George Cary, Dean of Exeter, Chaplain to King Charles II., who is said in his epitaph to have twice refused a bishopric, ob. 1680; Sir George Cary, son and heir of Dean Cary, 1685; Joan, wife of William Cary, Esq., and daughter of Wyndham, 1687; Robert Cary, Esq., 1724.

^k Zachary Hamlyn, Esq., 1759; Sir James Hamlyn, Bart., 1811; and his lady, the heiress of Williams. There is a memorial also for Gertrude, wife of William Cook, and daughter of Richard Granville of Poughill, Cornwall, 1703.

^l Dug. Monast. vol. iii. p. 100.

The

The rent of the seats in a gallery of the church, amounting now to about 3*l.* 1*s.*, are appropriated to the support of a charity-school.

COCKINGTON, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies near the sea-side, on the Torbay coast, about three miles from Torquay, and about six from Newton Abbot. The village of Chelston is in this parish. There was in ancient times a market on Mondays at Cockington, granted in or about the year 1297, to Walter de Woodland, together with a fair for three days, at the festival of the Holy Trinity.^m There has not been any trace of either within the memory of any person living.

The manor of Cockington belonged, when the survey of Domesday was taken, to William de Falesiaⁿ; not long afterwards, all the lands of this William were vested in Robert, son of Martin Tours, Lord of Camois, in Wales. This manor was given by the said Robert, who was baron of Dartington, to Roger, his younger son, afterwards called Roger de Cockington. Sir James Cockington, the last heir male of this family, died in the beginning of Edward the Third's reign, and was succeeded in the possession of this estate by Sir Walter de Woodland, usher of the chamber to the Black Prince: his widow had this manor for her jointure. Sir John Cary, chief baron of the Exchequer, possessed Cockington in the reign of Richard II., most probably by purchase.^o Sir George Cary, who died in 1615, was lord-deputy of Ireland, where his only son, Sir George, lost his life in the wars. Sir Henry Cary, son of his nephew and adopted heir, George Cary, Esq., having been ruined in the civil war, sold it in 1654 to Roger Mallock, Esq., ancestor of the Rev. Roger Mallock, of Cockington Court, who is the present proprietor of this manor, and of the manor of Chelston, which has passed by the same title. The lords of the manor of Cockington had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^p

At Livermead, in this parish, is a villa beautifully situated on the sea-coast, belonging to Mr. Mallock, and now in the occupation of Sir John Colborne, K. C. B.

^m Cart. Rot. 25-27 Edw. I.

ⁿ William de Falesia held another manor or berwick, as an appendage of Cockington, called Depdon. No estate of this name is now known.

^o After the attainder of Sir William Cary, the manor of Cockington was granted to Sir William Bouchier, but was afterwards restored to the family. See Pat. 7 Edward IV. pt. 1.

^p Hundred Roll.

Queen Elizabeth leased the rectory of Torr Mohun, with the chapel of Cockington, for life [¶], to George Cary, Secretary of War, in the year 1601. In 1607 it was granted to Sir Oliver Cromwell in fee. This estate is now the property of Mr. Mallock, who is patron of Torr Mohun and Cockington, and has the power of proving wills within the manor of Cockington.

Cockington is a donative and a separate benefice, having been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and by parliamentary grant.

Sir George Cary, in the year 1609, founded seven alms-houses at Cockington for poor men or women, and endowed them with a rent-charge of 90*l.* per annum, out of the manors of Cockington and Chelston, or Chilson. The pensioners are to be nominated by the owner of Cockington Court, and to receive 1*s.* each weekly, with an allowance of clothes out of the residue of the endowment. The alms-houses have been taken down and rebuilt on a new site.

Dr. Robert Cary, a younger brother of Sir Henry Cary before-mentioned, was author of a chronological work in folio, entitled "Palæologia Chronica." He was many years rector of Portlemouth, where he died in 1688.

COFFINSWELL, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Newton Abbot. The village of Dacombe is in this parish.

The manor of Well belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sampson Foliot, afterwards to Robert Coffin. After the death of the son of this Robert, it was divided among four coheiresses. Two shares were purchased by the abbot and convent of Tor. One of the other coheiresses having died without issue, a moiety of the manor became vested in the Scobhull family, and passed by successive female heirs to Holbeme, Marwood, Cole, and Prideaux.

The manor of Coffinswell now belongs to Sir Henry Carew, Bart.; the barton, &c. to James Buller, Esq.

The manor of Dacombe was the ancient inheritance of a family of that name, who removed into Dorsetshire, and appears to have become extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century. Jordan de Dacombe gave

[¶] In the deed of conveyance he is called "*late knight.*" It is probable that he had been degraded by the then ruling power for his loyalty, since he had been an active officer for the King, and commanded Kingsweare fort, at the siege of Dartmouth. He is said to have been reduced to such great poverty, as to have subsisted on charity for some years previous to his death, which happened about the year 1660.

it

it to the abbey of Torr. A moiety of this manor now belongs to Mr. John Eastley of Paignton; the other moiety is in severalties.

Coffinswell is a daughter-church to Mary-Church. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are the patrons.

COLEBROOKE or COLBROOKE, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Crediton, and thirteen from Exeter. The village of Coleford is in this parish.

The manor was held under the Bishop of Exeter successively by the families of Colebrook, St. Vedast, Bathe, Metsted, and Walleis. It continued in that of Walleis from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VII., when it passed with its heiress to Digby. It was afterwards in the family of Mills, and having passed by marriage to Coryton, is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq.

Coplestone, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of that name. The coheiresses of the elder branch of that family sold it, about 1659, to the ancestor of its late proprietor, Sir George Yonge, Bart. and K. B. It is now the property and residence of Mr. John Madge.

Wootton belonged to a family of that name, under a grant from St. Vedast, Lord of Colebrooke. This estate became Sir William Periam's, and passed to Reynell. Great Wootton belongs to the Rev. S. Pidsley, of Uplowman, whose family have possessed it for two centuries. Upper Wootton has lately been purchased by R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.

Horwell was for many generations a seat of the Pryes. It was afterwards in the Bruttons, and passed, by successive alienations, to the families of Tuckfield, Yarde, Gatcliffe, and Rowe. It is now the property and residence of Mr. Samuel Norrish.

The manor of Painston, in this parish, belongs to John Newcombe, Esq., of Starcross.

Wolmerstone, or Wolmston, passed at an early period from Peverell to Hungerford by marriage. It was some time in the Fortescue family, and afterwards successively in Northleigh and Helyar; by the latter it was sold to the Hamlyns of Paschoe.

Paschoe became the property and residence of the Hamlyn family about the year 1611. It now belongs to Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq., of Bridestowe.

Hooke, the property and residence of Samuel Hooke, yeoman, has been
many

many generations in his family: the tradition of the place refers their possession to a very remote period; and it is most probable that it has been at least from the reign of Henry III., when surnames came into general use, and were chiefly taken by families from the place of their abode.

Landsend, which had been for many generations in the family of Yonge, now belongs to John Sillifant, Esq., of Combe Lancells, in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the Burringtons' of West Wonford, and the monument of Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Coryton, Bart., 1677.

There were formerly chapels at Coplestone, Landsend, Horwell, Hooke, and Wolmerstone, of which there are now no remains. Three of these were standing in 1772, and the ruins of that at Coplestone.

The great tithes of Colebrooke are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

COLERIDGE or COLERUDGE, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Chulmleigh, and about twelve from Crediton. The village of Leigh is in this parish.

The manor was sold by Sir Ralph de Siccavilla or Sackville, in the reign of Henry III., to the Champernownes, from whom it passed by successive heirs female to Polglass and Herle. It was sold by Herle to Bonville, and by the attainder of Henry Duke of Suffolk fell to the crown. This manor is now the property of Montagu Parker, Esq., in whose family it has been a considerable time. Sir John Hamlyn Williams, Bart., is the proprietor of Coleridge barton. Birch barton belongs to the Rev. Arundel Radford.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory, which was formerly appropriated to the college of Crediton.

There is no endowed school in this parish, but a school is supported by the Honourable Newton Fellowes and others.

COLUMPTON, COLLUMPTON, or CULLOMPTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, is an ancient market-town, twelve miles from Exeter, and 172 from London.

The market at this place was originally granted, in 1278, to Baldwin de

* 1659. 1666.

* Landsend, Horwell, and Hooke. Chapple's MSS.

Insula Earl of Devon¹; to be held on Thursday; together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist: in 1317, the abbot and convent of Buckland had a grant of a market, to be held on Tuesday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. George.² The market is now held on Saturday, for butchers' meat, vegetables, &c.: corn is only sold occasionally. There are two fairs for cattle, cloth, &c., on the first Wednesday in May, and the first Wednesday in November.³

The principal villages in the parish are Poundsford, Westcott, Langford, Mutterton, Weaver, East-Butterleigh, and Colebrooke.

The manor of Collumpton was bequeathed by King Alfred to his son Ethelward. It was granted by King Richard I. to Richard de Clifford; and by King John, in 1199 or 1200, to his brother, Walter de Clifford.⁴ It was afterwards in the Earls of Devon: Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, being possessed of this manor in her own right as the sole heiress, gave it to the abbot and convent of Buckland. After the dissolution it was granted to Sir George St. Leger: his son sold it to Thomas Risdon, Esq. It was afterwards in the Hillersdons. The late Francis Colman, Esq., some time of Hillersdon, sold this manor to David Sweet, Esq., and it is now the property of John Laxon Sweet, Esq. No courts are held for it; but the lord appoints the town-crier, and exercises some other manerial rights. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.⁵

The manor of Langford belonged to an ancient family of that name, who had a charter for a market in 1334 on Thursday, at this their manor of Langford, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. James.⁶

John Langford, Esq., the last of this family, after seven descents, gave the manor of Langford to Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, to which it still belongs. The manor of Bole Aller belongs to the dean and chapter of Exeter: the greater part of the manor of Bradfield, the property of W. H. Walrond, Esq., is in this parish. The manor of Aller Peverell in this parish belonged to the family of Peverell; afterwards to Sir William Ashthorp, who conveyed it to Margaret Duchess of Clarence; having, in consequence, become vested in the crown, King Henry VIII. granted it to Richard Moore. Sir William

¹ Cart. Rot. 7 Edw. I. No. 33.

² Cart. Rot. 11 Edw. II. No. 38.

³ This fair had been held annually on the 8th of November till the year 1777. Chapple's Collections.

⁴ Cart. Rot. 1 Joh. No. 162.

⁵ Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I. ⁶ Cart. Rot. 7 Edw. III. No. 14.

Periam having purchased it of Loosemoore, to whom it had been conveyed by Moore, gave it with his daughter to Sir William Pole. This estate was dismembered about the year 1790; the royalty was purchased by Mr. John Hole, of Peverstone, to whom it still belongs. The manor of Moorehayes had been for sixteen generations the property and residence of the ancient family of Moore, when Sir William Pole made his collections in the early part of the seventeenth century. George Moore, Esq., the last heir male, died in 1711, leaving an only daughter, married to John Blackmore, grandfather of Mr. William Blackmore, the present proprietor.

Hillersdon, the ancient property and seat of the Hillersdons, was sold by them about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they removed out of the county. It was then for some descents in the family of Cockeram; afterwards in that of Cruwys. It was lately the property and residence of Francis Colman, Esq.; now of John Laxon Sweet, Esq.

Chalvedon or Chaldon, was the property and seat of a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Bere. About the year 1600, it was sold by John Bere, Esq. of Huntsham, to Collyns, who conveyed it to Fly: it is now the property of Mr. Elias Baker.

Luttockshale, in this parish, which in the reign of Edward III. was the property and residence of Sir Salvin Souththorpes, belonged afterwards successively to the families of Ralegh, Dinham, Hidon, and Whiting. From the latter it passed by inheritance to Walrond. No estate of this name is now known; but it is supposed to have been at Colebrooke, where there was standing, a few years ago, an ancient mansion with a chapel attached to it.

Kingsmill, formerly the residence of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, is now the property of Mr. Richard Mortimore: the barton of Hackland belongs to Mr. Elias Baker; that of Rull, to Henry Blackmore Baker, Esq.; Upton, to Mr. Philip Martin; Peverstone, to Mr. John Hole; and Court, to Mr. Samuel Farrant.

The parish church is a handsome Gothic structure: on the south side, is a rich chapel, built by John Lane, merchant, 1528.

King William the Conqueror gave the collegiate church of Collumpton, with its five prebends, Colebrooke, Hineland, Waevre, Esse, and Upton, to the abbot and convent of Battle, in Sussex.* The members of the collegiate church were then removed: this church and its prebends were afterwards bestowed on the priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter, founded in

* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 1. p. 315.

the same reign. There was a gild in the church of Collumpton, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the lands of which were valued in 1547 at 5*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per annum.^b The great tithes of this parish, were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Nicholas. Queen Elizabeth in 1565 granted the rectory and church of Collumpton, with the advowson of the vicarage and parish church of Upton Wever, *alias* Collumpton, to Robert Freke and John Walker. It passed some time in moieties through various hands: the great tithes have lately been purchased by the land-owners.

The Rev. Walker Gray, the present incumbent, is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Langford.

There are meeting-houses at Collumpton for the Quakers, Unitarians, Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists.

John Trott founded an alms-house in this town in the year 1523, for six poor men, and endowed it with lands then valued at 8*l.* 11*s.* per annum. The house remains and belongs to the parish, but has been diverted from its intended purpose: the lands, which would now have been of considerable value, have been appropriated to other uses.

Mr. George Spicer, in 1624, gave lands now let at 80*l.* per annum, for apprenticing poor children.

There is no endowed school, but a free-school has lately been established by subscription on Dr. Bell's plan: the present number of children educated is 170.

COLYTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Honiton, is a small market-town not far from the sea-coast, seven miles from Honiton, and about 153 from London.

The market was granted in or about the year 1342, to Peter de Brewose, to be held on Wednesday within his manor of Wytteford (Whitford^c), together with a fair for four days at the festival of St. Peter, *ad vincula*.^d King John had before (in or about the year 1208) granted a fair at Culin-ton, to Thomas Basset, to be held for seven days, beginning on the octave of St. Michael.^e A fair at Whitford for five days, at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, was granted to the said Peter in 1346.^f

There are now two market days at Colyton; Thursday and Saturday. There was formerly a considerable market on Thursdays for corn, poultry,

^b Chantry Roll.

^c Whitford is now deemed to be in the adjoining parish of Shute.

^d Cart. Rot. 16 Edw. III. 11.

^e Cart. Rot. 9 John. No. 67.

^f Cart. Rot. 20 Edw. III. 11.

vegetables, &c. ; but there is now little sold, except butchers' meat, on either day ; and beef only on Thursday. The present fair days are May 1. and October 14. for cattle, &c. There is a large cattle fair at Colyford, a considerable village in this parish, on the first Wednesday after March 11. The borough of Colyford^f enjoys certain privileges, and is governed by a mayor, annually elected, who has the profits of the fair. This village was the birth-place of Sir Thomas Gates, Governor of Virginia, and the discoverer of Bermudas or Somers Island.

During the early part of the civil war, Colyton was held for the king by Lord Henry Percy, who in July 1644 was dispossessed by the parliamentary garrison at Lyme.^g

The manor of Colyton was in the crown at the time that the survey of Domesday was taken. King Henry II., granted it to Sir Alan de Dunstanville. His son, Walter, gave it to Sir Thomas Basset his nephew, together with that of Whitford.^h One of the co-heiresses of Thomas Basset brought a moiety of the manor of Colyton to Sir William Courtenay ; and in the reign of Edward II., his descendant, the Earl of Devonshire, purchased the remaining moiety of the representatives of the other co-heiress. Whitford passed by marriage to the Sandfords, whose heiress married Foliot, and afterwards Brewose. The manor of Whitford, with a moiety of the hundred of Colyton, was confirmed to Peter Brewose and Joan his wife (heiress of Sandford) in 1346.ⁱ This manor, which was held by the annual render of an ounce of silk, afterward became re-united to Colyton, in the possession of the earls of Devonshire ; and having been forfeited and restored, continued in the Courtenay family till the extinction of the elder branch, when they were divided among the co-heiresses. Sir William Pole, when he made his collections for a history of this county, possessed the fourth share, which belonged to the Arundells, and had been purchased by his father. Lord Petre then possessed two-fourths, purchased of Trelawney and the heirs of Trethurfe ; and Sir John Drake the remaining fourth, by purchase from Mohun. The late Sir John de la Pole, who had inherited the fourth share above mentioned, purchased, in 1787, Lord Petre's two shares, and soon afterwards the remaining fourth which had belonged to the Drakes. The whole is now the property of his son, Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.

^f It was made a borough by Thomas Basset, before the reign of Edw. I. See the Hundred Roll.

^g Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, III. 296. ^h This was also part of the royal demesne.

ⁱ Pat. 20 Edw. III. pt. 2.

Colcombe

Colcombe Castle was a seat of the earls of Devonshire. One of the last earls had begun to rebuild it on a magnificent scale, but it was left unfinished, and was in ruins when it came into the possession of Sir William Pole. Sir William rebuilt it and made it the place of his residence; his son Sir John, created a baronet during his father's lifetime, in 1628, then resided at Shute, which his successors have made their chief seat. Colcombe Castle has been deserted, and is now in a state of dilapidation: part of it has been fitted up as a farm-house.

The manor of Whitwell belonged anciently to the Lutterells; afterwards to the earls of Devonshire. It does not appear to have been restored with the manor of Colyton after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to John Willoughby, Esq., whose grandfather had purchased it of the Fryes. The late Sir John de la Pole purchased it of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., representative of the Willoughbys; and it is now the property of his son, Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.

The manor of Tudhayes, or Minchenhome, is said to have belonged to the prioress and nuns of St. Katherine at Polsloe, near Exeter. This manor now belongs to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The nuns of St. Katherine had a charter of privileges for their lands in Colyton in the year 1228.^k

The manor of Farwood, in this parish, was given by Henry Tracy, Baron of Barnstaple, to the Abbey of Quarrer, in the Isle of Wight. After the Reformation it was purchased by the Haydons, who possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. At a later period, it was in the family of Davie^l, and is now the property of Mrs. Hunt.

The manor of Gatcombe belonged anciently to the family of Hillion, afterwards to that of Prouz^m; from the latter it passed by successive heirs female to Stowford and Wise. Sir Thomas Wise sold this estate in parcels, and it has since been divided into six tenements.

Yardbury belonged, soon after the Conquest, to the ancient family of Bauceyn, whose heiress married Sir Richard Hiwis. From Hiwis it passed by successive female heirs to Hawley and Coplestone. Sir William Pole purchased this estate of the Coplestones, and sold it to William Westofer, Esq., who died in 1622: his heiress married William Drake, Esq.,

^k Cart. Rot. 13 Hen. III. m. 3.

^l It belonged to Sir John Davie, Bart., in 1772. Chapple's MSS.

^m At the time of the Domesday survey, it was held in demesne by Ansgar, a servant of the king's.

younger son of the Drakes of Ash, whose descendant, Francis Horatio Nelson Drake, Esq., of Wells, is the present proprietor. Yardbury, now a farm-house, was for some generations the seat of this branch of the Drakes. Stowford was the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress married Walrond in the reign of Edward I. Sir William Pole's father purchased it of the Walronds. At a later period it was in the Marwoods, and is now the property of James Marwood Elton, Esq., of Greenway, whose mother was one of the co-heiresses of that family. Nore was, for several descents, in the family of Sticklinch, from which it passed to Keleway. It was purchased of the heirs of the latter by the Poles, who had purchased also Hedhayne, which belonged to the Frankcheneyes. Both these estates belong to Sir W. T. Pole, Bart. A large house in Colyton, which had been some time a seat of the family of Yonge, was conveyed by the late Sir George Yonge, to Sir John De la Pole, in exchange for lands in Tallaton. It was some time the residence of Sir W. T. Pole: the greater part of it has since been taken down.

In the parish church, which has lately been enlarged by subscription, (aided by the Society for enlarging and building parish churches,) are several monuments worthy of notice: the tomb of a grand-daughter of King Edward IV. (daughter of William, Earl of Devonshire,) has been already described.^a There are monuments for William Westofer, Esq., 1622; William Drake, Esq., 1680; and several of the family of Samson.^o At the east end of the south aisle is a small chapel, the burial-place of the Poles. Here lies Sir William Pole, the antiquary, whose collections for this county have been so often quoted: the inscription on his grave-stone is obliterated. There is a monument for his father, William Pole, Esq., (descended from the Poles of Poole, in the hundred of Wirrall in Cheshire,) who died in 1587; for Anne^p, first wife of Sir William, (one of the co-heiresses of Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer,) who died in 1605; and his son, Sir John Pole, Bart., 1628, with his effigies in armour, and that of his wife. There is the monument also of Sir William Pole, Bart., Master of the Household to Queen Anne, who

^a See the account of ancient monuments.

^o George Samson, Gent., 1610; John Samson, Esq., 1696; Thomas Samson, Esq., 1700.

^p She was married at fifteen, and died at thirty-eight years of age, having had nine children, of whom three sons were at a birth.

died

died in 1741. ⁹ On the outside of this chapel is the monument of John Paumier, Esq., 1798.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the vicarage, and appropriators of the great tithes, which have lately been leased in three portions. The church is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

The vicarage-house is an ancient structure, built by Thomas Brerewood, vicar, in 1529: the arms of Bishop Veysey, with this date, are over the door. Over a window is this inscription "Peditatio totum, meditatio totum;" and in the window the arms of Bishop Veysey, the initials T. B., and several briar-trees bound together as the device of Brerewood.

Thomas Manton, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was some time vicar of Colyton.

The Chantry-roll ^r of 1547 records a free chapel at Colcombe, at which Divine service was performed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, founded by an Earl of Devon, and endowed with lands, then valued at 6*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum; a chapel of St. Edmund, in the borough of Colyford, in which was a chantry, founded by an Earl of Devon, and endowed with lands then valued at 8*l.* 3*s.* per annum; and a chapel within the manor of Whitford, a mile from the parish church, in which was a chantry, founded by the Marquis of Exeter, and endowed with lands, then valued at 5*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum. An estate consisting of chantry lands, being the whole or a part of those above mentioned, was, after the Reformation, purchased by Erle. Sir Walter Erle sold this estate in 1616 to the Samson family, and it is now the property of their descendant, Samuel Samson, Esq. There were formerly chapels also at Gatcombe and Leigh in this parish. ^s

The parish registers at Colyton commence in 1538, being the date of their first institution. The original volumes ^t have been preserved, and they appear to have been kept with great accuracy.

⁹ Mr. Incedon, in his Church-notes, mentions Katherine, daughter of Chief Justice Popham, and wife of William Pole, Esq., 1588; Elizabeth, wife of John Pole, Esq., 162. . .; and Grace, daughter of Sir Thomas Trenchard, wife of William Pole, Esq., 1639; and in the church Daniel Marwood, Gent., 1692.

^r In the Augmentation-office.

^s Liber Regis.

^t Each volume is thus inscribed, "The Register of — took his bigynnyng the 18 daye of October in the yere of our Lord God 1538, geven and comaunded by the injunccion of our moste soveraigne Lorde, Henry the Eygth, and in the thirtye yere of his most noble raygne."

The

The Presbyterians have had, for more than a century, a meeting-house at this place, which has a small endowment in lands. There is a meeting-house also for the Particular Baptists.

Some valuable estates in Colyton were given for charitable purposes, in the reign of Henry VIII., and vested in a corporation of feoffees, called the Chamber, or twenty men, consisting of such persons as have, or whose fathers had, an estate in the parish. There are now only four feoffees. "The trust must be filled up when they are reduced to three. The lands were part of the forfeited estates of the Marquis of Exeter. The profits of the tolls, at the markets and fairs, now not above 5*l.* per annum, and some lands called Lovehayne and Buddlehayes, said to be now about 80*l.* per annum, were purchased of the crown by Stowbridge, and given by that family to charitable uses. An estate at Colyford, said to be about 25*l.* per annum, was given for the purpose of paying poor persons' rents. Lands at Hampton, in the parish of Shute, said to produce a net rent of about 20*l.* per annum, were given for the purpose of paying 5*l.* per annum to a schoolmaster, the residue to be bestowed at the discretion of the feoffees. The clear rental of the whole of the estate held in trust by the feoffees is 148*l.* per annum. The feoffees now pay the schoolmaster a salary of 30*l.* per annum, for which he teaches 20 boys. This school appears to be an old establishment: the date on the school-house is 1612.

A Sunday-school was founded in 1817 by the Rev. James How, who gave 200*l.*, 5 per cent., towards its support.

COLYTON RALEIGH, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about eleven miles from Honiton, and about the same distance from Exeter. Bystock, Kingston, Stoneyford, Stoford, and Hawkerlane, are villages in this parish.

The manor came into the possession of the Raleigh family in the reign of Henry III., by marriage with the heiress of Chilton. It continued in the Raleigh family till Sir Walter Raleigh's time, if not later, and was afterwards in the Dukes. It is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Rolle.

The Abbot of Dunkeswell had a manor in this parish, which, after the Reformation, was in the family of Blount, and passed by sale to Petre. This manor also belongs to Lord Rolle.

^a The Right Hon. John Lord Rolle; Clement Drake, of Taunton, Gent.; Richard Nossiter Barnard, of Crewkerne, Gent.; and Samuel Pauwer, Gent.; residing in the county of Kent.

At

At Bystock is the seat of Edward Divett, Esq., which belonged formerly to a branch of the Drakes^x, and was in 1773 the property and residence of William Jackson, Esq.

The dean of Exeter has the rectory and the rectorial manor of Colyton Raleigh, and is patron of the vicarage. The ancient rectory-house, which has the remains of a chapel, stands near the church: it is inhabited by cottagers.

The *Liber Regis* mentions a chapel of St. Theobald in this parish, which had been demolished.

COMB-IN-TEIGNHEAD, or COMB-IN-TINHEAD, in the hundred of Wonford, and in the deanery of Kenne, lies nearly three miles from Newton Abbot. Netherton and Rocomb are villages in this parish.

The manor of Comb-in-Teignhead belonged, in the reign of Henry III. to the family of De Albo Monasterio or Blanchminster. It was afterwards in the Cliffords^y, whose heiress brought it to Prideaux; and at a later period in the Bouchiers, earls of Bath; by whose representative, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., it was sold, not many years ago, in severalties, and is now divided between ten or twelve proprietors.

The manor of Netherton, in this parish, belongs to Henry Reynolds, Esq. Buckland Baron belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Baron or De Baronia, in which it continued for eight generations. It was afterwards in the family of Folkeray, whose heiress brought it to Hockmore, or Hockmore, and the heiress of Hockmore to Gould of Sharpham-park in Somersetshire. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Kilcourcy in right of his mother, the Countess of Cavan, who was daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Justice Gould. The remnant of the old mansion of Buckland Baron is occupied by labourers.

In the parish church are some memorials of the family of Hockmore.^z

In this church there was, in ancient times, a priest called Folkeray's Stipendiary, whose duty it was to officiate on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The stipend given by Gregory Folkeray in 1547 was 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Sir Bouchier Wrey is patron of the rectory.^a

^x It was sold in 1742 by the grandfather of George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, the representative of this branch of the Drake family.

^y Reginald de Clifford held it in 1274 of the Earl of Cornwall. Hundred Roll. The Cliffords had also the manor of Middle Rocombe: this estate now belongs to Mr. Henry Hearder. See Rot. Originalia, 10 Edw. II.

^z Gregory Hockmore, Esq., 1613; William Hockmore, Esq. (married the heiress of Mitchell of Somersetshire,) 1626; Gregory Hockmore, Esq., 1653.

^a Chantry Roll, Augmentation-office.

Mrs. Mar-

Mrs. Margaret Burgoyne, about the middle of the last century, gave the interest of 100*l.*, 3 per cent., for instructing poor children of this parish.

The manor of Haccombe is chiefly in this parish. ^b

COMB MARTIN, a decayed market-town in the hundred of Braunton, and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies on the north coast, about five miles from Ilfracombe, and about nine from Barnstaple.

The market was granted, in or about the year 1264, to Nicholas Fitz-Martin, to be held on Thursday, together with a fair for four days, beginning on Whitsun-Eve. ^c In 1759 the market was held on Tuesday ^d: but it has been discontinued beyond the memory of any person now living: a small covered space in front of the poor-house is still called the market. There is a fair on Whit-Monday. In 1801 the number of inhabitants in this parish was 819, in 1811 only 732.

Westcote says, that in his time the inhabitants of Comb Martin were chiefly employed in making shoemakers' thread, with which they furnished the greater part of the county. Brice observes, that the lands about Comb Martin were noted (1759) for producing the best hemp in the county, and that in great abundance. The thread is no longer made here, nor the hemp cultivated. The trade of Comb Martin is inconsiderable: coals are imported from Wales, and there is a small exportation of corn and bark. A considerable quantity of lime is burnt here.

In the reign of Edward I., 337 men were brought out of Derbyshire to work the silver mines at this place. They are said to have been at that period very productive, and to have furnished money for the wars, in the reign of Edward III. They were again worked with success in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Beavis Bulmer. About twenty years ago, an unsuccessful attempt was made to work these mines: they were again opened in 1817, and worked to some extent; but the produce was not such as to reward the adventurers for their exertions, and the work has been abandoned.

The manor of Comb was given by William the Conqueror to Martin de Tours, ancestor of the Lords Martin, from whom it passed by inheritance to the Lords Audley. It was granted, with Dartington, &c., to the Hollands, and to Margaret Countess of Richmond. After having reverted to the crown, it was granted to the Pollards. Sir John Pollard dismembered the manor. A considerable estate, formerly the demesnes of the

^b See Haccombe.

^c Cart. Rot. 49 Hen. III. m. 6.

^d Brice.

manor,

manor, is called the Four Lords' Lands, is now in severalties, in consequence of having been divided between the four daughters of R. Roberts, Esq., who possessed it in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The present proprietors are G. S. Fursdon, Esq., T. D. Tregonwell, Esq., Mr. John Pyke, and Mrs. Gill. The manor and barton-house were sold to Hancock; and having been afterwards in the Buller family, passed by marriage to the late Admiral Watson, and are now the property of his son Sir Charles Watson, Bart. The manor-house is occupied by a labourer.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Hancock^e, Ley^f, and Harding.^g The Rev. William Toms is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

Dr. Harding, the zealous advocate for popery, and opponent of Bishop Jewell, was of the Buzzacot family, and a native of this parish.^h

Mr. George Ley, in 1718, gave land, now let at 25*l.* per annum, (but supposed to be of much greater value,) for the endowment of a free school, and a house for the master.

COMB-PYNE, in the hundred of Axminster, and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about three miles from Lyme-Regis, about four from Axminster, and about the same distance from Colyton.

This manor, anciently called Comb-Coffin, passed, at an early period, by marriage, from the family of Coffin to that of Pyne: the co-heiresses of the latter married Umphraville and Bonville. The manor became eventually wholly vested in Bonville; and having passed to Grey Duke of Suffolk, was forfeited by attainder. It was afterwards, for several generations, in the family of Petre: it is now in severalties. William Knight, Esq., has a moiety; and Mrs. Edwards of Chard, and Mr. Joshua Cuff, a fourth each. The advowson of the rectory is divided in like manner.

COMB-RALEGH, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies about a mile from Honiton.

^e William Hancock, Gent., 1587; Judith, wife of William Hancock, Esq., lord of the manor, and afterwards of Thomas Ivatt, Esq., 1634.

^f John Ley, 1701; George Ley, 1716; Grace, his wife, 1712.

^g John Harding, of Buzzacot, 1735; Richard Harding, his son, 1757.

^h Prince.

The manor of Comb-Ralegh was anciently called Comb-Baunton, and afterwards Comb-Matthew, from its owners of those names. Sir John Ralegh became possessed of it before the year 1350; his daughter Alice brought it to St. Aubyn, and the heiress of St. Aubyn to Dennis. The daughter of Sir Gilbert Dennis brought this manor to an illegitimate son of Lord Bonville. After this it was, for some generations, in the descendants of Maurice Moore, Esq., who married a co-heiress of Bonville. Serjeant Drewe purchased it of the Moores in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This manor was, a few years ago, in moieties between the families of Drewe and Luttrell: it is now the sole property of the Rev. James Bernard of Shaugh, in the parish of Luppit, having been purchased by the late James Bernard, Esq., of Crowcombe Court, in Somersetshire.

Ellis Hayes, which belonged to the family of Nott, and since to John Blagdon, Esq., is now the property of Miss Graves, (daughter of Sir Thomas Graves,) who resides at Woodbine-hall, in this parish. Abbotts is the property and residence of Mrs. Drewe, widow of the Rev. Herman Drewe.

In the church-yard at Comb-Ralegh is the tomb of Mr. Sheldon, the late celebrated anatomist, with the following inscription:—"Conjugal affection raises this marble to the memory of John Sheldon, Esq., F. R. S., professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy. Rapidity of conception, regulated by sound judgment and profound skill, ranked him among the ablest practitioners of his age; nor was he less celebrated for deep researches in philosophy, or the various acquirements of general knowledge. Simple elegance of manners and dignity of deportment, united in a benevolent heart, endeared him to man as closely as unaffected piety commended him to God. Died Oct. 8. 1808, aged 56 years." William Drewe, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

COOKBURY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about five miles from Holsworthy.

The principal villages in this parish are Stapledon or Stapeldon, Cookbury, Week, and Churchtown.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Avenells, from whom it passed successively to Cole and Beville. I find nothing of a later date of the manor of Cookbury. The manor of Stapledon, in this parish,
was

was the property and residence of the ancient family of that name¹, whose heiress brought it to Hankford: from the Hankfords it passed, by successive female heirs, to Boteler Earl of Ormond, and St. Leger. It was purchased of the St. Legers by Humphrey Speccot, Esq., in whose family it continued several generations. A co-heiress of Speccot brought this manor in marriage to Thomas Hele, Esq., of Babicombe, and the heiress of Hele to Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., Bishop of Exeter. The widow of Col. Edward Trelawney, governor of Jamaica, being possessed of this manor by her husband's devise, bequeathed it, in 1778, to her sister Mary, wife of Daniel Stott, Esq. Mrs. Stott devised it, in 1783, to her daughter (by her first husband, Dr. Wigan,) Mary Trelawney, the wife of the Hon. Rose Herring May, one of his Majesty's counsel for Jamaica, (and descended from the Mays of Mayfield in Kent,) with remainder to her seven daughters, six of whom (now surviving and resident at Bath) are the present proprietors. Cookbury is a daughter-church to Milton Damarell, being included in the same presentation.

CORNWOOD, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about eight miles from Modbury, and about eleven from Plymouth. The villages of Cross and Latten, and part of Ivybridge, are in this parish. There are cattle-fairs at Cornwood on the first Monday in May, and the fourth Monday in September.

The manor of Cornwood belonged, in ancient times, successively to the families of Raddon, Britville, de Bathonia, or Bathe, and Metsted. The Courtenays became possessed of it about the middle of the fourteenth century, and it continued to be their property till the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. At a later period this manor, with the mansion of Delamore or Dallamore, belonged to the Coles, who built Delamore-house, and afterwards to the Belmaines, from whom it passed to Maynard. It was purchased of the latter by George Treby, Esq., one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Benjamin Hayes, Esq., father of Treby Hele Hays, Esq., of Dallamore, who is the present proprietor.

Slade, in this parish, was the property and residence of a family of that name; afterwards of the Coles, who were of Slade, from the reign of Richard II. till the early part of the seventeenth century, when this estate was sold to Savery. The Spurrells purchased it of Savery, and it is

¹Of this family was Walter Stapledon, or, as he himself spelt his name, Stapelden, Bishop of Exeter, who was beheaded by the rebels in 1326.

now the property and residence of their representative, John Spurrell Pode, Esq.

Fardell was, in the reign of Henry III., the property of Warren Fitz-Joell, whose heiress brought it to Newton, and the heiress of Newton to Raleigh of Smallridge. This was one of the principal seats of the Raleghs, and it has been supposed (but erroneously^k) that the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh was born here. Fardell was most probably his occasional residence. It was sold by his son, Sir Carew, to Elizæus Hele, who bequeathed it, with other estates, to charitable uses. The bequest did not take effect, as far as related to Fardell, which was recovered by the heir at law, and continued in the family till 1740, when it was given, by the last heir male of this branch, to Mr. Pearce of Bigbury, by whose executors it was sold to Sir Robert Palk, Bart. The greater part of this estate has since been purchased by Mr. Spurrell Pode, and the remainder by Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart. The old mansion of the Raleghs, which belong to Mr. Spurrell Pode, is occupied as a farm-house.

South Hele belonged to a branch of the family of Hele. It is now the property of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart., who has the manor of Blachford in this parish, and the barton of Wisdom, which one of his ancestors had purchased of the Heles. John Rogers, Esq., being then of Wisdom, was created a baronet in 1698. South Hele and Wisdom are now farm-houses. Blachford^l has been of late years the seat of the Rogers' family, but is at present inhabited by the tenant of the estate, the family occasionally occupying the principal apartments.

Cholwich Town, in Cornwood, was the original seat of the Cholwich family: it is still the property of their descendant J. B. Cholwich, Esq., of Farrington House, near Exeter.

In the chancel of the parish church is the monument of Robert Belmaine, Esq., of Dallamore, 1627; in the south aisle, that of Sir John Rogers, Bart., who died in 1745; in the north aisle, that of Benjamin Burell, Esq., a captain in the navy of Charles I., who died in 1715, at the age of 91; and in the north transept, that of Matthew Fortescue, Esq., 1770.

Sir John Lemon Rogers has lately purchased the great tithes of Cornwood of the priests, vicars of the church of Exeter, under the powers of the

^k See p. 87.

^l Most probably the Blacheurde of the Domesday survey, which was the property of Robert Bastard.

land-

land-tax redemption act. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. At Ivybridge, in this parish, is a chapel built by subscription, about the year 1790. Divine service is performed in it, but it has not been consecrated.

A school-house has been lately built at Cornwood by subscription, and has been endowed with 10*l.* per annum by the Rev. Duke Yonge, the present vicar. ^m

CORNWORTHY, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about four miles from Totnes, and six from Dartmouth, near the beautiful scenery of the Dart. East Cornworthy and Allats are villages in this parish. Cornworthy is spoken of as a borough in ancient records. ⁿ

At this place was a priory of nuns, of the order of St. Austin, founded, according to Risdon, by an ancestor of the Edgcumbes; according to Sir William Pole, (which is more probable,) by the lords of Totnes. ^o Its revenues were estimated at the time of the dissolution at 63*l.* The priory estate was granted, in 1560 or 1561, to Harris and Williams: it continued, for some generations, in the family of Harris. Of late years the priory estate, and the impropriate tithes, have been in the Basset family. It was sold by Lord de Dunstanville, about the year 1800, to Mr. John Holditch, the present proprietor, in whose family it is still vested.

A manor in Cornworthy (Corneorde) was held in demesne, at the taking of Domesday survey, by Joel de Totneis. The manor of Cornworthy, which belonged to the Boones, was sold, after the death of Thomas Boone, Esq., in 1679, by the Earl and Countess of Warrington, to John Harris, Esq., of whom it was not long after purchased by John Seale, Esq., of Mount

^m Mr. Yonge purchased the reversion of an estate for the benefit of this parish, which has unexpectedly dropped in, and is now let for 31*l.* per annum. A moiety of this is appropriated to the excellent purpose of affording medical assistance to such of the poor as are not the objects of parochial relief. The residue (after deducting 10*l.* for the school) to be laid out in the purchase of Bibles, school books, and religious tracts, to be distributed by the vicar.

ⁿ Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^o It was common for persons who possessed the patronage of religious houses, either by grant or descent, to be styled the Founders. Thus Sir Piers Edgcumbe, whose father became possessed of the barony of Totnes by royal grant, says in a letter still extant: "By the king's father, by his grant to my father, I am made Founder of the priory of Totnes and the nunnery of Cornworthy." See Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections relating to Devonshire monasteries. The barons of Totnes founded the priory of Totnes, and no doubt that of Cornworthy also, at an early period.

Boone.

Boone. This was sold some years ago to — Tarring, in whose family it is still vested. The manor of East Cornworthy has long been in the family of Cholwich.

In the parish church is a monument in memory of Sir Thomas Harris, serjeant at law, and Dame Elizabeth his wife; the latter died in 1610. In the south aisle is that of John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, 1777.

The Rev. Charles Barter, the present incumbent, is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with a portion of the great tithes of Abbot's Carswell.

Dame Elizabeth Harris gave by will the sum of 100*l.* to this parish for charitable uses: it was laid out in land now producing about 20*l.* per annum, which is appropriated to a school.

CORYTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock, and about nine from Launceston in Cornwall.

Coryton was, from a very early period, the property and seat of a family of that name, who afterwards removed into Cornwall. About the year 1600, John Coryton, Esq., sold this manor to Sir Thomas Wise, from whose family it passed by marriage to the Tremaynes. It was sold, together with the advowson of the rectory, by the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq., and is now the property of William Newman, Esq. In the chancel is the following inscription in memory of a former rector: —

“ This was a grateful priest: his wealth, tho' small,
He to his patron gave, who gave him all.”

COTLEIGH, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton.

The manor was, in ancient times, successively in the families of Roche and Le Jew. From the latter it passed by marriage to Yeo. The co-heiresses of Yeo brought it in moieties to Rolle, and through the Durants to Arundell of Trerice. It now belongs to the Right Hon. Lord Clinton, who has also the manor of Culbeer, in this parish.

Womberford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the ancient family of Worthiall, who sold it to Frye of Yarty. It passed from the latter by marriage to Andrews, and is, or was lately, the property of Mrs. Ann Andrews.

The Rev. William Michell is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

COUNTESBURY

COUNTESBURY or COUNTISBURY, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies near the north coast, on the borders of Somersetshire, two miles from Linton.

The manor of Countesbury belonged to the abbot and convent of Ford. There is now no manor in this parish : the principal landed property belongs to G. A. Barbor, Esq., of Fremington. The late Lord Somerville purchased a farm in this parish, near the river Lyn, and made some additions to the house for his occasional residence ; it is now the property of his son, the present lord, but is about to be sold.

In the parish church is a tablet in memory of Sir Simon Stuart, Bart., of Hartley Mauduit, Hants, who died in 1816.

The church is held with that of Linton. The archdeacon of Barnstaple has the appropriated tithes, (of which John Lock, Esq., is lessee,) and is patron of the curacy.

CREACOMB, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about eight miles from South Molton. The barton and advowson belonged, for many generations, to the Harris family, who sold this estate about the year 1795. The barton is now the property of Mr. John Comins. The advowson is vested in the Rev. John Burgess Carslake, the present incumbent.

CREDITON^p, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Kenne, is an ancient market-town eight miles from Exeter, and 183 from London.

The market was granted in or about 1309, to Walter Stapeldon Bishop of Exeter, to be held on Tuesday, together with two fairs, each for nine days, at the festivals of St. Mark and of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. The market is now held on Saturday for corn by sample, provisions, &c. It is still a considerable market, but was formerly much larger : it is said, that seventy bullocks were sold weekly by the butchers, when the woollen trade was at its greatest height. There are now three cattle fairs ; those of May 11. and September 21. are held in the East Town ; that of August 21. in the West Town. If the 21st should be on Friday or Saturday, the last-mentioned fair is held on the Tuesday following. There is a great market also for cattle on the Saturday preceding the last Wednesday in April,

^p This town has been called, and sometimes written, Kirton.

^q Rot. Cart. 3 Edw. II. No. 21. The tolls of these fairs, and another more ancient fair, were assigned to the collegiate church of Crediton by Bishop Stapeldon in 1322. Mr. Oliver's Collections from the Bishops' Registers.

esteemed

esteemed one of the largest marts for bullocks in the west of England. Crediton sent burgesses to the parliament at Carlisle in the reign of Edward I.†

This town had been one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture from its first introduction into the county. The serge-market was removed from Crediton to Exeter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The manufacture of serges continued to be extensive till after the great fire in 1743, when fourteen or fifteen hundred serges are said to have been made weekly. The manufacture still exists here upon a less extensive scale. There is a manufactory of dowlas and other coarse linens at Fordton in this parish, and a large corn-mill.

A dreadful fire broke out in the Western Town at Crediton, on Sunday the 14th of August, 1743, in the afternoon, when 460 houses were burnt down, and sixteen persons perished in the flames. The damage, at a low estimation, was computed at 40,000*l.* Another destructive fire happened on the 1st of May, 1769. In 1801, there were 1045 houses in this parish; 4929 inhabitants; of whom 3166 were employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; in 1811, 5178; when there were 730 families so employed, the total number of families being stated at 1163.

The parish of Crediton contains eight tithings: the Borough; the town-tithing; Yewford; Yewton; Woodland; Knowle; Canon-fee; and Rudge. The principal villages are Yewford, Yewton, and Hookway, in the tithing of Rudge: Penton, near the town, may be considered as part of its suburb.

Crediton was taken possession of in 1549 by the rebels, who fortified themselves in some barns adjoining the town. Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew having advanced with their forces to Crediton, set fire to the barns on their refusing to surrender, and drove them out. Crediton was occasionally occupied by the royal and parliamentary forces during the civil war. Prince Maurice's army was quartered there for a considerable time in 1644. They retreated for a while on the approach of the Earl of Essex, the beginning of July, but returned thither soon afterwards, and were reviewed by the king on the 27th. Sir Thomas Fairfax took possession of Crediton on the 8th of December, 1645. He marched thither with his army on the 10th of February, 1646, and stayed there till the 14th.‡ He was quartered at Crediton again on the 29th of March.†

† Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

‡ Sprigge's England's Recovery.

† Ibid.

The manor and hundred of Crediton^u belonged to the bishops of Devonshire from a very early period, as parcel of their barony. Here were the cathedral and the palace of the bishops, till Bishop Leofric, in the year 1050, removed the see to Exeter. The manor and hundred of Crediton continued to belong to the bishops, and the palace probably to be their occasional residence, till the reign of Henry VIII., when Bishop Veysey surrendered them to the crown. In the same reign the Bishop, but with great reluctance, conveyed the park to Sir Thomas Dennis.^v The manor and hundred of Crediton appear to have been granted to Lord Darcy of Chiche, and having been restored to the see together with the park, were all conveyed by Bishop Babington in 1595 to William Killigrew, Groom of the Chamber, with the borough, markets, fairs, the demesne of Knolle, &c. &c. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert Killigrew, Vice-Chamberlain to Anne of Denmark.^x In 1637, the devisees of Sir Robert Killigrew sold the park to Sir John Chichester of Hall, of whose family it was purchased in 1673, by Mr. Stephen Toller of Exeter; from him it passed by inheritance to Northleigh, and under the will of Mrs. Susanna Northleigh, to the daughters of her niece, Elizabeth Tuckfield^y, of whom it was purchased by Mr. George Lambert Gorwyn, the present proprietor. The manor was afterwards for some descents in the family of Strode. Samuel Strode, Esq., of Peamore, was lord of the manor and hundred in 1790. This estate was afterwards sold to Parnell, of whom it was purchased by Benjamin Cleave, Esq., the present proprietor. The fee-farm rent of 146*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* per annum, formerly payable out of this manor to the crown, was granted by King Charles II. to Francis Lord Stawell, Sir Charles Harbord, and others. It is now vested in Thomas Porter, Esq., of Rockbeare, in right of his wife, whose name was Heathfield.

^u It appears by the survey of Domesday to have been one of the largest manors in the county, consisting of 15 hides, of which 6 were in demesne: 172 ploughs were employed on it: there were 264 villans, and 73 bordars. The manor was valued at 75*l.*

^v It appears by several letters which Mr. Oliver has discovered among his researches that this bishop was not a willing spoliator of the revenues of the see. In this instance it appears that the King wrote to him requiring that he should convey Crediton park to Sir Thomas Dennis, to whom it would be a great accommodation; after some time had elapsed, Lord Russell wrote to the Bishop, expressing his astonishment that he had been so backward to comply with the King's request, and intimating that His Majesty was determined that Sir Thomas Dennis should be accommodated. The alienation of Paignton, Bishop's Tawton, Chudleigh, Bishop's Nympton, Bishop's Clist, Bishop's Teignton, and West Teignmouth, -was occasioned by similar requisitions from the crown.

^x Westcote.

^y See the account of the family of Tuckfield.

Downes, in the town-tithing, the seat of James Buller, Esq., was formerly the property and residence of the Goulds, whose heiress brought it, after the death of William Gould, Esq., in 1726, to the Bullers. Mr. Justice Buller was born here in 1746.

Little Fulford, now called Fulford Park, many years the property and residence of the Tuckfield family, is partly in this parish. It is now the seat of their representative, Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., by whom the mansion has, within a few years, been rebuilt. It was begun about 1810, Mr. Hakewill being the architect.

Yewe, in the tithing of Yewton, was formerly held under the bishops by the barons of Oakhampton, by the service of being stewards at their inthronization; for which service they had all the vessels in which the bishop was served at the first course. The barton of Yewe has been for a considerable time in the family of Pidsley, by purchase from the Trelawneys, and is now the property of the Rev. Simon Pidsley. Yewton Arundell belonged, from a very early period, to the ancestors of the Arundells of Lanherne: it was sold about the year 1600 to the ancestor of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

Tedbourne, or Venny Tedbourne, was the original residence of the Tuckfield family, who settled at Crediton as woollen-manufacturers, and are said to have been the first clothiers who established a foreign trade. It is still the property of their representative, R. Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., of Fulford Park, who is proprietor also of the manor of Posberry, in this tithing. Posberry had belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Pollards.

Knowle, in the tithing of that name, was formerly parcel of the bishop's demesne. It was lately the property of Robert Lydstone Newman, Esq., and Henry Tuckfield, Esq., now of John Sillifant, Esq., of Combe Lancells, in Colebrooke.

Comb, or Spencer Comb, in this tithing, belonged to Spencer, who married the heiress of Hody in the reign of Richard II. Having passed by marriage to Prideaux, it was sold to Sir Simon Leach in the reign of James I., and afterwards became the property of Periam. At a later period, it was, for several generations, in the Rowes, and is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Spinkes, in right of his wife, who was daughter of Mr. Parker, the late owner.

Higher Dunscombe, in the tithing of Rudge, was for many generations a seat of the Bodleys. It was purchased of that family by the Goulds, in the reign of James I., and is now the property of their descendant, James

Buller

Buller, Esq., of Downes, who possesses also Lower Dunscombe, purchased by his ancestors, the Goulds, of Sir William Courteen.

The barton of Fordton was many years the seat of a younger branch of the family of Prowze. Mrs. Honor Prowze, who died in 1773, gave it to the Rev. William Stacey. It is now a divided property, having been inherited by his sisters and co-heiresses.

Trowbridge, in this tithing, was the property and residence of Peter de Trowbridge in the reign of Edward I. This barton was sold by the Trowbridge family, about the year 1720, to Samuel Strode, Esq., whose son conveyed it to Giles Yarde, Esq. : it now belongs to Miss Elizabeth Yarde, one of his daughters and co-heiresses. Trowbridge-house is occupied by her uncle, John Yarde, Esq., who is the male representative of that ancient family.

Leland, speaking of Crediton, says, "The place wher the old cathedral church of Crideton stoode, is now occupied with buildinges of houses by the newe churche-yarde side. The olde churche was dedicate to St. Gregory. The churche there now standing hath no maner or token of antiquite." It is a handsome and spacious structure of the later Gothic, consisting of a nave and two aisles : it is probable that it had not been built many years when Leland visited Crediton, in the reign of Henry VIII. ^y In this church is the monument of Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer ^z, with his effigies, in his judge's robes ; a monument for John Tuckfield, who died in 1630, with his effigies in a ruff between two medallions. There are other memorials for the family of Tuckfield ^a, and for those of Prowze ^b, Shilston ^c, Mundy ^d, and Yarde. ^e

There are now no traces of a tomb of one of the bishops, nor of the monument of Sir John Sully ^f and his lady. There is the grave-stone of John Lyndon, Dean of the Collegiate Church, who died in 1482.

^y It is probable that the new structure would have been noticed by William of Worcester, if it had been built before he was at Crediton in 1478. See more of Crediton church in the account of ancient architecture.

^z He was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1579 ; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1592, and died in 1605. He was thrice married ; first to the heiress of Holcott ; second to Parker ; and third to a daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon. By his second wife he had four daughters, co-heiresses : the elder married to Sir William Pole ; the second to Sir Robert Basset ; the third to Poyntz, and afterwards to Dockwra ; and the youngest to Williams.

^a Mary, wife of John Tuckfield, co-heiress of Pyncombe, 1675 ; Walter Tuckfield, 1676.

^b Francis Prowze, 1696 ; Francis, his son, 1726 ; Mrs. Honor Prowze, the last of the family, 1773.

^c William Shilston, Gent., aged 90, 1684.

^d Charles Mundy, Esq., 1725.

^e Giles Yarde, Esq., 1790.

^f Westcote says his seat was "Rookesford, lately the land of Chychester, and alienated to Davye."

There is a parochial library in the church, in which were 1000 volumes, but many have been lost.

The collegiate church of the Holy Cross at Crediton consisted originally of eighteen canons or prebendaries, and eighteen vicars, which number having been reduced, was restored by Bishop Bronscombe in the thirteenth century. Bishop Grandisson appointed four choristers and four singing men, or lay vicars; three of the prebendaries, being the principal dignitaries of the church, bore the titles of Precentor, Treasurer, and Dean. The latter, who had the cure of souls, was called also perpetual vicar. Before the Reformation, the nave is supposed to have been reserved for the use of the parishioners, the choir having been appropriated to the members of the college. The prebends were called De la Pole, Hempstill, Stowford, Alre, Rigge, Woodland, Carswell, Coombe or Prustcombe, La Crosse, Cridie, and West Sandford.^z The prebendaries, restored by Bishop Bronscombe, had no corps, but derived their income from other sources. The revenues of the college amounted to 322*l.* per annum, at the dissolution.

The collegiate church of Crediton was dissolved by King Edward VI., who vested the small tithes of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, in twelve governors^h, of whom nine were to be of Crediton, and three of Sandford, to be elective by the remainder upon every vacancy. Queen Elizabeth confirmed King Edward's charter of incorporation to the governors, and gave them the great tithes of the said parishes, reserving to the crown a rent of 100*l.* per annum, which is now vested in Sir John Davie, Bart. The vicar, who is elected by the governors, has 400*l.* per annumⁱ, and a parsonage-house and

^z Historic Collections relating to Monasteries in Devon, by the Rev. G. Oliver, p. 24—26.

^h The style of the incorporation is the Twelve Governors of the Hereditaments and Goods of the church of Crediton, otherwise called Kirton, in the county of Devon.

ⁱ In 1624 a suit was commenced in the court of Chancery, by Endymion Porter, (afterwards one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King Charles I.) complaining of abuses and misapplication with respect to this trust. The decree then made directed that the tithes of the three parishes should be applied to the repairs of the churches of Crediton and Exminster, the support of the grammar-school at Crediton, the maintenance of exhibitioners in the university, the setting the poor of Crediton to work, the relief of the poor of Crediton, and the maintenance of the clergymen of Crediton, Exminster, and Sandford: the stipend of 100*l.* per annum was then fixed for the vicar of Crediton, 40*l.* for the assistant minister, 50*l.* for the vicar of Exminster, and 40*l.* for the vicar of Sandford. In 1798, the salary of the vicar of Crediton was raised to 160*l.* per annum, and those of the assistant minister of Crediton, and the vicars of Exminster and Sandford, then 80*l.* per annum each, to 110*l.* In consequence of an application to the court of Chancery in 1808, the salaries were raised to 400*l.* and 200*l.* as above mentioned: at the same time that of the vicar of Exminster was fixed at 250*l.*, and that of the minister of Sandford at 200*l.*

garden ;

garden; the assistant minister 200*l.* The church of Crediton is a peculiar of the bishop's. There is a decayed chapel at the west end of the town, dedicated to St. Lawrence, belonging formerly to an hospital, the warden of which was appointed by the bishop. Near this chapel was a hermitage, founded by Bishop Brewer in 1243.[†] There were formerly chapels at Yewe, and at Yewton-Arundell. The walls of the former are still standing. There are meeting-houses at Crediton of the Unitarians and Independents. The Particular Baptists have a small congregation, who meet in a licensed dwelling-house. Micaiah Towgood, the late eminent Presbyterian divine, who died at Exeter at a very advanced age in 1792, was minister of the dissenting congregation at this place from 1737 to 1749: he distinguished himself by his zealous exertions in behalf of the poor sufferers by the fire of 1743, for whose benefit he preached a sermon, published under the title of "Afflictions Improved." His most popular work, "A Dissenting Gentleman's Letters," was written (1745) whilst he was minister of the congregation at Crediton.

Crediton is said to have been the birth-place of St. Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, by whose influence with Ethelbald, King of Mercia, the Holy Scriptures are said to have been read in this country in the English language.¹

There is an almshouse for four poor persons on Bowtonhill in Crediton, founded by Humphry Spurway, who died in 1557, and endowed with lands in Witheridge, leased on lives at about 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The pensioners have 7*½d.* a week each, a gown once in three years, and some linen yearly. John Davie, Esq., in or about the year 1620, founded an almshouse near the church-yard for four poor persons, two of Crediton, and two of Sandford, and endowed it with 20*l.* per annum. The pensioners in this house receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a week each.

The grammar-school was founded, or rather re-founded, by the charter of King Edward VI.: it is probable that it existed under the old establishment. King Edward's charter appoints a salary of 10*l.* per annum to be paid to the master out of the small tithes. Queen Elizabeth, when she gave the great tithes to the corporation, increased the salary to 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The governors now pay the master a salary of 30*l.* per annum: he is accommodated with a house for the reception of borders, and allowed 5*l.*

[†] Historic Collections relating to Monasteries in Devon, by the Rev. George Oliver, p. 28.

¹ Risdon.

per annum for each Crediton boy educated at the school. Four boys, three of Crediton, and one of Sandford, were to be educated *gratis* under Queen Elizabeth's charter, and to be called Queen Elizabeth's Scholars. There are three exhibitions of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each belonging to this school, to be held five years, at either university.

John Tuckfield, in 1707, gave 100*l.* (which in 1786 produced 6*l.* per annum) for educating ten poor boys. Thomas Colliton, in 1734, gave 10*s.* per annum, and Mary Harris, 1783, 2*l.* per annum, for educating poor children. With these funds, and the interest of 1400*l.*, 4 per cent., the amount of various benefactions, of which 600*l.* was given by a native of Crediton, of the name of Purchase, was supported a school called the Blue-Coat School. This school was considerably enlarged a few years ago, and re-established upon Dr. Bell's system, being kept in a large building erected by James Buller, Esq., at Penton, near Crediton.^m The funds have been aided by voluntary subscription, and a contribution of 20*l.* from the funds, at the disposal of the twelve governors, the whole amounting to about 180*l.* per annum.

Mr. Samuel Dunn, in 1794, gave 600*l.* 5 per cent. annuities, to the twelve governors of Crediton, to be appropriated to a school in which six of his descendants should be taught writing, navigation, the lunar method of taking the longitude, planning and surveying, &c. The rent of certain lands, given by some persons now unknown, for teaching poor children, and now producing about 30*l.* per annum, have been appropriated to this school.

CULMSTOCK, in the hundred of Hemiock and in the deanery of Tiverton, is a decayed market-town, near the borders of Somersetshire, 22 miles from Exeter, and 152 from London. The market, now much declined, is held

^m Mr. Buller erected this building about the year 1806, out of the funds of the estates given for charitable purposes in 1635, by Sir John Hayward, to be appropriated at the discretion of his trustees, Sir Richard Buller, his brother-in-law, and others, with an exception in favour of the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, which is directed to be for ever one of the parishes to be benefitted. Mr. Buller being trustee of the charity, with the approbation of the court of Chancery, founded this establishment at Penton, comprehending a school for ten boys and ten girls, and for the support and residence of two elderly men and two elderly women, either of Crediton, or any other parish, at the option of Mr. Buller. These benevolent purposes have been suspended in consequence of a Chancery suit relating to this charity, instituted by Mr. Buller in 1793, and as yet undecided. Meanwhile the funds of the charity are accumulating; a portion of them being invested in the public funds, and the building is occupied as above mentioned by the Crediton charity-school.

on Friday, for butchers' meat. A new market-house had been built, not many years ago, by the dean and chapter of Exeter. I can find no record of the grant of the market or fairs. There are two cattle-fairs, May 21st, and the Wednesday before September 29th. Cloth is sometimes sold at this fair, but the clothing trade, which was formerly considerable at this town, is now very much declined; and the place has become, in consequence, much depopulated.

Prescot, Northend, Nicholshayne, and Upcott, are the principal villages in this parish.

In 1801, the number of inhabitants was returned at 1496; 1811, only 1345; but the town had declined in population prior to either of those periods.

The manor of Culmstock^a, which belonged in ancient times to the bishops of Exeter, has long been vested in the dean and chapter; under whom it is held on lease by the daughters of the late Rev. Thomas Culme of Tothill, near Plymouth.

The manors of Nicholshayne and Hayle or Hale have been a considerable time in the family of Baker.

Prestcot, or Prescot, was at an early period^o the property and residence of a family of that name. In the reign of Henry IV. it was given by the last heir male to William Almescombe, Esq., on condition of his taking the name of Prestcot. After this it came to the family of Barnhouse, and from them by successive marriages to Southcote and Ridgway. Sir George Cary, of Cockington, purchased it of Lord Ridgway: it continued some time in the Cary family, but has been sold in parcels, and is still a divided property.

Wood was for many generations the property and residence of a family of that name. Sir William Pole speaks of it as then lately sold by George Wood, their representative: I cannot find that any estate of this name is now known.

The great tithes of Culmstock are vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and they are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. There was formerly a chapel at Prescot in this parish. There are meeting-houses for the Quakers, Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Baptists' meeting is at Prescot.

^a It is enumerated among the bishop's manors in the Domesday survey, but is said to have been "*de victu canonicorum*."

^o Temp. Hen. II.

DARTINGTON,

DARTINGTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about a mile and a half from Totnes. Wick, Brooking, and Staple, are villages in this parish.

Dartington was anciently the seat of a barony, which, at the time of the Domesday survey, belonged to William de Falesia. Shortly afterwards, Robert, son of Martin de Tours, Lord of Camois, in Wales, became possessed, probably by marriage, of the barony of Dartington, and all the lands which had belonged to the said William. This baronial family, by the name of Fitz Martin, or Martyn, continued to possess and reside at Dartington for six descents.^p Upon the death of William Lord Martin, who was a parliamentary baron, this estate devolved to James Lord Audley^q, whose father had married one of his sisters and co-heiresses. Upon the death of Nicholas Lord Audley, it passed, pursuant to an entail, made in default of issue male, to the crown. In 1385, King Richard II. granted it with other manors to Robert de Vere, till he should have conquered Ireland and kept it in peace.^r The king gave it afterwards to his half-brother, John Holland Duke of Exeter, who resided at Dartington, and is said to have built most of the present mansion with the great hall, which is evidently of that age. After the death of Henry Duke of Exeter, who married one of the sisters of King Edward IV., it again escheated to the crown. Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of it for life in 1487. Some time afterwards it was purchased by Ailworth, and Sir William Pole says was, as he heard, exchanged with Sir Arthur Champernowne, a younger son of Sir Philip Champernowne, of Modbury, for the site of the abbey of Polesloe, near Exeter. It is certain that Sir Arthur Champernowne possessed and resided at Dartington, and that it continued to be the seat of this branch of the family till the death of Rawlin Champernowne, Esq., in 1774, when, pursuant to a remainder in the will of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., who died in 1766, it devolved to Arthur, only son of the Rev. Richard Harington (younger brother of Sir John Harington, Bart.) by Jane daughter and heir of the said Arthur Champernowne. In 1776, Arthur Harington

^p Yet it appears to have been in the family of Novant in 1186. See Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 443. Possibly it was a temporary possession in consequence of the marriage of a widow of the Martin family.

^q After the death of the widow of Lord Martin, who when the partition was made between the co-heiresses was the wife of Robert de Watevil, and had this manor assigned to her in dower. Originalia.

^r Pat. Rot. 9 Ric. II. pt. 2.

took

took the name of Champernowne, and continued to be the proprietor of the manor or barony of Dartington till his death in 1819, when it devolved to his son Arthur, a minor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. †

Dartington House, the seat of the late Arthur Champernowne, Esq., is pleasantly situated near the banks of the Dart; a part only of the ancient building remains with the great hall above mentioned. †

Fenton, now commonly called Venton, appears to have been granted by one of the ancient lords of Dartington, to a family which took its name from this the place of their residence. They were succeeded by Gibbes, who possessed it in the reign of Richard II. The co-heiresses of Gibbes sold Fenton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to John Glanville, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. After passing through several hands during the last century, it is now, in consequence of a purchase made about the year 1808, the property and residence of Mr. Nicholas Moysey.

Allerton had been the property and residence of the family of Searle for more than three centuries: it was lately sold by their descendant to Mr. John Bagwell.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Champernowne family. †
Arthur Champernowne, before-mentioned, is patron of the rectory.

DARTMOUTH, an ancient sea-port, market, and borough town, is situated on the southern coast, between Berryhead and Start Point. It lies within the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton; is about 30 miles from Exeter, and 203 from London.

In ancient records, this town is called Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardnesse, comprising, in fact, three adjoining towns, the more southern of which, Clifton, is an appendage of the parish of Stoke Fleming, the two others of the parish of Townstall.

The earliest account we have of a market at Dartmouth is a grant, in the year 1226, to Richard de Gloucester, son of William Fitzstephen, of a market on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist. † William de Cantilupe agreed with the burgesses of Dartmouth, in 1243, that a market should be held weekly on Wednesday; and on other days, for which a fine was then paid. † In the year 1301, King

† Hundred Roll.

† See the head of Ancient Mansions.

† There are some ancient monuments of this family without inscriptions, besides those of Henry Champernowne, Esq., 1656; Edward Champernowne, Esq., 1675; Arthur Champernowne, Esq., 1697; and Rawlin Champernowne, Esq., 1774.

† Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III. m. 11.

† B. Willis, from Fin. 28 Hen. III.

Edward I. granted to Gilbert de Fitzstephen, Lord of Townstall, a market at Clifton, super Dartmouth, on Thursday, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Margaret.^a The present market-day is Friday for butchers' meat and other provisions. There is now no fair.

Leland says, that King John granted the burgesses of Dartmouth the privilege of being governed by a mayor, but this seems to have been a mistake: the earliest charter which I can find is that of Edward III., who, in 1342, granted to the burgesses of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardnesse, the power of choosing a mayor, with other privileges, such as the holding pleas, &c.^a These new powers seem to have excited the jealousy of Guy de Brien, then lord of the town; for, in 1344, we find an agreement, confirmed by the king, whereby it was settled, that the mayor should be sworn before the steward of the said Guy, and that they should hold pleas jointly.^b The Corporation now consists of a Mayor, Recorder, and twelve Masters, or Magistrates.

Dartmouth sent members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I.; after this, they do not appear to have returned any till the 14th of Edw. III., since which time the returns have been regular. The right of voting is in the freemen, who are about 45 in number.

John Hawley, a rich merchant of much eminence^c, was one of its representatives during a great part of the reign of Henry IV., and his son of the same name in those of Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. Leland says, that, in his time, the great ruins of Hawley's hall were remaining in the part of the town called Hardness. John Corpe, who was colleague of Hawley the younger, in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V., had a licence in the year 1402 to fortify his mansion at the entrance of the port of Dartmouth.^d

It appears by the subsidy-roll of 1377, that there were then 506 persons in the town of Dartmouth above fourteen years of age, exclusively of clergy and mendicants, (who were not liable to the poll-tax.)^e I have found no means of ascertaining the population at any subsequent period before the *census* of 1801; when the parishes of St. Saviour's and St. Petrock's jointly

^a Cart. Rot. 30 Edw. I. No. 19.

^b Cart. Rot. 15 Edw. III. No. 18.

^c Pat Rot. 17 Edw. III. pt. 1. 13.

^d There is little doubt that Hawley was the merchant of Dartmouth "who, in 1390, waged the navie of shippes of the ports of his owne charges, and tooke foure-and-thirty ships laden with wine to the summe of fiteene hundred tunns." Stowe's Annals.

^e Pat. Rot. 4 Hen. IV. pt. 2. 30.

^f See Archæologia, vol. vii.

are



Toluce

Sautmonts

Saufmoy

are stated to have contained 2398 inhabitants, and perhaps about 800 should be reckoned out of the returns for the parish of Townstall, which would make the whole number about 3200. In 1811, the number of inhabitants in St. Saviour's and St. Petrock's were 2608, to which the same number of 800 being added, would make the total about 3400.

Dartmouth has a most convenient haven, with a deep and ample basin, capable of receiving and safely harbouring 500 ships. Wool, wine, and iron, appear to have constituted the principal trade of Dartmouth in the reign of Edward I.^f Some years ago, a considerable portion of the Newfoundland trade was carried on here, but it has been of late much on the decline. Cyder and barley are occasionally exported from hence, and port wine imported. There is a considerable coasting trade : the woollen goods from Ashburton are exported from Dartmouth. A few boats are employed in the summer season in the pilchard fishery. An act of parliament passed in the 14th of Richard II., by which it was enacted, that no tin should be exported out of the realm but from the port of Dartmouth ; but this was annulled in the parliament of the next year.

Dartmouth is said to have been burnt by the French in the reign of Richard I.,^g but I can find no account of it in the chronicles of that reign. The fleet destined for the Holy Land assembled at this port in 1190.^h The port of Dartmouth contributed 31 ships and 757 mariners to King Edward the Third's great fleet before Calais.ⁱ Walsingham speaks of a gallant exploit of the men of Portsmouth and Dartmouth in the year 1383, when they took five French ships, the whole of the enemy's crew, except nine persons, having been killed in the action. In the year 1404, the French having burnt Plymouth, sailed towards Dartmouth^k, where, immediately on their landing, they were attacked by the country people : it is said the women behaved with great courage, and did much service.^l Monsieur de Castel, commander of the invading army, was killed ; and three barons and twenty knights taken prisoners, and carried to the king by the countrymen, who returned well pleased with their purses full of gold ; but it is observed by the historian, that the prisoners were reserved by the king for a

^f Hundred Roll.

^g Magna Britannia of 1720.

^h R. Hoveden and J. Bromton.

ⁱ Hakluyt, vol. i. p. 119., (edit. 1599,) from the roll in the great wardrobe.

^k Some of the Chronicles state, that it was at Blackpool, two miles from Dartmouth, that they landed.

^l Walsingham.

richer ransom. It was not till towards the end of this century, that effective means were adopted for the protection of the town and harbour. King Edward IV., in 1481, covenanted with the men of Dartmouth to pay them 30*l.* per annum for ever, on condition of their building and maintaining a strong tower and bulwark of lime and stone, furnishing the same with artillery, and finding a chain of length and strength sufficient to secure the harbour. ^m

During the civil war, Dartmouth was first garrisoned by the Parliament. After the capture of Exeter on the 4th of September, 1643, Prince Maurice marched to Dartmouth, which he expected to find an easy conquest. It was not, however, till after a month's siege, during which he lost great numbers of his men by sickness, that the town was yielded. ⁿ It was surrendered on the 4th of October. ^o After it came into possession of the royalists, Dartmouth being esteemed an important garrison, the fortifications were considerably strengthened; the old castle, a fort called Gallant's Bower ^p, which defended the mouth of the harbour, and Kingsweare Castle, on the opposite side of the river, were strongly garrisoned, as were two other forts, called Paradise Fort and Mount Flaggon; Townstall

^m The indenture witnesseth that the mayor, &c. had covenanted, that for the defence of the town and port they had begun to make "a stronge and myghty and defensyve newe towyr and bulwarke of lyme and stone ajoyning to the castell there; that they should finish the same in sufficient fourm, and garnish it with guns, artillery, and other ordnance; and always find a chain in length and strength to stretch and be laid overthwart or atravers the mouth of this haven of Dartmouth from one tower to another tower, and at all times to keep the same in repair and garnished, &c., for the defence of the said chain and port, town, and parts adjoining." In consideration whereof, the king grants 30*l.* per annum for ever out of the customs of Exeter and Dartmouth, and a further sum of 30*l.* per annum for four years: if at any time this annuity were withholden, the corporation were exonerated from the performance of the said covenant. Pat. 21 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 13.

ⁿ Clarendon.

^o Dugdale's View of the Troubles. It appears by the parish-register that, on the 30th of September, there was an action between the garrison and the besiegers. It was in this action that Colonel James Chudleigh, a brave officer of the king's, and son of Sir George Chudleigh, was killed. This officer, Ensign John Buckman, and three soldiers of the royal army, were buried at St. Saviour's on the 4th and 9th of October; on the fourth also were buried Captain William Brooking, who was probably a parliamentary officer, and eleven other persons, some of whom were townspeople, "slain in the fight of Dartmouth, September 30. 1643."

^p Gallant's Bower was a fortification on the summit of the hill over Dartmouth Castle. This and the tower on the opposite side are supposed to have been the points to which the chain was attached in the reign of Edward IV. Mount Flaggon is supposed to have been an eminence overhanging the town, nearly about its centre: Paradise Fort still remains, being a large circular tower, on a point of land to the south of the town, between it and the castle.

church,

church, which overlooks the town, and Mount Boone, were well manned, and had about 30 guns mounted: the west gate was also fortified, and in the whole there were more than 60 pieces of ordnance. Sir Thomas Fairfax, during his victorious career in the west, sat down with his army before Dartmouth on the 12th of January, 1646; on the Sunday following, after the soldiers had been exhorted by the celebrated Hugh Peters, the town was stormed. Colonel Pride, a very distinguished officer in the parliamentary army, and afterwards one of Cromwell's lords, took Mount Boone; Colonel Fortescue possessed Townstall church; Colonel Hamond took the west gate, and all the other forts surrendered; Sir Hugh Pollard, the Governor, Sir Henry Cary, Governor of Kingsweare fort, the Earl of Newport, Colonel Seymour, many other officers, and the whole garrison, were taken prisoners. ^a

Dartmouth gave title of baron, in 1675, to Charles Fitzcharles, (created at the same time Viscount Totnes and Earl of Plymouth,) a natural son of the king, who died in 1680. In 1682, George Legge was created Baron Dartmouth; and in 1713, Viscount Lewisham and Earl of Dartmouth: his immediate descendant now enjoys that title.

The manor of Dartmouth passed as parcel of the barony of Totnes till the reign of Edward I., when it seems to have been conveyed by William de Zouch to Nicholas de Tewksbury, to whom that monarch confirmed it in the year 1305. ^r King Edward III., in or about the year 1341, granted to his servant, Guy de Brien, part of the manor of Dartmouth, which had belonged to Tewksbury. ^s This seems to have passed with one of the co-heiresses of Brien to Lovell. King Edward IV. granted this manor to William Nevill Earl of Kent, and on his decease to George Duke of Clarence. ^t The manor and borough of Dartmouth were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Downing, Ashton, and Peter, by whom they were conveyed to the corporation.

The manor of South Town, including St. Petrock and the castle, was given at an early period by Fitzstephen to Fleming, and passed with Mohuns Ottery to the families of Mohun, Carew, and Southcote. It is now, by purchase from the last-mentioned family, the property of John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, who possesses also the manor of Townstall, which comprises the north part of Dartmouth. A mansion behind St. Petrock's church, of which the ruins are still to be seen, was some time a residence of the Southcote family.

^a Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 165—171.

^r Pat. Rot. 35 Edw. I. No. 38.

^s Pat. Rot. 15 Edw. III.

^t Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 2.

St. Saviour's

St. Saviour's and St. Petrock's, in Dartmouth, are now considered as separate parishes : the former is held with Townstall, its mother-church ; the latter was held with Stoke Fleming, but since it has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, has become a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector of that parish.

The church of St. Saviour is an ancient and spacious structure. † It seems to have been originally built in the fourteenth century, having been dedicated as a chapel by Bishop Brantingham, in 1372. It appears to have belonged from that time to the corporation : it had then daily service ; and for every omission of such service the sum of 100*s.* was to be forfeited to the mayor and corporation. ‡ In the chancel is the tomb of John Hawley, the rich merchant before mentioned, with the effigies of himself and his two wives^x on brass plates. The date of his death (1408) is gone^y, those of his wives, 1394 and 1403, remain. There are memorials also for Roger Vavasor, killed in fight, 1696; Sir Joseph Herne, Knight, 1698; and Walter Jago, Esq., 1733.

The church of St. Petrock, situated within the ruins of the old castle at Clifton, contains nothing remarkable. It had been called the chapel of the Virgin Mary, before the foundation of a chantry, dedicated to St. Petrock, in the reign of Edward III. Leland mentions a chapel of St. Clare at Hardness, which, according to Browne Willis, was taken down in the reign of Charles II.

There is an old Presbyterian meeting-house at Dartmouth ; the congregation was originally established by the celebrated non-conformist divine John Flavel, author of some popular Calvinistic works, which have gone through several editions : he became, in 1656, minister of St. Saviour's, at Dartmouth, from which he was ejected in 1662. Mr. Flavel died in 1691 : there is a monument to his memory in the meeting-house. There was a French church at Dartmouth in 1715. ‡ There are now also meeting-houses of the Particular Baptists and of the Wesleyan Methodists.

Mr. John Lovering, in 1671, founded an almshouse for decayed seamen or their widows, and gave the sum of 200*l.* to be laid out in land, for

† See the article of Church Architecture.

‡ Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

^x One of them was the heiress of Chief Justice Tresilian, who was attainted by the Duke of Gloucester's party in 1388.

^y It was perfect when Chapple took his notes in 1774.

‡ Return to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans. (Communicated by the Rev. J. Hunter of Bath.)

repairs,

repairs, and towards the support of the pensioners. His son, of the same name, gave a sum of money for the augmentation of its endowment. The almshouse was burnt down about 50 years ago: there were no funds for rebuilding it, and the charity is entirely lost. William Lea, in 1599, founded an almshouse for poor people in the South Town, in the parish of St. Petrock. Richard Kelly, in 1645, gave 20*s.* per annum to this almshouse: it has no other endowment. In the year 1679, Walter Jago, John Haynes, and Arthur Holdsworth, gave a rent-charge of 18*l.* per annum to the parish of St. Saviour; 3*l.* 12*s.* of which was to be given to a Latin master, and 3*l.* 12*s.* to a master for teaching arithmetic. The grammar-school has no further endowment.

Mr. William Wotton, in 1689, gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum for the purpose of teaching poor children of the parish of St. Saviour, Dartmouth, to read the Bible. The payment of this rent-charge has been withheld by the present possessors of the estate ^a, out of which it is payable, ever since the year 1805.

St. DAVID's, in the suburbs of Exeter, and in the hundred of Wonford, is now esteemed a separate parish. It was formerly a chapelry to Heavtree.

The manor of Duryards, in this parish, belongs to the corporation of Exeter.

Great Duryards belonged, in the reign of James II., to Thomas Jefford, Esq. ^b, who was made the new mayor, and knighted by that monarch, when he removed great part of the corporation, and supplied their places with others, about two months before the Revolution. It is now the property and residence of Francis Cross, Esq.; Middle Duryards, of George Cross, Esq.; Little Duryards, now called Belmont, of Thomas Snow, Esq. Duryard Lodge, or Mount Stamp, is the property and residence of John William Williams, Esq. Belle Vue, the property of Francis Cross, is unoccupied. Barton Place, in this parish, the property of John Merivale, Esq., is occupied by Rear Admiral S. Peard.

In the parish church, which has been lately rebuilt, is the monument of Sir Thomas Jefford, who died in 1703, and that of Thomas Maxwell Adams, member of the privy council of Barbadoes, who died in 1806. There was in ancient times a chapel of St. Clement in this parish, near the river.

^a South Whimble, in the parish of Broad Clist.

^b He is said to have accumulated a large fortune in trade as a dyer.

The

The parish of St. David's extends over part of the city, including the grammar-school. There is no charity-school or almshouse belonging to this parish.

DAWLISH or DAULISH, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, is a well-known bathing-place on the south coast, about three miles from Teignmouth, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ from Exeter. Dr. Downman, who was a native of Exeter, concludes the fourth book of his poem of "Infancy" with an address to Dawlish, which had been a favourite place of resort for the benefit of his health.

The principal villages in this parish are Cockwood and Holcomb, Higher and Lower; it contains also the hamlets of East Town, Middlewood, Shattern, Westwood, and Lithwell. There is a holiday-fair at Dawlish on Easter Monday.

The manor of Dawlish belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to the Bishop of Exeter; afterwards to the dean and chapter. The manor and impropriation were held many years on lease by a branch of the Balles of Mamhead, afterwards by the Vernons, one of whose co-heiresses married General Acourt.

The dean and chapter's estate at Dawlish was sold, a few years ago, under the powers of the act for the redemption of the land-tax. The manor was purchased by Richard Eales, Esq., who is the present proprietor. A newly-built mansion, called the Manor-house, has lately been purchased by Robert Long, Esq. The barton of Dawlish, which had been the property of Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter, belonged some time since to Richard Inglett Fortescue, Esq., and is now the property and residence of John Schank, Esq., Vice Admiral of the Red.

Luscombe, in this parish, situated nearly two miles from the coast, in a beautiful retired valley, is the seat of Charles Hoare, Esq. On the strand is a Gothic cottage, the property and residence of Sir William Watson, F. R. S. At Cockwood is the seat of the Rev. Dr. Drury, some time master of Harrow-school. Eastdon is the property and residence of Richard Eales, Esq.

In the parish church are monuments, by Flaxman, for Elizabeth Lady Pennyman^c; and the wife of William Hunter, Esq., of Margaret Street,

^c Wife of Sir James Pennyman, Bart., and daughter of Sir Henry Grey, Bart., ob. 1801. There are figures of her four daughters (by whom it was put up) in the attitude of mourners.

Cavendish



East View of Dunelm.

Cavendish Square^d: those of Richard Inglett Fortescue, Esq., 1790; Margaret his wife, 1783; Elizabeth Inglett, relict of Richard Inglett Fortescue, Esq., 1816; the family of Tripe^e, and several others, chiefly persons who have died at Dawlish, whilst resident there for the benefit of their health.^f In the church-yard are memorials of the family of Balle.^g Mr. Incedon's Church Notes mention memorials in the church of Philip Skinner, vicar, 1481; the family of Mainwaring^h; and William Newcombe, Gent., 1738.

The great tithes are held on lease under the chapter of Exeter by the representatives of Prous. The dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

There was formerly a chapel at Lithwell in this parish, long ago dilapidated, called in the *Liber Regis* that of St. Mary Lithwyll. The ruins still remain.

At Cofton in this parish is an ancient chapelⁱ, now dilapidated, in which were, a few years ago, the monuments of Dr. George Kendall, 1663, and Mrs. Charity Cooke, 1646. Dr. Kendall, who was born at Dawlish, was a celebrated Calvinistic preacher: he was made canon of Exeter in 1645, and was rector of Kenton. He published several controversial pamphlets, and one political. In 1662 he was ejected from all his preferments, when he retired to Cofton, and established a congregation in the old chapel, which it is probable that he repaired and fitted up for the purpose: it continued to be occupied by the Presbyterian dissenters in 1715.^k There is a meeting-house at Dawlish of Independent Calvinists.

The Rev. Humphrey Harvey, in 1729, gave a rent-charge of 1*l.* 16*s.*

^d Ob. 1805. A single female figure is represented as mourning over an urn.

^e John Tripe, Gent., 1500; Thomas Tripe, his son, 1628; Thomas Tripe, 1664; Thomas Tripe, 1667; Gawen Tripe, 1676; Richard Tripe, 1705; Thomas Tripe, 1718; Richard Tripe, 1741; Thomas Tripe, 1749; Gawen Tripe, 1761; Thomas Tripe, 1769.

^f Henrietta, wife of Richard Nayler, Esq., of Gloucester, daughter of Thomas Howe, Esq., of Fyfield, Berks, 1790; Rev. Thomas Benson, 1796; George Brown, Esq., of Kingston on Hull, 1802; Rev. Charles Robinson, son of Sir George Robinson, Bart., 1805; Edmund Newman Kershaw, Esq., 1809; Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., 1810; Elizabeth St. Clair, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord St. Clair, 1812; Rev. Legh Hoskins, 1814; Rebecca Beavis, 1815; Right Hon. Mary Anne, relict of Lord Lisle, 1815; Thomas Hodson, Esq., 1817.

^g Thomas Balle, of Southwood, 1621; John Balle, 1638; John Balle, 1653; John Balle, 1710; Hugh Balle, 1756 (the last of the family).

^h Oliver, son of Oliver Mainwaring, 1739; Oliver, son of Esse Mainwaring, 1740; Oliver Mainwaring, aged 99, 1762.

ⁱ It certainly existed as early as the year 1376. — Mr. Oliver's Notes from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

^k Return made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

for teaching poor children of this parish. There is no other endowment of the kind, but there is a charity-school on Dr. Bell's plan, supported by subscription.

DEAN PRIOR, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about five miles from Ashburton, and about the same distance from Totnes. There are three villages in the parish, Church-town, Dean-town, and Dean-Comb.

In the reign of Henry II. Sir William Fitzstephen gave the manor of Dean to the priory of Plympton. After the Reformation it was purchased by the family of Giles, whose heiress brought it to Yarde. Gilbert Yarde, Esq., the last of this branch, who died in 1775, bequeathed it to a female relation, who married the late Judge Buller: it is now, with the manor of Skirradon in this parish, the property of their grandson, who has the impropriation, and is patron of the vicarage.

The Court-house, some time a seat of the Giles' family, is occupied by the tenant of the farm. The lords of the manor of Dean had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

In the parish church is the monument of Sir Edward Giles, who died in 1637: the inscription has become illegible.^m There are memorials also for the family of Furse: 1593, 1609, 1650, &c. John Furse, Esq., the last of this branch of the family, died in 1700: his heiress married John Worth, Esq.

Barnabas Potter, the Calvinistic Bishop of Carlisle, was vicar of this parish, having been presented by Sir Edward Giles, whose daughter he married: his successor, Robert Herrick the poet, who became vicar of Dean Prior in 1629, was deprived during the civil war, and reinstated at the Restoration. A selection from his poems, which originally made their appearance under the name of "Hesperides," and are now become very scarce, was published by Dr. Nott in 1810.

DENBURY, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Newton Abbot.

Denbury is described as a borough in ancient records.ⁿ

A market at this place, on Wednesday, and a yearly fair for three days, at the festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, were granted by King Edward I., in 1285, to the abbot of Tavistock.^o This is stated in a record

¹ Hundred Roll.

^m The epitaph, with some verses by Herrick, is printed in Prince's Worthies.

ⁿ Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^o Cart. 14 Edw. I. No. 18.

of

of the year 1318, but the days are not mentioned.^p There is still a cattle-fair on the 11th of September.

The manor, which in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Aldred Archbishop of York, was, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, parcel of the possessions of Tavistock Abbey, and was granted, with the other possessions of that monastery, to John Lord Russell. From the Russell family it passed by sale to the Reynells, and from them by marriage to the ancestor of P. J. Taylor, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish church is the monument of Joseph Taylor, Esq., a captain in Queen Anne's wars, who married a co-heiress of Reynell. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the rectory.

DIPTFORD, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about five miles from Modbury, and about six from Totnes.

The manor of Dipford, or Diptford, which had been part of the demesnes of the crown, was granted by Henry II. to John Boteler, and by King John to Eustachius de Courtenay.^q The last-mentioned monarch granted it afterwards to Henry Fitzcount.^r By a subsequent grant of Henry III. it became the property of Nicholas Lord Moels or Mules^s, and descended from him through the families of Bottreaux and Hungerford to the Earls of Huntingdon. Tristram Sture, Esq., died seised of the manors of Diptford and Ashwill in 1616.^t In 1699 it was purchased of his descendant, Edward Sture, Esq., of Maridge, in Ugborough, together with that barton, by Charles Taylor, Esq. Upon the death of his descendant, the late Edward Taylor, Esq. it devolved to the daughter of the late George Taylor, Esq., of Totnes, who is as yet a minor. The lords of the manor of Diptford had the power of inflicting capital punishment.^u

The manor of Bendley, the barton of Stert, and other estates, are the property of Jacob Bickford Hele, Esq., whose ancestors have been settled in this parish for many generations.

The manor of Craberton was long in the family of Fowell, who have lately sold it to Hubert Cornish, Esq. The barton of Bradley in this parish, and North Huish, belonged to a family of that name. Risdon speaks of it as the property and residence of the family of Steer.^v It now belongs to Miss Taylor, who is patron of the rectory.

^p Cart. Rot. 12 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 3.

^q Sir William Pole.

^r Hundred Roll.

^s Cart. Rot. 14 Hen. III.

^t Esch. 15 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

^u Hundred Roll.

^v A mistake probably for Sture.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Taylor family. ^w

DITTISHAM, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies on the banks of the Dart, among some of the most beautiful scenery of that river, seven miles from Totnes, and about three from Dartmouth.

The villages in this parish are Higher Dittisham, Lower Dittisham, or Dittisham Wales, and Capton.

The manor of Dittisham was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Baldwin de Brioniis, under the Bishop of Exeter. In the reign of Henry III. it was in the family of Halton, whose heiress brought it to Inkpen or Ingpen. William Huish, Esq., was lord of Dittisham in the fifteenth century. In Sir William Pole's time it had been for some descents in the family of Rouse. This manor seems to have been dismembered some years ago. ^x The barton of Court belongs to Henry Studdy, Esq.

The manor of Bosum's Hele, now called Bozon Zeale, was originally called Hele, and was the seat of the ancient family of Bozon or Bosum. The heiress of the elder branch married Fulford, whose descendants possessed this manor for several generations. It is now the property of John Burridge Cholwich, Esq., of Farringdon House, by purchase from the Seales of Mount Boone. The old mansion at the barton is now a farm-house. The barton of Downton is the property of Mr. Thomas Huxham.

In the parish church are memorials for "that venerable, valiant captain, Henry Strode of Dittisham," who died in 1664, and others of the family of Strode; and Langdon John Full, Esq., of Downton, 1804.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire is patron of the rectory, to which the manor of Dittisham Wales is annexed.

DODBROOKE, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, adjoins the town of Kingsbridge, and was, till within a few years, itself a market-town. A market was granted in or about the year 1256 to Alan Fitz Roald, to be held on Wednesday, together with a fair for two days, at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen. ^y The market was, till of late years, held on Wednesday: it was celebrated for its supply of cattle and sheep, and there were four great markets held quarterly. In 1773 a great

^w Charles Taylor, Esq., deputy-remembrancer of the Exchequer, 1766; Charles Taylor, Esq., 1770.

^x Nicholas Kendall, Esq., gave a deputation for Dittisham and Cornworthy, 1795.

^y Cart. Rot. 41 Hen. III. m. 12.

show

show of cattle was established, to be held on the third Wednesday in every month. After this time the weekly and quarterly markets began to decline, and are now wholly disused. There is a cattle fair on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Dodbrooke, which in the reign of Edward the Confessor had belonged to Bristric the sheriff, belonged to his widow Godeva. Under her it was held by the family of De Dodbrooke, whose heiress married Alan Fitz Roald, ancestor of the family of Fitz Alan, who were possessed of it for five descents. The heiress of this family brought it to Champernowne. Of late years this manor was in the family of Northleigh, from whom it passed by inheritance to H. H. Coxe, Esq. Mr. Coxe sold it to J. H. Southcote, Esq., of whom it was purchased by Edward Hodges, Esq., the present proprietor. The barton of High-House belongs to Mr. Hodges; that of Well to Mr. John Gillard, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

A house in this parish, to which its present possessor, Mrs. Juliana Wells, has given the name of Pindar Lodge, was the property, and had been the birth-place, of Dr. John Wolcot, the late satirical poet, better known by his assumed appellation of Peter Pindar.

In the church is the monument of Elizabeth, wife of John Beare, Esq., of Bearescombe, 1666. The Rev. Simon Webber, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. The rector is entitled to the tithe of white ale, a liquor peculiar to this part of Devonshire, payable by the landlord of every public-house. There was, in ancient times, a hermitage at Dodbrooke.*

DODDESCOMBLEIGH, in the deanery of Dunsford and in the hundred of Exminster, lies about six miles from Exeter. The principal villages in this parish are Lowleigh and Leigh-Cross.

The manor was the ancient inheritance of the family of Doddescomb, among whose co-heiresses it was divided in the reign of Edward III. It afterwards passed by sale into other families. In Sir William Pole's time it had been three descents in the family of Dowdenhay. In 1792 it was the property of Ambrose Rhodes, Esq., now of James Rodd, Esq., who has the bartons of Sheppen and Lower Barton. No courts have been held for this manor within the memory of any person now living.* The barton

* Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

* A deputation was given in 1812 for the manors of Doddescombeigh and Lowleigh, and a moiety of the manor of Five Lords in this parish.

was

was many years in the family of Duck who resided there. The manor, or reputed manor, of Sheldon, belonged formerly to the family of Bailey, and is now the property of Mr. Samuel Archer, who purchased it of John Browne, Esq., of Frampton, in Dorsetshire. The Rev. Robert Hole is patron of the rectory. There was a chapel at Sheldon, now dilapidated.

Two pounds per annum is payable out of Cranbrooke farm, for the education of five poor children of this parish, under the will of Nicholas Sperks.

DOLTON or **DOWLTON**, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Torrington, lies six miles from Hatherleigh; seven from Torrington; and eight from Chulmleigh.

There are cattle-fairs at Dolton, on the Wednesday before the 25th of March, and on the 1st of October, if on a Thursday, otherwise on the first Thursday afterwards.

The manor, then called Dueltone, was held in demesne, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Baldwin de Brioniis, who gave it in marriage with one of his daughters to William Fitz Wimund. It descended afterwards to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, and was, at a later period, successively in the families of Ameridith and Smith. Sir Thomas Monk acquired it in marriage with a daughter of the latter. From the Monks it passed to the Grenvilles, and was sold with Bideford by the representatives of the last Earl of Bath to John Cleveland, Esq., by whose descendant this manor and that of Cherubeer were sold in parcels in 1804. The manerial rights were some years afterwards purchased by Thomas Owen, Esq.

The manor of Iddlecott, which in 1619 belonged to Sir Thomas Wise ^a, is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Clinton.

Stoford or Stafford belonged to a younger branch of the Kelloway family, whose descendants took the name of Stafford. This barton now belongs to Thomas Hole, Esq., in right of his mother, who was of this family. ^b

Halsdon is the property of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse, of Torrington, whose family have resided there since about the year 1680, when it was acquired by marriage with a co-heiress of Bellew.

^a Esch. 17 Jac., under the name of Mountjoy, in Chapple's Collections.

^b She was by birth of Wollacombe. See the account of the families of Wollacombe and Stafford.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Stafford^c, Barbara Lister (grand-daughter of Sir Martin), 1696; and Peter Furse, Esq., 1774.

The advowson of the rectory had passed with the manor till 1804, when it was purchased by the Rev. J. Tossell Johnson, in whom it is now vested.

DOWLAND, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Torrington, lies at the distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hatherleigh, $8\frac{1}{2}$ from Torrington, and nine from Chulmleigh. The village of Upton is in this parish.

The manor belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Walter Claville, in whose family it continued for some generations. James Lord Audley, being possessed of this manor, gave it to King Edward III. In the reign of Henry VIII., it appears to have been in the family of Crewse.^d Walter Crewse of Chulmleigh died seised of it in 1525, leaving three daughters co-heiresses.^e The manor of Dowland now belongs to Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., by inheritance from the Staffords, a branch of which family was settled here for many generations.

In the parish church are monuments of the family of Stafford of this place, and of Pynes.^f The church of Dowland was given to the abbey of Canon's Leigh by its founder, Walter Claville. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., is impropriator of the tithes and patron of the curacy, which has been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

EAST DOWNE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about seven miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Churchill, Brockham, and Shortacombe, are in this parish.

The manor^g belonged to the ancient family of Downe, till the reign of Edward III., when the heiress of the elder branch brought it to the ancestor of the present proprietor, the Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, who resides in the manor-house. Mr. Pine Coffin is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

^c Elizabeth, heiress of Menwenick, and wife of Robert Stafford, Esq., 1566; Margaret, wife of John Stafford, daughter of Arscott, 1589; Thomas Stafford of Stafford, 1674, &c.

^d See Esch. 17 Hen. VIII.

^e Ibid.

^f Thomas Stafford, 1617; Julian wife of John Stafford, 1629; Hugh Stafford, Esq., of Pynes, 1675; William son of Hugh, 1678.

^g Either this manor or West Downe (Dune) was held at the time of the Domesday survey by the Conqueror's nephew, Ralph de Limesi.

The

The manor of Churchill was for several generations in the family of St. Aubin, who possessed it as early as the reign of Edward I. In 1622, it belonged to Richard Ley.^b It is now the property of J. P. Chichester, Esq., of Arlington.

Northcote, the ancient seat of the Northcote family, was sold by them about the beginning of the last century; the old mansion having been about that time burnt down. The barton of Northcote is now the property of Mr. Richard Richards.

In the parish church is the monument of Edward Pyne, Esq., "Lieut. Colonel to Sir Hugh Pollard in the late unhappy wars," (ob. 1663,) and others of that ancient family.¹ In the church-yard is the tomb of Walter Ley, Gent., 1594.

WEST DOWNE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about five miles from Ilfracombe, and about seven from Barnstaple. The villages of Willincott, Dean, and Trimstone, are in this parish.

The manor of West Downe belonged, at an early period, to the family of Columbers; afterwards successively to those of Moringe and Beaple. There is now no manor of this name. The manor of Bradwell belonged anciently to the Pynes, who were succeeded by Yeo. From the latter it passed by a female heir to Rolle, and is now by inheritance the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton.

Stowford, in this parish, called West Stowford, to distinguish it from East Stowford in Berry-Nerber, was, from an early period, the property and residence of the family of Stowford. This barton is now vested in George Acland Barbor, Esq., by inheritance from Acland.

In the parish church is the monument of Sir John de Stowford, who was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in 1343, and of his lady, who was one of the co-heiresses of Tracy. The effigies of the lady only remains. The prior of Wells founded a chantry in this church and endowed it with lands valued at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, for the maintenance of a priest to pray for the soul of Sir John Stowford, he having been a great benefactor to that priory.²

^b Esch. 20 Jac. under the name of Chichester, in Chapple's Collections.

¹ Elizabeth wife of Edward Pyne, daughter of Pointz, 1679; Edward Pyne, rector, 1798; Edward Pyne, his son, 1802. The family now spell their name Pine,

² Chantry Roll.

DOWNE ST. MARY, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the hundred of Cadbury, lies about six miles from Crediton, and about fourteen from Exeter.

The manors of Downe and of Crooke Burnell, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Burnell, whose heiress, after four descents, brought it to Colles. The manor of Downe St. Mary now belongs to Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Critchill, in Dorsetshire, by inheritance from a co-heiress of Colles, who married Sir John Napier, Bart., and died in 1666; the manor of Chetscombe to Mr. James Mohun or Moon¹, a respectable yeoman. The barton of Bradeford, lately belonging to Mr. William Tucker, is now the property of Benjamin Radford, Esq.

The advowson of the rectory is vested in the representatives of the late Rev. Wyndham Sturt.

DUNCHIDIOCK, or DUNCHIDEOCK, in the hundred of Exminster, and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about four miles from Exeter.

The manor^m belonged to the ancient family of Budockside, or Butshed, whose heiress brought it to Gorges. Some years ago it was in severalties, which have been reunited: it is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. James Pitman, Esq., whose family have resided in the parish for several generations, is the most considerable landholder.

The parish church was partly rebuilt in 1669, at the expense of Mr. Aaron Baker, of Bowhay, who died in 1683; there is a monument to his memory. There is a magnificent monument also for General Stringer Lawrence, who died in 1775. General Lawrence was Commander-in-Chief in India, from 1747 to 1767, and concluded the peace in the Carnatic. There is a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with an inscription denoting that it was put up by the East India Company in gratitude for his services; "for discipline established; fortresses protected; settlements extended; French and Indian armies defeated; and peace

¹ Supposed to be descended from a younger branch of the Mohuns. His ancestors wrote their name Mohun.

^m It is probable that this was the manor of Dunsedoc, held at the time of the Domesday survey by Ralph Paganell.

concluded in the Carnatic." On his monument at Dunchidiock is an epitaph with some lines from the pen of Mrs. H. More. ^a

Thomas Byrdall, who corrected Sir Isaac Newton's "Principia," was patron and rector of this parish. The advowson was purchased of his descendants by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now vested in his grandson, the present baronet.

DUNKESWELL, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Hemiock, is about six miles from Honiton on the Somersetshire side, and about eight from Wellington.

The manor of Dunkeswell belonged anciently to the family of Fitzwilliam. Henry Fitzwilliam having mortgaged it to Amadio, a Jew, it was redeemed by William Lord Briwere or Brewer *, who in 1201, founded here an abbey of white monks of the Cistercian order, and endowed it with the manor and other lands. Its revenues were estimated at the time of the dissolution, at 294*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* clear yearly income. There are no remains of the conventual buildings: the site and the manor were granted to John Lord Russell, and, (having reverted to the crown,) at a subsequent period, to Theophilus Marwood, and Hannibal Rowe. The lands having been previously sold off, the royalty was conveyed to Mr. John Bailey, of whose heir it was purchased by the late General Simcoe.

King John granted Wolford church, then called Wolfer church, and esteemed a separate parish, but now in the parish of Dunkeswell, to the abbey of Dunkeswell. Wolford church was some years ago the property and seat of Peter Genest, Esq., near whose house were the ruins of a church

^a Major-General Stringer Lawrence, who commanded in India from 1747 to 1767, died 10th January, 1775, aged 78. The desperate state of affairs in India becoming prosperous by a series of victories endeared him to his country; history has recorded his fame; the regrets of the worthy bear testimony to his virtues.

Born to command, to conquer, and to spare,
As mercy mild, yet terrible as war,
Here Lawrence rests: the trump of honest fame
From Thames to Ganges has proclaimed his name.
In vain this frail memorial friendship rears;
His dearest monument's an army's tears:
His deeds on fairer columns stand engrav'd,
In provinces preserv'd, and cities sav'd.

* He had a confirmation of it from the crown by Cart. 1 John, pt. 2. William Brewer, called by Stowe Lord De la Hithe, was buried, according to the annalist, in the conventual church at this place, in 1227.

OR

or chapel. This place, afterwards called Wolford Lodge, was the seat of the late General Simcoe, who purchased it of Mr. Genest about the year 1784. It is now the property and residence of his widow, who is possessed also of the manor of Dunkeswell. The reversion is vested in Henry Simcoe, Esq., her son. The Rev. Dr. Palmer has an estate in this parish called Hookedrise, which was parcel of the manor of Leigh in the adjoining parish of Uffculme. Bowerhayes, formerly belonging to the family of Vicary, was afterwards in the Elwills. It is now the property of Mrs. Selina Mary Freemantle, widow, daughter of Sir John Elwill, Bart., who died in 1778.

In the parish church are memorials of the family of Vicary ^p; and of Edward Hill, of Priory, 1692.

The great tithes which belonged to the abbey of Dunkeswell ^q, are now vested in Miss Graves, who is patron of the benefice. The impropriate rectory and advowson were purchased of Mr. Genest by the late Sir Thomas Graves.

DUNSFORD, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Wonford, lies about seven miles from Exeter. There is a cattle fair at this place on the Monday in the next week after June 8.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sir Robert Blakford. His son, Sir John, conveyed it to Peter, Bishop of Exeter, who, at the request of the Countess of Gloucester, bestowed it on the abbey of Canonleigh. After the dissolution it was purchased by Sir John Fulford, ancestor of Baldwin Fulford, Esq., the present proprietor, whose ancestors are known to have possessed Great Fulford in this parish, the present place of their residence, from the time of King Richard I.; and it is most probable, that they had been settled there at an earlier period. Several of the members of this ancient family have been eminent in their day. Sir William de Fulford, Sir Baldwin de Fulford, and Sir Amias de Fulford, distinguished themselves in the Holy Land. Sir William Fulford, or as some call him, Sir Henry, is said, but erroneously, to have been one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Richard II. ^r Sir Baldwin Fulford having fought

^p Richard Vicary, 1561; Richard Vicary, 1596.

^q The church of Dunkeswell, which was granted to John Lord Russell with the manor, was sold by him to John Hayden.

^r Sir William Pole speaks of him as Sir Henry Fulford. Prince's account of him is wholly erroneous: that writer was led into a mistake by a passage in Bishop Godwin's "Lives of the

fought on the side of Henry VI. at Towton Field, was beheaded at Hexham in 1461. We find his son Sir Thomas among the knights who were attainted of high treason in 1483, for espousing the cause of the Earl of Richmond, and among those who assisted the Earl of Devon in the relief of Exeter, when besieged by Perkin Warbeck, in 1497. † Colonel Francis Fulford, (afterwards Sir Francis,) garrisoned his house at Fulford for King Charles, and his son Thomas was killed in his service. Fulford House was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of December, 1645 †, and the command given to Colonel Okey, who was afterwards one of the king's judges. † On the attainder of Sir Baldwin Fulford above mentioned, the Fulford estate was granted by King Edward IV. to John Staplehill †, but two years afterwards was restored to Sir Baldwin's heir, then Thomas Fulford, Esq. †, and has ever since continued in the family.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. * †

The old mansion of the Fulfords, which appears to have been of the

the Bishops;" which says, "that Sir William Fulford and Gascoigne condemned Archbishop Scrope." Richardson, in his edition of Bishop Godwin's works, corrects this in a note on the authority of Clem. de Maidstone, in *Angl. Sac.*, who states that Sir William Gascoigne the Chief Justice, having refused to act on that occasion, the King commanded Sir William Fulthorpe, a Knight, not a Judge, to try the venerable prisoner. Prince confesses that he could not find any Fulford in Dugdale's *Origines*; but he supposes that learned author (although the name occurs, as quoted from three records as William Forde, twice as appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards Chief Baron,) might have mistaken Forde for Fulford. Upon referring to the records, however, the name is certainly Forde, and it does not appear that any one of the Fulford family was a judge.

† It has been said by some authors, that Sir Thomas Fulford was beheaded: perhaps it may have been occasioned from the circumstance of Sir Baldwin having been erroneously, in some of the chronicles, called Sir Thomas. The editor of the *Paston Letters*, in a note, vol. ii. p. 79, speaking of Sir Thomas as son of Sir Baldwin Fulford, says, he also lost his life on the scaffold. At p. 83, is the following passage from a letter of Sir John Paston:—"Sir Thomas Fulforthe escaped owt of Westm^r. w^t. an C. sperys, as men saye, and is into Devenshyr, and that he hath strekyn off Sir John Crokker's head, and killed another Knight of the Courtenays, as men say." Such was the report of the day in 1471, yet, according to the most respectable authority, we find Sir Thomas Fulford and Sir John Croker, both alive and in arms together in 1483 and in 1497. See *Holinshed*.

† *Holinshed*.

‡ *Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle*, vol. iv. p. 329; and *Sprigge's England's Recovery*, p. 160.

† *Pat. Rot.* 2 Edward IV. pt. 2. The record calls him Sir Baldwin. He is called Sir Thomas in some of the *Chronicles*.

* *Pat. Rot.* 4 Edward IV.

† *Hundred Roll*.

Elizabethan

Elizabethan age, contains some good family portraits, and a full length of Charles I., said to have been presented by that monarch to Colonel Fulford, above mentioned. There is a chapel at Fulford House, which is entire, but not in use. The park abounds with forest-trees, and exhibits some beautiful scenery.

The manor of Little Dunsford, *alias* Sowton, was, at an early period, for several descents, in the family of Cervynton. At a later period it passed by successive marriages from Sparke to Tothill and Northleigh, and was afterwards, by inheritance from the latter, the property of H. H. Coxe, Esq., of whom it was purchased by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., grandfather of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., the present proprietor. The manor of Halstow, in this parish, belongs to the priests' vicars of Exeter cathedral; that of Cetley, mostly consisting of woods, to King's College in Cambridge. The barton of Clifford, which has been for a considerable time in the family of Southmead, belongs now to three maiden ladies of that name.

In the parish church are monuments and inscribed gravestones for the family of Fulford.⁷ Mr. Fulford is patron of the rectory.

The church of Dunsford was appropriated to the nuns of Canonleigh. The vicarage was endowed, in 1314, with the tithes of hay, and with the great tithes of Fulford and Clifford.⁸

Agnes Harrison, in 1750, gave the sum of 100*l.* to this parish, partly for teaching poor children; with this and some benefactions of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Florence Barrow, and her brother, Christopher Barrow, then vicar, two-thirds of an estate called Cranbrook, in Moreton Hampstead, was bought chiefly for the poor of Dunsford. In 1802, the present vicar, Mr. Gregory, raised a subscription of 150*l.* for the purchase of the remainder of this estate, the whole of which now lets for 22*l.* per annum. Four children are instructed out of the rents, pursuant to the direction of Mrs. Harrison,

DUNTERTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock, and about five from Launceston, in Cornwall. In this parish are the villages of Sherwell and Eastacott.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Dunterton

⁷ A handsome monument for Sir Thomas Fulford, 1610; Francis Fulford, Esq., 1700; John Fulford, Esq., 1780. In the chancel are inscribed gravestones for Sir John Fulford, 1580; — Fulford, Esq., head constable of the hundred of Wonford, 1589.

⁸ Copy of the Endowment, in Chapple's Collections.

was

was held under Baldwin, the sheriff, by Ralph de Bruer. In the reign of Henry III., it belonged to the family of Trelosk, afterwards to the lords Moels, or Mules. From the latter it passed by successive marriages to Courtenay and Dinham, and was divided among the co-heiresses of John Lord Dinham, who died in the reign of Henry VII. This manor is now the property of Arthur Kelly, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

The Rev. William Royse, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. There are the remains of a chapel, now converted into a cow-house, in a field called the Chapel-field.

EGGESFORD or EGGSFORD, in the hundred of North Tawton, and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about two miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Reigny, from which it passed by successive female heirs to Coplestone and Chichester. The manor-house was rebuilt by Edward Lord Chichester (who married the heir of Coplestone) in the reign of James I. The daughter of Arthur Chichester, the first Earl of Donegal, brought this estate to John St. Leger, Esq. In 1718, it was purchased of Arthur St. Leger, the second Viscount Doneraile, by William Fellowes, Esq., on the death of whose grandson, Henry Arthur Fellowes, Esq. in 1792, it passed by his bequest to the Honourable Newton Wallop, son of John Earl of Portsmouth, by Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, Esq. Mr. Wallop, who took the name of Fellowes in 1794, is the present proprietor and patron of the rectory.

Eggesford-house, then the seat of Lord Chichester, was taken by Colonel Okey in the month of December, 1645.^a The house was rebuilt by William Fellowes, Esq., soon after his purchase of the estate in 1718. It is now the seat of the Honourable Newton Fellowes.

In the parish church are monuments of the families of Coplestone^b, Chichester^c, and Fellowes.^d There was formerly an almshouse at this

^a Whitelock.

^b John Coplestone, Esq., 1606; his daughter and heir married Chichester.

^c A monument for Edward Viscount Chichester and Carrickfergus, (Governor of Carrickfergus,) put up in 1649. A monument for the two ladies of Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegall; Dorcas, daughter of Hill, of Warwickshire; and Mary, daughter of John, Earl of Bristol: the latter died in 1648.

^d William Fellowes, Esq., Master in Chancery, 1723.

place,

place, founded by Ibote Reigny, and endowed with lands, valued in 1547 at 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum. ^e

ERMINGTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about two miles from Modbury, and twelve from Plymouth.

Two weekly markets at this place, to be held on Tuesday and Friday, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist, were granted, in 1294, to John de Bensted. ^f There are now two fairs for cattle, &c., held on February 2d, and June 24th, but they have dwindled almost to nothing, since the establishment of some great cattle markets in the neighbourhood.

The manor and hundred of Ermington, which had been part of the demesnes of the crown, were given by King Henry I. to Matilda Peverell^g, and continued for several descents in that family. In the year 1299, Sir Gilbert Fitz Stephen, being lord of Ermington, conveyed this estate to John Bensted, who procured a grant from the crown. ^h It was afterwards for several descents in the family of Stoner, who sold to Rouse. It continued in the family of Rouse when Sir William Pole made his collections. The lords of this manor had the power of life and death. ⁱ John Bulteel, Esq. is the present lord of the manor and hundred of Ermington, which were purchased with its royalties of free warren, free fishery, &c. &c. by his ancestor, of Hugh Lord Clinton, early in the last century. Mr. Bulteel possesses also the barton of Stretchleigh, or Strachleigh, the ancient seat and property of a family of that name, who continued to possess it for ten descents from the reign of Henry III. The heiress of Strachleigh brought it to Chudleigh, and one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Chudleigh, Bart., to Prideaux. It was purchased by Mr. Bulteel of certain trustees acting under the will of Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., of Place near Padstow in Cornwall, who died in 1792. The old mansion at Stretchleigh is inhabited by Mr. James Hook, who has a lease of the barton.

In the year 1623, a meteoric stone fell near Sir George Chudleigh's house at Stretchleigh: Risdon says that it weighed twenty-three pounds. In a scarce pamphlet, published soon afterwards, describing three suns seen at

^e Chantry Roll, in the augmentation-office.

^f Cart. Rot. 32 Edward I. No. 84 and 85.

^g Hundred Roll.

^h Cart. Rot. 31 Edward I.

ⁱ Hundred Roll.

Tre-

Tregony, in Cornwall, in 1622, its dimensions are stated to have been three feet and a half in length, two feet and a half in breadth, and one foot and a half in thickness. It is said in the pamphlet that it forced its way a yard deep into the ground; the same thing happened in the fall of the meteoric stone some years ago in Yorkshire. Risdon speaks of the Devonshire stone as composed of matter which appeared singed or half burnt for lime: the pamphlet above-mentioned states it to have been in hardness and colour not much unlike a flint, and adds that many gentlemen had pieces of it broken off from the main stone. There is still a tradition in the parish of the fall of this stone.

The manor of Woodland was, at an early period, the property and seat of a family of that name, the last of whom, Sir Walter de Woodland, was servant to the Black Prince. His daughters and co-heirs married Wybbery and Solers. By the heiress of one of these, or by one of these co-heiresses, re-married to Burell, the manor of Woodland came to the last-mentioned family, who possessed it for many descents. It is now the property of John Spurrell Pode, Esq., of Slade, in Cornwood.

The manor of Ivybridge, partly in this parish, belonged for several descents to the family of De Ponte Hederæ or Ivybridge, from whom it appears to have passed by marriage to Bonville. Lord Bonville gave it to his natural son, John Bonville, who gave it to his natural son of the same name. The last-mentioned John Bonville was founder of the family of Bonville, of Ivybridge, which continued for several descents. The heiress of this family brought the manor of Ivybridge to Croker, of Lyneham. It is now the property of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart.

The manor of Strode, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the Strodes, who possessed it in the reign of Henry III., and probably at an earlier period. About a century ago, it was alienated on a long lease for 500 years, now vested in Mr. Sampson Croker, having been purchased, about 1788, of H. Legassick, Esq.

The manor of Worthiheale, or Worthele, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the Pynes, afterwards to the Topcliffes. It is now the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M.P., having been purchased, not many years ago, of the family of Rich, who, in a monumental inscription in the parish church, are said to have possessed it for four centuries.

The manor of Chapel Lee belongs to Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., most probably by descent from the Chudleighs.

The

The manor and barton of Ludbrooke, partly in this parish and partly in Modbury, were for many generations in the family of Moysey, from whom they passed by descent to the late N. A. Bartlett, Esq., of Modbury. Ludbrooke is now the property and residence of his son, the Rev. N. A. Bartlett.

Preston or Pruteston, in this parish, belonged for many years to a branch of the Fortescue family. It was purchased in 1738 of Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, by Courteney Crocker, Esq., of Lyneham, from whom it descended to Thomas Hillersdon Bulteel, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish church is an ancient monument (probably of the Strachleigh family) without inscription, also that of William Strachleigh, the last heir male of that family, who died in 1583, and his wife, the heiress of Gould. The heiress of Strachleigh married Christopher Chudleigh, son and heir of Sir Richard Chudleigh, Knight. The church of Ermington belonged to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire. A moiety of the rectory now forms a sinecure clerical benefice, in the patronage of John Burrige Cholwich, Esq. The other moiety is a lay impropriation, vested in John Bulteel, Esq. The vicarage is in the alternate gift of the crown and of Mr. Cholwich.

Alice Hatch in 1513 gave lands to this parish, now let for about 20*l.* per annum, for the relief of the poor not receiving alms; and for apprenticing and educating poor children.

EXBOURNE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about five miles from Hatherleigh, and about the same distance from Oakhampton. There is a cattle-fair at Exbourne on the third Monday in April.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Moels or Mules, till the reign of Edward III., and was afterwards successively in those of Prous and Chudleigh. It was sold by the latter to Every, by whom it had been again alienated before 1600. This manor belonged, in 1774, to the Rev. Christopher Lethbridge^k, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart.

The court barton is the property and residence of Mr. John Tattershall. The Rev. Finny Belfield, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

The city of EXETER is situated in the hundred of Wonford and in the

^k Chapple's MSS.

deanery of Christianity or Exeter, on the great western road to Plymouth, Falmouth, and the Land's End, 173 miles from London. ¹

The ancient British name of this city, as well as of the town of Usk in Monmouthshire, was *Caerwisc*; by the Romans they were both called *Isca*; and to distinguish them, the latter had the additional appellation of *Silurum*, whilst Exeter was called *Isca Danmoniorum*. The river Exe is the foundation both of its Roman and English name, and the river itself, as well as the rivers Usk and Eske, are all derived from an ancient British word signifying water. One of our old historians ^m, who tells us that *Caerwisc* was the British name for Exeter, explains it to mean *civitas aqua*.

The earliest event relating to this city mentioned by any of our historians is its having been besieged by Vespasian. We are told that after seven days the siege was raised by Arviragus, but Camden says, that so far from believing Geoffrey of Monmouth, by whom this was first related, he scarcely thought that Exeter was then built. That it was afterwards, if not at so early a period, in the possession of the Romans, is abundantly evident, however, from the antiquities belonging to that nation which have been found there. In 633, we are told that Penda, king of the Mercians, besieged Exeter, then held by Brien, nephew of Cadwallo, the last king of the Britons: the historian adds, that Cadwallo after a time came to its relief, and fought a battle here with Penda, who was defeated and taken prisoner. ⁿ In the year 876, after the Danes had broken their treaty with King Alfred, a part of their army came to Exeter, and there wintered. The year following the Danish horse, which had wintered at Wareham, joined their countrymen at Exeter, having been pursued by Alfred to the gates of the city: the remainder of their army, going by sea, encountered a storm, in which 120 of their ships were lost. The Danes again made a treaty with the English monarch, which, in this instance, they are said to have kept. After having remained at Exeter a whole year, the Danes removed into Mercia. ^p In 888 we hear of another Danish army at Exeter ^q; and in 894 it was again besieged by those barbarous invaders, and relieved by Alfred. ^r

¹ By the more usual route of Salisbury and Dorchester: by way of Shaftesbury, it is only 169; by Bruton and by Lyme Regis, either way, about 172; and by way of Bath, about 184.

^m Roger Hoveden.

ⁿ Matthew West.

^p Asser says that the Danish army left Exeter and passed into Mercia in the month of August, 877. Other historians (see Mat. West) speak of the Danes quitting Exeter in 878. It is probable that the "ille exercitus" of Asser might have referred only to the forces which came from Wareham, and that a part of the Danish army might have remained in Exeter, and have removed thence to Chippenham in 878.

^q John Bromton.

^r Ibid. Sax. Chron., and Hen. Hunt.

King

King Athelstan, who succeeded to the English throne in 926, drove the Britons, who had for many years inhabited this city jointly with the Saxons, out of Exeter, and compelled them to retreat beyond the Tamar. After this he fortified the city with towers and a wall of hewn stone. The historian represents Exeter to have been, at that time, in a state of decay, and the surrounding country barren and unproductive. In consequence of Athelstan's patronage, and the great influx of strangers which ensued, the city rapidly increased in wealth and prosperity, and we are told that it afforded every thing that could be desired for the use of man. This great monarch is said to have built a castle at Exeter for his own residence: that he sometimes resided there is certain, for Exeter is one of the three places where his celebrated laws were instituted; indeed he himself speaks of having held a great council of the nation at Exeter for that purpose. By him the city is said to have been divided into the four wards which still exist.

In the year 1001 the Danes besieged Exeter, but it was valiantly defended by the citizens, who repelled the enemy in a general assault. The author of the Saxon Chronicle, who does not mention the siege of Exeter, tells us that the Danes, during an incursion into Devonshire, burnt Pinhoe and several other villages, and that they had a battle with Cola, the King's commander-in-chief, and Eadsig another of his generals, in which the invaders were victorious. The victory of the Danes is mentioned also by the author of the Mailros Chronicle, and by Matthew of Westminster; but it does not appear that Exeter then fell into their hands. In 1003, Swain, the Danish king, again besieged Exeter, which was surrendered to him through the treachery, or, as some say, the neglect, of Hugh the Norman, then governor of the city, and sheriff of the county, who, far from experiencing any favour at their hands, was carried away in chains. The Danes took ample revenge for their former failure; they plundered the inhabitants, burnt every thing that was combustible, levelled the walls and bulwarks, and almost wholly destroyed the city; which is supposed to have lain in ruins till the reign of Canute, who took it into his favour

• William of Malmesbury.

† In Bishop Grandisson's Register is a letter of that prelate to King Edward III., in which he speaks, on the authority of an old chronicle, of King Athelstan having built such a castle. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

▪ See Decem. Scriptores fol. 848. 850. and 852.

• Sim. Dunelm.

• Sim. Dunelm., R. Hoveden, and J. Bromton.

and protection. King Edward the Confessor was at Exeter with his queen, Editha, in 1050. ^a

King William the Conqueror was scarcely seated on his throne when the citizens of Exeter, impatient of a foreign yoke, rebelled against him, and made every possible preparation for defence. The King, on receiving intimation of their proceedings, marched towards Exeter with his army, accompanied by some of the chief English nobility. Certain leading men of the city hastened to the King's camp, besought his pardon, and having promised fealty, and that they would receive him with open gates, gave such hostages as he required. Notwithstanding this, when they returned to their fellow-citizens, they found them resolved upon an obstinate resistance. The King, who was then encamped four miles from the city, hearing of this their breach of promise, rode forwards with 500 horse, and finding the gates shut, and the walls and bulwarks manned with a great force, he gave orders for his army to advance, and caused the eyes of one of the hostages to be put out before the city gates. The citizens, nevertheless, without any regard to the safety of the other hostages, or fear for themselves, defended the place with the utmost obstinacy for several days, till at length finding that all opposition would be ineffectual, after holding a council, they resolved to throw themselves upon the King's mercy; and the chief men of the city, with its youth and beauty, and the clergy carrying the sacred volumes, went in procession, and threw themselves at his feet. Their reception exceeded their most sanguine hopes; a free pardon was immediately granted them, with protection from plunder. To prevent future rebellion, however, the King thought it expedient to build a castle there, the oversight of which work, and its future government, he committed to the care of Baldwin de Moles ^b, son of Earl Gilbert, and other select knights. The King then went into Cornwall. ^c Githa, Harold's mother, and sister to Swein, King of Denmark, is said to have been in Exeter when the King first laid siege to it, but made her escape, and got over to Flanders. ^d

Two years after this the disaffected Saxons attempted to possess themselves of Exeter, but the citizens, mindful of the event of their opposition to the King in 1067, held the city against them. The King sent two earls, William and Brien, to their relief, and the citizens having joined their

^a Dug. Mon. i. 229.

^b The same person who was called also Baldwin de Sap, and Baldwin de Brioniis.

^c Ordericus Vitalis.

^d Hen. Knighton.

forces,

forces, the Saxons were defeated with great slaughter.^e In 1088 Exeter is said to have been laid waste by the adherents of Robert Duke of Normandy, under the command of Robert Fitz Baldwin.^f

Soon after Stephen's usurpation of the throne^g, Baldwin de Redvers, or Rivers, Earl of Devon, who was the first to oppose his elevation, fortified the castle of Exeter against him. Stephen immediately advanced with a great army, and was received by the citizens within their walls with the greatest joy. The Earl, who had shut himself up in the castle with his countess, his children, and all his adherents, among whom were some of the most distinguished young men of the realm, made a most gallant defence; and although the besieging army availed themselves of every kind of military engine then in use^h, and had succeeded so far as to take the barbican by assault, and to batter down the bridge which formed a communication between the castle and the city, they held out three months; but were at length compelled to capitulate for want of water. The King is said to have expended not less than 15,000 marks upon this siege. When he left Exeter, he committed the custody of the castle and the county to his brother, Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester. Roger de Hoveden blames Stephen for the lenity with which he treated the citizens after their capitulation. King Henry II. granted them several privileges as a reward for their attachment to his mother, and gave them the custody of the castle.

During the whole reign of King John, Exeter, with its governor, Robert de Courtenay, continued loyal to that monarch. In 1216 he had

^e Hen. Knighton.

^f Ralph de Diceto inter Decem Scrip. 489.

^g The historian gives no dates, but it was in 1136 or 1137, soon after he usurped the crown.

^h "Ceterum Rex cum Baronum copia qui omnes, aut cum adveniente convenerant, aut pernicitur eum collatis viribus, subsequabantur multis modis, quo eis molestior esset desudavit, quia et agmine peditum instructissime armato exterius promurale, quod ad castellum muniendum aggere cumulatissimo in altum sustollebatur, expulsis constanter hostibus suscepit, pontemque interiorum, quo ad urbem de castello incessus protendebatur, viriliter infregit; lignorumque ingentia ædificia, quibus de muro pugnare nitentibus resisteretur, mirè et artificiose exaltavit. Die etiam et nocte graviter et intentè obsidionem clausis inferre, nunc cum armatis aggerem incessu quadrupede conscendentibus rixam pugnacem secum committere, nunc cum innumeris funditoribus, qui e diverso conducti fuerant, intolerabili eos lapidum grandine infestare: aliquando autem ascitis eis, qui massæ subterraneæ cautius norunt venas incidere, ad murum diruendum viscera terræ scrutari præcipere, nonnunquam etiam machinas diversi generis alias in altum sublatas, alias humo tenus depressas, istas ad inspiciendum quidnam rerum in castello gereretur, illas ad murum quassandum vel subruendum aptare." *Gesta Stephani Regis, Historiæ Normanorum Scriptores, p. 934.*

the

the King's licence to take in William de Brewer and his forces, if he thought his own, with the aid of the citizens, insufficient to defend the city. Although it does not appear that he had shown any symptoms of disloyalty to his successor, yet the jealousy of the times deeming it improper that so important a fortress should be in the hands of a subject, the custody of the castle and city of Exeter, which had so long been hereditary in his family, was taken from Robert de Courtenay, and given to Peter de Rivaux.¹

King Edward I. and his queen kept their Christmas at Exeter in 1285, remaining fifteen days at the Blackfriars. Izacke relates that during their residence in the city the murder of Walter de Lechlade, the precentor, was investigated; and the late mayor, who had borne that office for eight years, with four others, condemned to death.^k King Edward visited Exeter again in 1297.¹ In the year 1357 Edward the Black Prince having gained the memorable battle of Poitiers, landed on his return at Plymouth, whence coming to Exeter with his prisoner, John King of France, and his youngest son, was received with great demonstrations of joy; and the Prince and his illustrious prisoners treated for three days with great magnificence.^m In 1371, when returning from France in a declining state of health, he again visited Exeter with his Princess, and they were entertained at the mayor's house for several days.ⁿ

King Henry VI. visited this city in the month of July, 1451, and remained eight days at the bishop's palace, during which time a gaol delivery was held in the hall of the palace, and two men condemned, whom the king released upon the remonstrances of the bishop and clergy, who protested against the temporal authority which the king had exercised within the sanctuary of the church.^o In the year 1469, the Duchess of Clarence with Lord Dinham, Lord Fitzwarren, and Lord Carew, who took part with Henry VI. came to Exeter: the Duchess, who was then pregnant, lodged in the bishop's palace. Sir William Courtenay, one of King Edward's generals,

¹ Dugdale's *Baronage*, i. 636.

^k Izacke's *Memorials* and Stowe's *Annals*. The latter, who quotes Lib. Kensham, has written Oxford by mistake for Exeter. Oxon is frequently written for Exon in the old *Chronicles*. Mr. Oliver doubts the fact of the murder: Walter Lechlade died in 1283; and his death is twice mentioned in the *Bishop's Registers*, without any allusion to the circumstance of his having been murdered.

¹ Izacke's *Memorials*.

^m *Ibid.*

ⁿ *Ibid.* The Prince landed at Plymouth both in 1357 and 1371.

^o *Holinshed*.

besieged

besieged the city, which was for some time resolutely defended by the mayor and citizens. After twelve days, by the mediation of the clergy, the siege was raised ^p, and shortly afterwards ensued the battle of Losecote in Lincolnshire. The Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick, having heard of the unfortunate issue of that battle, fled to Exeter on the 3d of April, 1470, where they were entertained in the Bishop's palace, till a ship was got ready at Dartmouth to take them to Calais. The king having been advertised of their intentions, pursued them with his army, and on the 14th of the same month, the fugitives, having in the mean time quitted it, reached Exeter with a numerous train of nobles, knights, and gentlemen. In 1471, previously to the battle of Tewksbury, the Lancastrians of Devon and Cornwall, under the command of Sir John Arundell and Sir Hugh Courtenay, mustered at Exeter, whence they marched to the fatal field. ^q Some time after this, King Edward with his Queen and the infant Prince are said to have visited Exeter, where they were entertained by the mayor, who presented the King with a purse of 100 nobles, and the Queen and Prince with 20*l.* each. The King, at his departure, presented the mayor with a sword to be carried before him and his successors, on all public occasions. ^r

A strong party having been formed in the west against the usurper Richard, soon after he had taken possession of the throne in 1483, and the hopes of those who were disaffected to his cause having been for the present frustrated by the capture and execution of the Duke of Buckingham, a special commission was sent down to Torrington, under which the Marquis of Dorset, Bishop Courtenay, and others of the Courtenay family, were outlawed. Sir Thomas St. Leger, the King's brother-in-law, and Thomas Rame, Esq., were condemned to death and beheaded at Exeter. ^s Richard himself having made a progress into the west upon this occasion, came to Exeter on the 8th of September, 1483, when he was received by the corporation with the customary formalities, presented with a purse of 200 nobles, and entertained at the Bishop's palace at the city's expence. ^t

In 1497, Perkin Warbeck, pretending to the crown, and asserting him-

^p Hoker's Memorials. He is incorrect in speaking of the battle of Edgecote, which happened some months earlier; the battle of Losecote happened soon afterwards.

^q Holinshed.

^r Izacke is incorrect in placing this visit in the year 1469. The Prince was not born till 1471.

^s Holinshed.

^t Izacke.

self

self to be (as some ingenious writers of the present day have supposed that he really was) Richard Duke of York, landed in Cornwall: having assembled an army of the disaffected, he marched to Exeter at the head of 6000 men, and commenced a vigorous siege, but was repulsed in several assaults, and after a short time the siege was raised by the Earl of Devon.^u The King soon afterwards came to Exeter, and was lodged at the Treasurer's house, within the Close. Some of the ringleaders of the rebellion were executed upon Southern Hay; the rest having been brought before the King in front of the Treasurer's house, with halters about their necks, received a free pardon.^v The Princess Catherine of Arragon, having landed at Plymouth in 1501, rested several days at Exeter on her road to London, being lodged at the deanery.^x During the rebellion, which took place on account of the reformation in religion in the year 1549, the rebels besieged Exeter, which, as on former occasions, was manfully defended by the citizens. The siege commenced on the 2d of July; the assailants burned the gates, attempted to scale the walls, and to destroy them by mining, but without success; they then endeavoured to starve the citizens by a blockade. The besieged, although reduced to great distress, and obliged to eat horse-flesh and to substitute bran for flour to make bread, held out till relieved by Lord Russell in the beginning of August. After the total defeat of the rebels at Clist Heath on the fifth of that month, the besiegers quitted their post, and Lord Russell entered Exeter the next day.^y The magistrates, in gratitude for their deliverance, appointed the 6th of August to be kept annually as a day of thanksgiving, and it has been continued to the present time. The brave defence made by the citizens was duly appreciated. The Lord Protector sent a letter in the King's name, thanking them in the most grateful terms for their courage and fidelity, and assuring them of the royal favour and protection. As a more substantial reward, the next year the King, with the advice of his privy council, granted the corporation the valuable manor of Exeland.^z

In

^u Izacke.

^v Holinshed.

^x Izacke.

^y Hooker, who was himself an eye-witness of what passed at this siege, has given a detailed account of it in his Memorials.

^z In the Acts of Privy Council, Harl. MSS. 352. fol. 141. is the following entry: — "At Westminster, the 7th day of December, 1550. Letter to the Chancellor of the Augmentations. Whereas the Kinges Ma^{tie} having good zeall to the cittie of Exeter, the rather in recompence of their good service in the late rebellyon to make to the maiore, bailifes, and commonaltie

In the month of January, 1554-5, Sir Peter and Sir Gawen Carew, Sir Thomas Dennis, and others, being up in arms to oppose King Philip's coming to England, are said to have taken possession of the city and castle of Exeter. ^a

There is little of note immediately connected with Exeter, which occurs in history between this period and the reign of Charles I. The annalists mention the reception of Don Antonio, the deprived king of Portugal, who was liberally entertained with his whole retinue, by Mr. John Davy, then mayor, during the whole of his stay, in the year 1584; the terrible sickness which broke out at the assizes in 1586, when the brave Sir Bernard Drake, and several other magistrates and jurymen, died of the infection; and the zealous exertions of the citizens against the Spaniards in 1588, for which the Queen sent them a letter of thanks, and in allusion to their former deserts, as well as to the zeal which they had then displayed, granted them the motto of *semper fidelis*, to bear with the city arms.

At the first commencement of the great civil war, the Earl of Bedford being lord lieutenant of the county of Devon, and attached to the cause of the parliament, repaired to Exeter, disarmed the loyal citizens, garrisoned the city, and planted ordnance upon the walls. When he quitted Exeter, he gave the government of it to the Earl of Stamford. After the loss of the battle of Stratton, in which that earl had the chief command, he hastened to Exeter with the news of his defeat, and, expecting a siege, destroyed all the houses in the suburbs, and ordered the trees on the walls, and in the northern and southern Hay, to be cut down. About this time, the sum of 100*l.* was voted by the corporation, to be given to the Earl for his honourable regard to the city. After the capture of Bristol, (July 24.) Sir John Berkeley was sent by the King to take the command in Devonshire, and to take measures for blockading Exeter. About the middle of August, Prince Maurice came with his army before Exeter, and found Sir John Berkeley straitly besieging the city, with his guards close to the gates. The siege continued till after the loss of the parliamentary garrisons upon

commonaltie of the said cittie a graunte of the manor of Exelande, with the appurtenances, of the value of 30*l.* by the yeare, for maintenance of their cittie, with licence also to take out of the woodes of Cotlege and Peridge, wood sufficient for reperacōn of certayne milles belonging to the said manor, and a licence further to purchase of any other but of the Kinge's Ma^{tie}. C. *£.* land by the name of Maiore, Bailifes, and Commonaltie of the said cittie.

^a Stowe.

VOL. VI.

B b

the

the north coast, when the Earl of Stamford was induced to surrender it upon articles, on the 4th of September.^b Sir John Berkeley was made governor to the great joy, as was said, of the greater part of the citizens, who were zealous royalists. Exeter being at this time regarded as a place of great security, the Queen then far advanced in her pregnancy, was sent thither: she was joyfully received by the citizens, and conducted to Bedford House, which had been fitted up for her reception. The corporation voted her a present of 200*l*:. Soon after her arrival, on the 16th of June, she was brought to bed of a princess, (afterwards Duchess of Orleans,) who was baptized at the cathedral by the name of Henrietta Maria. On this occasion a handsome font was erected in the body of the church under a canopy of state: the ceremony was performed by Dr. Burnell, chancellor of the diocese.

Upon the approach of the Earl of Essex with his army, on his march westward, the Queen left Exeter for Falmouth, whence she embarked for France. The Earl, however, made no attempt on this city, which on the 26th of July was visited by the King and the Prince of Wales. It was then that the King first saw his daughter, the Princess Henrietta Maria.^c The corporation, on this occasion, exceeded their usual presents to crowned heads, presenting the King, on his arrival, with 500*l*., and the Prince with 100*l*.. The King took up his residence at Bedford House; the Prince at the deanery. After his successful expedition into Cornwall, the King returned to Exeter for one night, (September 17th,) and then proceeded to Oxford. The Prince was at Exeter in August and September, 1645.^d

After the battle of Naseby, Sir Thomas Fairfax was sent as general into the west. Although the reduction of Exeter was one of the chief objects of the expedition, the general did not immediately besiege it, but placed garrisons in several of the neighbouring villages and gentlemen's seats, by which the city was greatly distressed. In the spring of 1646, Exeter was closely invested; and after some weeks, on the 9th of April^e, Sir John Berkeley, the governor, surrendered it on articles; one of which was, that the Princess Henrietta Maria and her household should have liberty to remove to any part of England or Wales. Most of the articles are said to have been shame-

^b Clarendon.

^c Walker's Historical Discourses.

^d Clarendon.

^e Previously to the treaty, three forts had been surrendered into the hands of General Fairfax: St. Downes, (St. David Downes,) on the north side of the city; Mount Radford, and a very large house in St. Thomas's parish. Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iv. p. 417.

fully

fully violated. The cathedral was defaced, the painted glass destroyed, and the fabric divided into two places of worship, one for the Presbyterians, and the other for the Independents; the chapter-house was turned into a stable, and the Bishop's palace^f, the deanery, and the canons' houses, into barracks. Sir Thomas Fairfax, at the head of his victorious army, entered Exeter on the fourteenth of April, and stayed till the eighteenth, when having incorporated into one the regiments raised by Colonel Shapcote, Colonel Weare, and Colonel Frye, he left it to garrison the city, under the command of Colonel Hammond.^g

John Penruddock, Esq., and Hugh Grove, Esq., having been taken in arms against the Commonwealth, in 1655, were beheaded at Exeter, in the castle; and several gentlemen of their associates hanged at the common place of execution.

The restoration of Charles II. was hailed with much enthusiasm in this city: at his proclamation on the 11th of May, 1660, the three conduits of the city were supplied with claret^h; a piece of plate of the value of 700*l.* was presented by the corporation to the King; one of 300*l.* to the Queen-Mother; and one of 200*l.* to the Princess Henrietta Maria. In 1670, King Charles II. having been to see the new citadel at Plymouth, visited this city on his return. The deanery, in which he had formerly lodged, was prepared for his reception. Upon this occasion, he promised the corporation the portrait of his sister, the Duchess of Orleans, born at Bedford House, which was sent down the next yearⁱ and now hangs in the Guildhall.

Exeter was the scene of some very interesting transactions at the commencement of the Revolution, in 1688. The Prince of Orange, having landed at Torbay on the 5th of November, rode on the 7th to Ford House, near Newton Abbot. On the eighth, Lord Mordaunt, with Dr. Burnet, (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury,) came to Exeter with a troop of horse. The mayor, Sir Thomas Jefford, who had recently been knighted and elected to that office by the mandate of King James, ordered the gates to

^f The palace was leased in 1653 to one Ford, by whom it was occupied as a sugar-house.

^g Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 245.

^h John Hornebrook was ordered to attend on this occasion in his arms of heraldry, and had 40*s.* for his fee; the trumpeters 40*s.*; and four captains of the trained bands 22*l.* each, for drums, colours, &c. Chapple's *Collections*.

ⁱ Izacke.

be shut against them. The porter, nevertheless, not being prepared to resist, reluctantly opened them; and soldiers continued to enter the city all that day. On the ninth, the Prince of Orange entered the city, with a most magnificent cavalcade, followed by the remainder of the army.¹ The Prince was welcomed with loud acclamations, and conducted to the deanery, which had been prepared for his reception; and there he kept his court. Soon after his arrival, he repaired to the cathedral to offer up a thanksgiving for his safe arrival. *Te Deum* was sung, and after Divine service, Dr. Burnet read the Prince's declaration. At first, the neighbouring gentry, intimidated by the recent cruelties of Jeffries, and the fate of the rash followers of the late Duke of Monmouth^k, showed great backwardness in declaring in his favour; and it is said that he had some thoughts of abandoning his designs; but being emboldened by the arrival of Lord Colchester, with some of the King's troops, the gentlemen of Devon joined the Prince's standard, and entered into an association in defence of the Protestant religion, and the maintenance of the ancient government, laws, and liberties of the realm. This instrument was signed in the cathedral on the 17th: on the 21st, the Prince left Exeter, and marched towards London. The Prince made Sir Edward Seymour governor of the city, leaving a small garrison there, and the heavy artillery under the command of Colonel Gibson.^l

The great Duke of Marlborough, coming to Exeter to review some regiments, was entertained by the corporation, on the 18th of October, 1739.^m

Upon the alarm occasioned by the combined fleet appearing off Plymouth, in 1779, the numerous French prisoners, then at that port, were

¹ "The Earl of Macclesfield, with 200 horsemen, most of them English nobles and gentlemen, on Flanders' steeds, in bright armour; 200 negroes attendant, wearing embroidered caps, with white fur and plumes of feathers; 200 Finlanders, clothed in beavers' skins, with black armour and broad swords; 50 gentlemen, and as many pages, to support the Prince's standard; 50 led horses, with two grooms to each; two state coaches; the Prince on a milk-white horse, in a complete suit of bright armour; a plume of white ostrich feathers on his head; 42 running footmen by his side; 200 gentlemen and pages on horseback; 300 Swiss guards; 500 volunteers, with two led horses each; the Prince's guards, 600 armed cap-a-pie; the remainder of the army, with 50 waggons loaded with cash; and 120 pieces of cannon." Jenkins's History of Exeter.

^k Eighty persons are said to have been executed at Exeter in 1685.

^l Bishop Burnet.

^m Chapple's Collections.

marched

marched to Exeter, and guarded in the county bridewell by a volunteer regiment, raised on the spur of the occasion.

This city, which in the course of its annals is recorded to have entertained so many royal guests, was honoured with a visit by his late Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and three of the Princesses, in the month of August, 1789. During the alarms of French invasion, in 1798, and again in 1808, active measures were taken for securing and fortifying Exeter.

Notwithstanding the general opinion of modern writers, that the castle of Exeter was of more remote origin, and had been a residence of the Saxon kings, we find no authority in history to countenance that opinion. It seems evident, from what is related of King Athelstan, that before his time, about the middle of the tenth century, there was no castle in Exeter.^a The historian speaks only of his building turrets, and surrounding the city with a wall of hewn stone; but Bishop Grandisson, as before observed, quotes an old chronicle, as speaking of that monarch having built a castle also. There can be no doubt but that this castle was destroyed by the Danes, in 1008; the authority of Ordericus Vitalis is decisive, that no such structure existed in 1067. We are told by this historian, that after the surrender of Exeter to William the Conqueror, that monarch selected a spot for the building of a castle, and committed the oversight of the work, and its future custody, to Baldwin de Molis, great grandson of the first Duke of Normandy, who had married the Conqueror's niece: he was called also Baldwin de Sap, or De Brioniis. The King made this Baldwin hereditary sheriff of Devonshire, and Exeter Castle became the place of his residence. His son Richard dying without issue, the castle of Exeter is said to have been granted, with the earldom of Devon, to Richard de Redvers, or Rivers.^o

Upon

^a The fortress occupied by the Danes I imagine to have been constructed by them as a temporary work: indeed the Saxon word literally means a fastness or strong hold.

^o Dugdale makes this Richard de Redvers the same person as Richard de Brioniis, and says, that according to the history of the foundation of Ford Abbey he died without issue. It is there stated, that Richard de Brioniis died without issue; but there is no intimation whatever that he was the same person with Richard de Redvers. Sir William Pole, who had very deeply investigated the records of that period, makes Richard de Brioniis and Richard de Redvers to have been contemporaries, living in the reign of Henry I.; and he states, that Richard de Brioniis had two sisters; Adela, who left no issue; and Emma, married to William Avenell. This accords with the grant of the chapel, in the castle of Exeter, to the monks of Plympton,

Upon the death of Isabella, sister and heir of Baldwin de Rivers, (the last Earl of Devon of that family,) who had been married to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, the castle and honor of Exeter came to the Courtenays. In 1216, Robert de Courtenay and William Briwere were commanded by King John to defend the city of Exeter, if it could be done, otherwise to betake themselves to the castle.^p In 1217, the custody of Exeter Castle was claimed by Henry, son of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall; but the King, by his writ, confirmed the possession to Robert de Courtenay, who continued to hold it till the year 1232^q, when this and other castles were seized into the King's hands. In 1247, Exeter Castle was in the possession of Richard Earl of Cornwall, the King's brother. In 1286, King Edward I. granted it to Matthew Fitz John for life.^r It continued, nevertheless, chiefly in the earls of Cornwall, and in 1336, when the Prince of Wales was created Duke of Cornwall, this castle, with a small district adjoining, was made part of the duchy. In 1397, (there being then no Duke of Cornwall,) King Richard II. having created John Holland Duke of Exeter, made him governor of the castle. On the accession of Henry IV., that monarch having created his son Henry Duke of Cornwall, it reverted to the duchy, and the governors of the castle were from that time appointed by the dukes of Cornwall.

After the surrender of Exeter to General Fairfax, the castle, which had been then for the last time occupied as a military fortress, was dismantled, and all its towers and battlements destroyed. There are now few remains of the building. The governor's house, the old chapel, sally-port, &c., were taken down about the year 1774. The lofty gateway, with a circular

Plympton, by Ralph Avenell and his aunt Adela. Ralph Avenell also is stated to have married Matilda, daughter of the first, and sister of the second Richard de Redvers. It is remarkable that the Courtenays inherited the barony of Oakhampton and the castle of Exeter, through both channels, by descent from a co-heiress of Redvers Earl of Devon, and from De Averinche, second husband of Emma de Brioniis, through the Deincourts; the posterity of William Avenell, the first husband, having been set aside through the contrivances, as it is said, of Reginald Earl of Cornwall. Sir William Pole.

^p Rot. Pat. 18 John.

^q Except for a few months in 2 Hen. III., when it was committed to the custody of Robert de Albemarle. See Cleaveland's History of the Courtenay Family, p. 127.

^r Rot. Pat. 15 Edward I.

arch,

arch, is to be seen in the beautiful gardens of Edmund Granger, Esq., formed with singular felicity in the fosse of the castle, and commanding a most rich and beautiful prospect.

In the year 1711, an act of parliament was passed, enabling Queen Anne to grant a lease of the castle of Exeter for 99 years, for the use of the county of Devon. It is probable that the castle had, long before that time, been used for county purposes: the gaol is said to have been removed thither from Bicton in 1518; but there is evidence that at a much earlier period[†] it occupied its present site, within the castle walls.[‡] The courts of justice within the old castle having been found incommodious, a large building was erected on its site, about the year 1774, containing spacious courts for holding the assizes, apartments for the judges, &c. &c. The castle is situated at the N.E. corner of the walls, on the highest ground in the city; from this circumstance, and the colour of the soil, it is said to have obtained the appellation of Rougemont. The public walk, called Nothernhay, which, during the civil war, had been converted into an outwork, and spoiled of its fine elms, was again levelled and planted in 1664.

Within the castle of Exeter was the collegiate chapel of the Holy Trinity[§], founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Ralph Avenell, (grandson of Baldwin de Brioniis,) and his aunt Adela.[¶] In this chapel were four prebendaries. It was sometimes called the free chapel of Heis[‡], Hayes, or Cliston Hayes, in the parish of Broad Clist, being one of the prebendal corps[‡]; the others were Ash Clist, in the same parish, Cutton in Poltimore, and Carswell, in the parish of Kenne. William Avenell,

[†] Mr. Oliver's Notes.

[‡] A bridewell upon an extensive scale, capable, as it was supposed, of containing the numerous convicts of this large and populous county, was erected, a few years ago, in the parish of St. David's, nearly adjoining the city: the first stone was laid August 22. 1807, and it appears to have been opened for the reception of prisoners about Michaelmas, 1810. It is divided into six separate wings, for the purpose of keeping the several classes of prisoners separate; and is capable of containing, commodiously, 72 prisoners; but such has been the melancholy increase of crime, that there are, at this time, 180 within the walls, and there have been at one time 270. The prison is under excellent regulations, and the prisoners are employed in various laborious employments; but if the number of convicts should unhappily continue to be thus large, it will be impossible to keep up to these regulations, without a considerable enlargement of the prison.

[§] Chantry Roll.

[¶] Dugdale's Monasticon, ii. 9.

[‡] Pat. Rot. 11 Hen. IV.

[‡] The manor or prebend of Hayes was granted, in 1563, to John Petre, Esq.

son of Ralph, gave this chapel, with its prebends, to the monks of Plympton^a, but the grant seems to have been afterwards, at least in part, resumed; for we find that the prebend of Ash Clist was given by Robert Courtenay, who died in 1242, he having been patron of Plympton, and possessor of the castle of Exeter, to Tor Abbey.^b The college in the castle was suppressed with other collegiate churches and chapels. It was reported to Bishop Stapeldon, at his visitation in 1321, that the chapel was ruinous, and in part roofless, and that it was not used for divine service.^c It is probable that it was in consequence repaired. The chapel continued in use after the Reformation; and Divine service was performed in it at the assizes, till it was taken down about the year 1782.

The earliest charter on record, granted to this city, is that of Henry I., who confirmed the liberties it had enjoyed in the time of the Saxon kings. These liberties were confirmed by Henry II. and Richard I. In Jenkins's History of Exeter is given the translation of a charter of King John, of the year 1200, by which the citizens had the power given them of choosing a mayor annually, and two bailiffs. The list of mayors, given by Izacke, commences with this year; but it may be observed, that the first named, Henry Rifford, continued mayor eight years, probably as long as he lived, and his successor five years. The enrolled charter of 1200 makes no mention of a mayor, but merely confirms to the citizens all the customs and liberties which they had hitherto enjoyed, particularly noticing the customs of London.^d Henry Fitz Aleyne, the first mayor of London, was appointed by the King, and continued in that office 24 years. The mayor of London, which office had existed by that name most probably at least a few years earlier, is mentioned in a charter of the first of John. It does not appear that they were elected annually either in London or Exeter before 1215 or 1216.

In 1208, King John granted the city of Exeter to his Queen Isabella for life, with the profits of the fair there held.^e In 1227, King Henry III. gave the city of Exeter to his brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, who is said to have resided much at the castle. The city charter was renewed and confirmed by this Earl. In 1312 the mayor and bailiffs were made Justices of the Peace.^f King Edward granted to the citizens the cognizance of pleas; his successor confirmed former charters, and added

^a Dugdale.^b History of the Courtenay Family, p. 129.^c Mr. Oliver's notes.^d Cart. Rot. 2. John, m. 29. No. 154.^e Rot. Cart. 5 John, m. 5. No. 33.^f Izacke.

further

further liberties and privileges. ^f King Edward IV., in 1463, granted to the citizens all goods forfeited by felons, a fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, and other privileges. King Henry the Seventh's charter of 1497 recognizes the corporation as then consisting of a mayor, four bailiffs, 24 common council, and four serjeants at mace, and settles the mode of their election. A recorder and town-clerk are also mentioned in this charter. King Charles I., in 1627, confirmed the city charters, and granted an extension of privileges. King Charles II. having, in 1683, demanded a surrender of the city charter, granted a new one in the following year: under this charter the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, and eight aldermen, 15 common-council men, a recorder, &c. In 1770 the charter of the city was renewed by his late Majesty, when the mayor, recorder, and the aldermen, were made Justices of the Quorum.

The city of Exeter was anciently held under the crown by the rent of 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which rent was given by Maud, consort of William the Conqueror, to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London: it was paid to the priory in the reign of Edward I. by the citizens, who held the city under Edmund Earl of Cornwall: a further rent of 13*l.* 9*s.* was payable to the Earl.^g

Upon the attainder of the Duke of Ormond, in 1715, the office of Lord High Steward of this city was conferred on Prince George, afterwards King George II. It appears that it was afterwards held by Frederick Prince of Wales, and that upon his death, in 1751, he was succeeded by his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales. There is at present no High Steward.

An ancient building in Waterbeare Street, said (but without any foundation) to have been formerly the Guildhall, was pulled down in 1803. The present Guildhall, in the High Street, contained formerly a chapel dedicated to St. George: it is said to have been rebuilt in 1330, and again in 1464. The front was rebuilt in 1593. In the hall is the portrait of the Duchess of Orleans, already mentioned, by Vandyke. There are portraits also of General Monk, by the same artist; Earl Camden; John Tuckfield; Esq., M.P., a great benefactor to the city; Benjamin Heath, Esq., (father of the late Judge Heath,) and King George II.

Exeter has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the freemen and resident freeholders, of whom there are supposed to be about 1200. John Vowell *alias* Hoker, who wrote a description of Exeter, Serjeant Maynard, and Sir Bartholomew Shower, are to be found in the list of the representatives of this city. Exeter was

^f In 1327 and 1377. Izacke.

^g Hundred Roll.

made a county of itself in 1536. The election of knights of the shire is held in the shire-hall at the castle.

The markets at Exeter, which are of great antiquity, are held by prescription. At a very early period they were held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The principal market-day now is Friday, on which is a great corn-market, and it is esteemed the greatest market in the west of England for all kinds of provisions. There are markets also on Tuesday and Saturday. The corn-market is in the parish of St. George. Brice speaks of large markets in his time for country butchers on Wednesday and Saturday, and a wool-market on Tuesday and Thursday. The serge-market is held now on Friday, in the parish of St. Mary Major: it had been held in Cromwell's time in the cloisters, and the corn-market in St. Peter's church-yard. The serge-market was removed in 1660 to St. John's Hospital, and thence to Southgate Street.

An act for "removing the markets held within the city of Exeter, and for providing another market-place or other market-places in lieu thereof" was passed in 1820, but as yet no progress has been made in carrying this act into execution^g; and goods and provisions are still, to the great inconvenience of the public, exposed to sale in the Fore Street.

King Henry I. is supposed to have granted to the priory of St. Nicholas, in this city, a fair on St. Nicholas' day, December 1., and the moiety of an ancient fair called Croll ditch, now Lammas fair.^h This is the fair which, in Edward the First's time, is said to have been held by prescription, and to have lasted four days. A moiety of this fair, being vested in the crown, was given to the Earls of Devon. The moiety which had belonged to the priory was purchased, after the Reformation, by the citizens. The other moiety came to the crown again, by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, and passed by grant to the Northmore family, of whom it was, not many years ago, purchased by the corporation.

A fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen (which had originally belonged to the Lepers' Hospital) was granted to the corporation in 1463.ⁱ Izacke, under the year 1485, mentions seven fairs at Exeter: Ash Wednesday, Shere Thursday, Whit Monday, St. Mary Magdalen, Lammas, St. Nicholas, and St. Thomas. The corporation having the power of altering the fair-days, they are now held on the second Wednesday in March, the

^g The corporation were enabled to build two market-places, on sites described in schedules annexed to the act, each containing not more than 35,000, and not less than 30,000 superficial feet, and to raise money for purchasing the ground and erecting the requisite buildings by subscription: as yet a sufficient sum of money has not been subscribed for one market-place.

^h Mr. Oliver's History.

ⁱ Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. IV.

second Wednesday in June, the second Wednesday in August, and the second Wednesday in December. There is a great market for the sale of cattle on the second Friday in every month. The cloth-halls, used during the fair for the sale of woollen cloth, occupy the cloisters under the school and library, at St. John's Hospital.

It has been supposed that there were two mints, established at Exeter by King Athelstan, and these appear to have existed in the reign of King John.¹ Exeter was one of the six towns in which mints were established by King William III. in 1696; the silver then coined at this place has the letter E under the King's bust. The mint is said to have been at this time in Hele's Hospital.

The wool-trade at Exeter is supposed to have existed from a very early period^{*}: it was much increased in the reign of Henry VIII. The market for that commodity was transferred from Crediton to Exeter in the year 1538. The weavers and fullers of Exeter held their meetings in a hall called Tuckers'¹ hall: they were subsequently united to the merchant adventurers, who were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, under a governor and four consuls. After this period the Exeter merchants, chiefly Germans, Swiss, and French, considerably increased their exports of woollen goods into Germany, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, &c.

In King James's reign the trade experienced a still greater increase; and woollen cloths began to be exported to Italy, Turkey, and the Levant. The wool trade was in a still more flourishing state soon after the Revolution.^m The trade continued to be extensive when Brice published his Topographical Dictionary, in 1759, but not so much so as it had been three score years before, when it is calculated that eight out of ten

¹ Some doubt the existence of a mint at Exeter, at this early period. The law of King Athelstan, after having enacted that there should be one *moneta* (die, or stamp,) in the whole kingdom, decrees that there should be eight *monetarii* in London, eight in Canterbury, two in Exeter, &c. &c. (See Decem Scrip. f. 843.) The word *monetarii* is sometimes rendered mint-masters, or coiners, sometimes *moneyers*. It seems clear, however, from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that there were mints at Canterbury, Winchester, Exeter, &c., in the reign of King John; and at Canterbury, Durham, &c., and probably at Exeter also, as late as the reign of Edward II. See Madox, p. 198, 199.

^{*} Fulling mills at Exeter are mentioned in deeds of the time of Edward I. Mr. Oliver's notes from the corporation records.

¹ Formerly the chapel of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.

^m By 4 and 5 William and Mary, c. 24., wool was not to be imported from Ireland to Exeter. This was repealed by 26 Geo. II. c. 8., and wool was allowed to be imported from the same Irish ports as to Bideford, Barnstaple, Bristol, &c. &c.

of the citizens were engaged in it. Brice says that at the former period, as he had been informed, 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* worth of woollen goods had been sold in a week; and that still, in his time, the ordinary weekly sale on a Friday was 10,000*l.* worth; and he observes that it was the greatest wool-market in the kingdom, next to Leeds. It is stated that in 1750, 302,760 pieces of woollen-cloth were exported to Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and Germany; the annual value of exported goods, including cloths, corn, hides, &c., was estimated at a million sterling. The manufacture of white serges was then very flourishing at Exeter: great quantities of these were dyed and finished at home, but a still greater proportion sent white to London, to be there dyed and finished for the foreign markets.

It has been calculated by an eminent mercantile man, now residing in the neighbourhood of Exeter^a, that for nearly two centuries previously to the Spanish war of 1796, the average annual amount of the exports had been 300,000*l.*, besides the sales to London and the East India Company, of serges and other articles, which were probably about the same amount. From another source^o I am informed, that about the year 1768 the exports of woollens were above a million in value annually, a considerable part of them having been sent to Holland. During the American war there was a great decrease; but after the peace of 1783, the trade revived, and the exports (including the long ells bought by the East India Company) equalled their former amount. When the ports of the Continent were shut against English goods by Buonaparte, the trade of Exeter sustained a most serious injury, from which it has not recovered by the return of peace; and the exports do not now exceed 60,000*l.* per annum, exclusively of the East India trade, which may be calculated at two hundred thousand pounds.

The manufactures in the city and its immediate vicinity are now of small extent, consisting chiefly of coarse cloths, and employing from 300 to 400 hands. There was, till lately, a considerable manufactory of casimeres and shawls at Exwicke: a large cotton factory in the Wearfield has also been discontinued. Most of the woollen cloths manufactured in

^a Samuel Bamfill, Esq., to whom, and Mr. Vicary, I have been indebted for communications relating to the trade and manufacture of Exeter, and other parts of the county.

^o From J. B. Cresswell, Esq., of Newcourt, who mentions that he was assisted in his calculations by an experienced and intelligent merchant of the neighbourhood.

the

the county, the whole of which trade is on a reduced scale, are still exported from Exeter. Manganese also is sent from this port. The chief imports are wine ^p, hemp, tallow, coals, chiefly from Newcastle, and groceries from London. The port of Exeter extends from the southernmost point of Devon, on the east side of Axmouth, to the Ness point at Shaldon.

Vessels of good size had been accustomed to pass up the river to Exebridge, before the disputes between the citizens and the Countess of Devon, about the year 1284, when Countess Weare was constructed: Hugh, Earl of Devon, more effectually destroyed the haven about the year 1313, and made a quay at Topsham. When Leland was in Devonshire, ships came no farther than Topsham; but he observes that the men of Exeter intended to make the haven come up to Exeter itself. The act for making the river navigable, and for making a canal, had indeed then passed ^q; but it appears that the quay at Exeter was not made till 1563: a canal, by which lighters of 15 or 16 tons could come up from Topsham to Exeter, was begun in 1564, but the navigation was not completed before 1580. The navigation of the river was much improved in 1675, the quay levelled and walled, and a new custom-house built. ^r A MS. diary of occurrences in Exeter, (similar to that of Izacke,) in Mr. Chapple's Collections, under the year 1699, speaks of a water-work for bringing ships to the city, which appears to have been accomplished by the united exertions of the city and neighbourhood. ^s

The

^p In the Hundred Roll temp. Edward I., mention is made of the Gascon merchants having been prevented from selling wine in Exeter, as they had been wont.

^q See Stat. 31 Hen. VIII.

^r A note, at the beginning of the parish register of St. Sidwell, mentions that the first vessel came up to the quay at Exeter, with its full lading, to the admiration of all spectators, the . . . day of . . . 1676.

^s "Very many men did begin the work, both of the city and country. The parishes of St. Stephens and St. Lawrence wrought each one day; the several corporations did work by turns, having a drum beaten in the morning, to warn them to go to work, and a drum beaten before them in the evening, when they went home from work. The men of Alphington and St. David's did also each of them work one day a-piece; and after them they of St. Sidwell parish wrought one day; the men and women of Trinity parish one day; married women and young women decked with ribbands; the parishes of St. Petrock and St. Keryans one day; the parish of St. Mary the More one day, men and women; the worsted combers one day: the parishes did provide their dinner for them. These last parishes wrought all of them in July, 1699; M. Prestwood, Esq., of the Southhams, sent about 100 men to work one day; they of St. Martin's parish one day; the parishes of St. Mary Arches and Olaves one day; they of Mary Steps, St. George's, and St. John's, one day; the parishes of St. Paul's, Allhallows, in Goldsmith Street,

The old bridge over the Exe, which had 12 arches, was built in the year 1250, or 1251. Walter Gervis, a wealthy citizen, through whose exertions a large sum was collected for that purpose, and who bequeathed lands for its maintenance, is considered as the founder. Gervis's bridge was swept away by an inundation in 1449, when an indulgence was issued by Bishop Lacy, in aid of its repair. An act of parliament for building a new bridge higher up the river, and for the sale of the bridge-lands to be applied to that purpose, passed in 1769. The first stone of the new bridge was laid Oct. 4. 1770, and the work was in great forwardness when it was destroyed by a flood in 1775: the work commenced again by laying the first stone of another structure, July 8. 1776. The last arch was turned in 1777, and in 1778, the new bridge having been opened, the old bridge was pulled down.

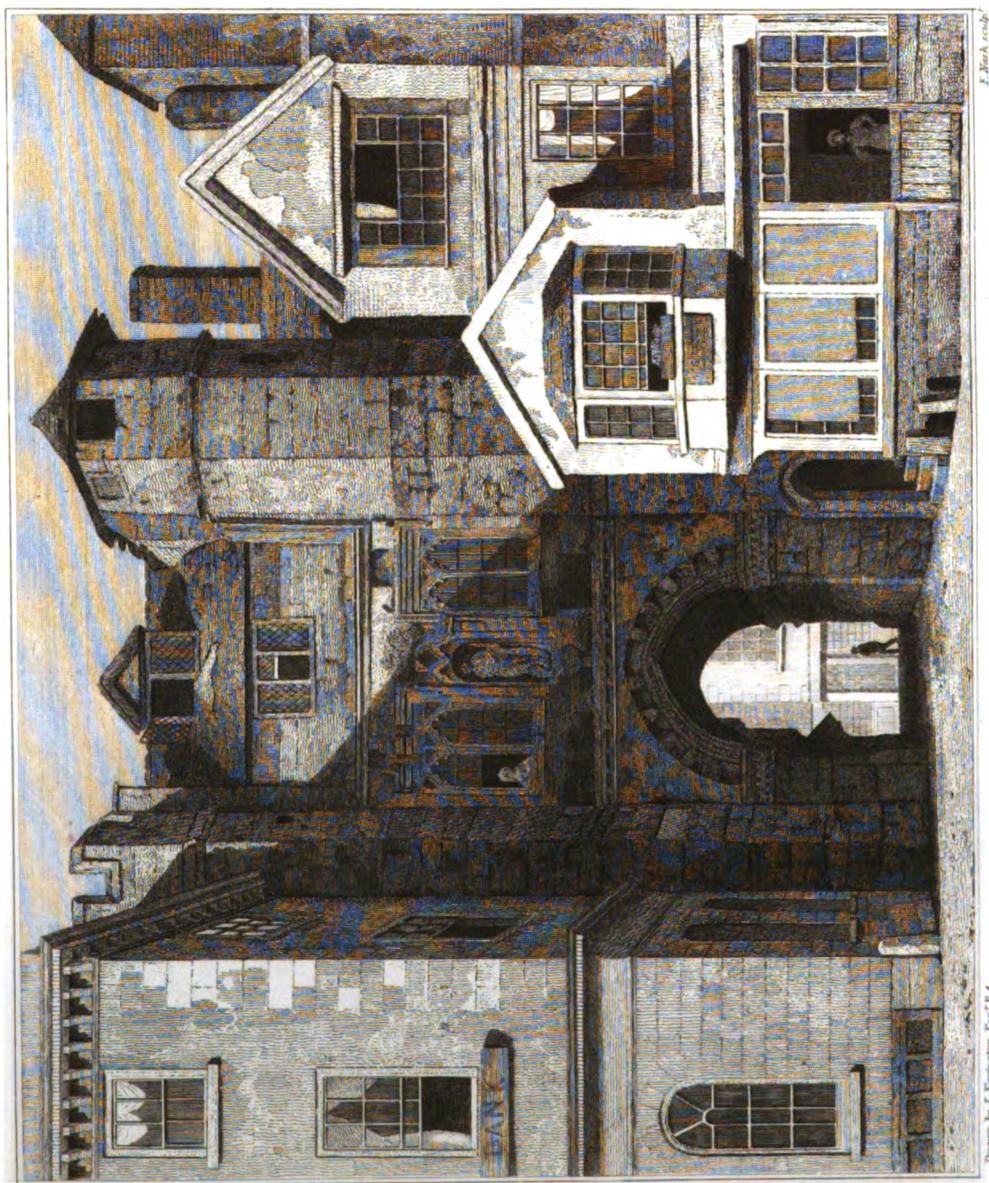
Various improvements, by which the streets of Exeter have been widened, and the avenues to the city opened, have taken place since 1768. For this purpose the Northgate was taken down in 1769; the great conduit at the Carfoix in 1770; the Eastgate in 1784; and the Southgate in 1819. Exeter was first lighted with gas in 1817.

The city first gave title of Duke to John Holland, so created in 1388; the title having been forfeited, Thomas Beaufort was created Duke of Exeter for life: he died in 1426. The title was restored to the Holland family in 1442; Henry, the last Duke of this family, died in great poverty in 1471. Henry Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was made Marquis of Exeter in 1525; he was attainted in 1538, restored in 1553, and the title became extinct in 1556. Thomas Cecil was created Earl of Exeter in 1604; his descendant, Henry Cecil, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Exeter in 1801, which title his son now enjoys.

Exeter is said to have increased greatly in population in the reign of Athelstan, by the influx of strangers. In King William the Conqueror's time, it appears to have been in some degree depopulated: forty-eight of the houses which paid tax to the King are spoken of in the Domesday survey as in ruins. There was a dreadful famine and pestilence in the

Street, and St. Pancras, one day. Stoford, of Up-Lyme, Esq., sent about 100 men to work one day. From the town and parish of Crediton came a very great number, a multitude on foot, with their shovels, and after them horsemen with their pot-crooks and shovels. Those without Westgate, whom they called the Algerines, and those of St. Sidwell, whom they called Grecians, wrought one day; the parishes of Shobrook and Poltimore one day each."

city



J. Ward, sculp.

Drawn by J. Farrington, Esq. R.A.

South view of the Broadgate at Exeter.

Published May 4 1822 by T. Cadell, Strand, London.



F. Mark engr.

Drawn by J. Burrows, Esq., R.A.

View of the Southgate at Exeter, taken down in 1819.

Published May 1. 1819. by T. Cadell, Strand, London.



Engraved by F. Mach.

View of the Watergate, taken down in 1815.

Drawn by J. Ferguson. Exp. Ed.

city in 1234, 1235, and 1236; and again in the early part of the following century. The pestilence was most fatal in its ravages for several successive years in the middle of that century. In 1373, a destructive mortality is said to have carried off great numbers of the inhabitants which the pestilence had left. In consequence of these circumstances, we are the less able to form any judgment of the comparative population of the city in 1377, when, as it appears by the Subsidy Roll¹; there were 1560 lay persons in Exeter, above the age of 14, exclusively of mendicants. Fatal pestilences are recorded to have happened in 1378, 1398, 1438, 1479, 1503, and 1546.

We find no mention of the ravages of the sweating sickness at Exeter in 1551, but it is known to have been very fatal in Devonshire, and probably was so in this city. The plague is said to have been very fatal in 1569. In 1586 a terrible sickness, or gaol distemper, broke out at the assizes, which carried off one of the judges, and several of the grand jury, magistrates, and others. It was supposed to have been brought into the gaol by some Portuguese seamen, taken prisoners by Sir Bernard Drake. The plague appears to have been very fatal at Exeter in 1590: it was again very fatal in 1603, in 1624, and 1625; but this city appears to have escaped the great plague of 1665. The small-pox was very prevalent at Exeter in 1777, when out of 1850 who had it in the natural way, 285, rather more than one in seven, died of that fatal distemper: a most striking instance of the calamities which the introduction of vaccination has so happily tended to relieve. According to the *census* of 1801, there were then in Exeter 2692 inhabited houses, and 17,398 inhabitants; in 1811, 2819 inhabited houses, and 18,896 inhabitants.

It is said by Hoker, that Exeter, from its having abounded with religious houses in the time of the early Saxon kings, was called Monkton, and that Athelstan changed its name to Exanceaster.² We have very slight notices of destroyed monasteries. King Athelstan is said to have founded a convent of Benedictines on the present site of the cathedral, which was soon afterwards deserted for fear of the Danes: King Edgar restored it in 968. It was again deserted and destroyed at the time of Swein's invasion, in 1003: Canute restored it about 1019. To this monastery, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Peter, the founder gave what was then

¹ Printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii.

² I have not been able to find any authority among the ancient historians to confirm this assertion.

esteemed

esteemed a most valuable collection of reliques, enumerated in the *Monasticon*: among these were part of Christ's garment, some of the hair of the Virgin Mary, and some of St. Peter's beard. Upon the removal of the Bishop's see to Exeter, this monastery was given, among other possessions, to Leofric the Bishop, and his successors, by Edward the Confessor: the donation was made by that monarch in person, attended by his queen Editha, within the walls of the convent here mentioned.* After this event, the monks are said to have been removed to Westminster, and the buildings were incorporated into the structure of the cathedral. There is said to have been a nunnery on the site of the deanery, of which no particulars are known. Hoker mentions a convent of monks said to have been founded by King Ethelred in 868, but for this there appears no good authority.

The Benedictine priory of St. Nicholas was founded by the abbot of Battle, to whom King William the Conqueror had given the chapel of St. Olave in this city. King John was a great benefactor to it.† King Henry VIII., in 1545, sold the fee or manor of St. Nicholas, extending over part of St. David's hill, &c. &c., to John Haydon, of St. Mary Ottery, and Thomas Gibbs: after some intermediate alienations, this estate was conveyed to the corporation in 1556. The site of the priory was granted, after the Reformation, to Sir Thomas Dennis, by whom it was sold to the city. The corporation disposed of it in parcels before the end of the seventeenth century. The yearly revenue of this monastery was valued, in the reign of Henry VIII. at 147*l.* 12*s.*

The most remarkable remain of the conventual buildings is a crypt, with massive Saxon arches, in Mint Lane, which has been converted into a kitchen, now in the occupation of Mr. William Baker. The priory is said to have been demolished by the corporation soon after their purchase of the site, and the materials to have been used for repairing the city walls, and Exebridge. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1792, and the Rev. Mr. Oliver's house, stand on part of the site; mutilated monuments, and pieces of carved mouldings, were found in digging the foundations.

The convent of Grey Friars, or Franciscans, which stood originally near the priory of St. Nicholas, is supposed to have been founded about the year 1240. It was removed about 1300 to a place without the walls, beyond the Southgate, given them for that purpose by John Gerveys.‡

* Dugdale.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. i, p. 315.

‡ Esch. 20 Edw. i. 115.

The church of the first convent was standing so late as the year 1434, when Bishop Lacy granted an indulgence to all true penitents, offering up their prayers in that church. Its stained windows are mentioned in a record of 1421. In 1507, the friars conveyed the site of the ancient convent in Friernhay to the corporation. ^a The site of the Franciscan convent, as it existed at the time of the dissolution, was granted to Humphrey Rolle. It belonged, some time since, to the Colleton family, now to Admiral Richard Graves. Colleton Crescent has been built on some part of the premises ; but the convent is supposed to have stood nearer to the south gate of the city.

The Black, or Dominican friars, had a convent in Exeter. Mr. Oliver supposes it to have been founded by Bishop Blondy, who presided over the see of Exeter from 1244 to 1257. The church, which was dedicated by Bishop Bronscombe in 1259, became the burial-place of some of the principal families of the county, the Raleghs, Martyns, Calwoodleys, &c. Isabella Countess of Devonshire, afterwards married to Oliver Lord Dinham, was buried there in the latter end of the thirteenth century. ^b The site was granted, after the dissolution, to John Lord Russell, who, before Leland visited Exeter, had “made him a fair place of this house.” It was some time the town residence of the Russell family, and after they became Earls of Bedford, acquired the name of Bedford-house. This house has been already noticed as having been the residence of Queen Henrietta Maria, and the birthplace of her daughter, the Duchess of Orleans. Having been long neglected by the family, it was divided into tenements, which were taken down in the year 1773. Bedford Crescent was then built on the site. This crescent, with a small surrounding district, is extraparochial.

The abbots of Tavistock, Buckfastleigh, Tor, Newenham, Dunkeswell, and Hartland, and the prior of Plympton, had town residences in Exeter. ^c

Upon the union of the two western dioceses of Devonshire and Cornwall, in 1050, the episcopal see, which for the former had been at Crediton, was fixed at Exeter, King Edward the Confessor having given the monastery of Benedictines to the see, to be the site of the new cathedral. The King being present in person, enthroned Leofric, the first

^a Mr. Oliver's Collections from the corporation-records.

^b Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. 788.

^c Mr. Oliver's History.

Bishop of Exeter in the conventual church with much ceremony. This prelate recovered certain lands which had been taken from the see, and added others of his own gift. The estates belonging to the bishopric were valued, in 1534, at 1566*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* per annum. This must have been before Bishop Voisey, or Veysey^d, had begun to alienate: that prelate is said to have spoiled the see of the greater part of its revenues^e; “of 22 lordships and manors, which his predecessors had, and left unto him, of goodly yearly revenues, he left but three, and those also leased out; and where he found 14 houses well furnished, he left only one house, bare and without furniture, and yet charged with sundry fees and annuities. By these means the bishopric, which was sometimes counted one of the best, is now (says Hoker, who wrote in 1583,) become, in temporal lands, one of the meanest,” Bishop Veysey surrendered his bishopric in 1549, but was re-appointed in 1553, and died in 1554, being upwards of 90 years of age.^f His successor recovered some part of the lands, and obtained a re-grant of the manor of Crediton in fee-farm; but Bishop Babington again alienated it, about the latter end of Elizabeth’s reign.

It appears from Bishop Bronscombe’s statutes, and various records in the registers of the see, that from the time of the establishment of the see at Exeter there were 24 prebendaries belonging to the church, who were secular priests; over these the precentor presided: Bishop Brewer, about 1231, appointed a dean. Eight of the prebendaries are residentiaries; and three of these have the offices and titles of Precentor, Chancellor, and Treasurer. There are four priest vicars, and eight lay vicars^g, besides choristers, &c. &c. An ancient almshouse for 12 poor men and 12 poor women, called *Fratres Calendarum*, was by Bishop Grandisson, about the middle of the fourteenth century, converted into a college for the vicars choral. It is said that the mansion for their residence was built about the year 1383^h, and that they were incorporated as a college in or about the

^d His name is generally spelt Veysey in the registers.

^e It is but justice, however, to his memory, to observe, that it was a forced measure, and seems to have been a part of the policy of that day, to enrich the courtiers at the expense of the patrimony of the church. See the account of the alienation of Crediton Park, p. 145. Thus was Bishop’s Clist alienated to Lord Russell; Paignton to the Earl of Pembroke; Bishop’s Nympton to Sir Lewis Pollard; and Bishop’s Tawton to Sir Thomas Darcy.

^f Not 104, as some writers represent him to have been. See Mr. Oliver’s History of Exeter, on the authority of Rymer’s *Fœdera*.

^g There were originally 24 vicars.

^h Bishop Brantingham says in his register, that in 1388 he had completed a house for the priests vicars, with a public hall, &c. Mr. Oliver’s History.

year

year 1400.^b They are said to have been then twenty in number. An account of the ancient constitution, discipline, and usages, of the cathedral church of Exeter, drawn up from the registers, by John Jones, Esq., was read at the Society of Antiquaries, in 1817, and is published in their Transactions.¹

From the first establishment of the see at Exeter, there have been sixty-one bishops, who have presided over it. The most eminent of these were, Leofric, who was Lord Chancellor of England; Bartholomew Iscanus, a native of Exeter, as his name imports; Walter Stapeldon, Lord High Treasurer of England, and founder of Stapeldon's Inn, now Exeter College, in Oxford, who was murdered by the rebels in 1327; Bishop Grandisson, a learned writer², and founder of the college of St. Mary Ottery; Bishop Brantingham, Lord High Treasurer; Bishop Stafford, Lord Privy Seal, who completed the foundation of Exeter College; Bishop Neville, remarkable for having been made a bishop before he was twenty-five years of age, and Lord Chancellor before he was twenty-eight; Bishop Fox, several times ambassador to foreign courts, and one of the founders of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, in conjunction with Bishop Oldham, one of his successors in this see, himself being then Bishop of Winchester; Bishop Coverdale, the translator of the Bible; Bishop Alleigh, or Alley, author of the "Poor Man's Library," and other works¹; Bishop Woolton, author of the "Scholar's Manual," and other works; the pious Bishop Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich; Bishop Sparrow, author of the Rationale, on the Common Prayer; and Sir Jonathan Trelawney, one of the seven bishops imprisoned in 1684. The present bishop is Dr. William Cary, who succeeded the Honourable George Pelham, now Bishop of Lincoln, in 1820.

The bishops are said to have had fourteen houses as belonging to the see before Bishop Veysey's time. Besides the palace at Exeter, we know of Cargol and Cuddenbeck, in Cornwall; Crediton, Bishop's Tawton, Chudleigh, Paignton, Bishop's Morchard, Bishop's Nympton, Bishop's Teignton, and Bishop's Clist, in Devonshire.

In or about the year 1289, Bishop Quivil procured a licence for embattling and fortifying his palace at Exeter.^m In 1321, Bishop Stapeldon had a like licence, with permission to surround the close with a wall of stone.ⁿ

^b Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*.

¹ Vol. xviii.

² Author of a volume of *Saints' Lives*; and the *Life of Thomas à Becket*.

¹ He translated the Pentateuch, in the version of the Bible undertaken by the command of Queen Elizabeth.

^m Rot. Pat. 18 Edw. 1.

ⁿ Rot. Pat. 15 Edward II. pt. 2.

The domestic chapel, which has lancet-shaped windows, was probably a part of Bishop Quivil's palace. In this chapel was a chantry, the office of its priests having been to celebrate a perpetual *obit* for the bishops. There was formerly a prison connected with the palace for convicted and scandalous clergymen.°

During Cromwell's time, the palace was sold to a sugar-refiner, who carried on his business there till the Restoration; vestiges of it were found on making some alterations at the palace in February, 1821. Bishop Seth Ward repaired and refitted the palace at a great expense after the Restoration.

Among the deans of Exeter are to be found the names of Richard Pace, a learned divine and politician, in the reign of Henry VII.; Cardinal Pole, the learned Dr. Sutcliffe, founder of the Polemical College, at Chelsea, in the reign of James I.; Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Lyttelton, and his immediate successor, Dr. Milles, both eminent antiquaries of the eighteenth century. Dr. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, who wrote the "Lives of the Bishops," was some time sub-dean of Exeter.

Among the ancient customs of this church, was a singular one of riding in procession on the vigil of St. Peter; and that of electing a bishop of the boys out of the choristers on St. Nicholas' Day. In the inventory of vestments belonging to the church in 1327 appears, *una parva tunica pro episcopo puerorum*. Dean Lyttelton gives good reasons for supposing, that this last-mentioned custom was more general than it has been usually esteemed.

Hoker supposes the lady's chapel of the cathedral to stand on the site of the Benedictine convent; and the deanery on that of the ancient nunnery before mentioned. The chapel of St. Michael, spoken of in ancient deeds, was in the deanery. The royal visit to the palace and deanery have been already spoken of. There are some good portraits in the deanery: under that of William III. is a quotation from Claudian, applicable to his prosperous expedition to England.

The bishop's palace, the deanery, the cathedral, the houses of the prebendaries, and all others connected with the cathedral, to whose residence it was formerly exclusively appropriated, are situated within a district called the Close. This district, pursuant to an agreement between the mayor and corporation, was separated from the city by walls and gates. The agreement was made about the year 1286. The walls have long ago

° Mr. Oliver's History.

been

been taken down, and houses erected upon the site: it had seven gates, of which one only is now remaining; most of the others have been lately removed. The district of the Close is exempt from the jurisdiction of the corporation.

Bishop Warlewast, who was appointed to the see of Exeter in 1107, is supposed to have been the first prelate who began to enlarge the old conventual church: the towers are, by Sir Henry Englefield, with much probability, ascribed to him. The cathedral having suffered much by fire, during King Stephen's siege of the city ^p, the repairs were carried on by Bishop Chichester, and his three immediate successors. It is supposed to have been completed by Bishop Marshall, about the year 1200.

To Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, the design of the present elegant and magnificent fabric is attributed: this bishop fitted up the interior of the two old transepts, and put in the pointed windows. The work was carried on by his successors, Bishops Button, Stapeldon, and Grandisson. The last-mentioned bishop finished the choir: indeed, it appears by his letters, that when he came to the see, he found the greater part of the fabric unfinished: in 1328, he states, that nearly half was completed. The vaulted roof is supposed to have been finished by this munificent prelate, who built for himself a small monumental chapel at the north-west corner. Bishop Brantingham is supposed to have built the west front and the cloisters; the latter were finished by Bishop Stafford. The chapter-house was begun by Bishop Lacy, and finished by Bishop Bothe. Sir Harry Englefield thinks it probable that this was part of Quivil's design, as well as the cloisters; although neither of them might have been completed till many years after his death. The east window was finished by Bishop Neville. ^q The beauty of the cloisters was destroyed in Cromwell's time, when all their rich ornaments were defaced, and they were converted into a serge market. After the Restoration, they were repaired in a plain style, and they have lately been wholly removed. Between the south tower and the chapter-house is the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost. The whole internal length of the cathedral is about 390 feet; its breadth about 76 feet; and the height to the vaulted roof 69 feet. It was built of stone, chiefly from Beer and Silverton: the columns are of Purbeck marble.

^p King Stephen granted a yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.*, out of the manor of Colyton, to the church of Exeter, as a compensation for the damage done to the cathedral during the siege. Mr. Oliver, from the Fabric Rolls.

^q William of Worcester.

In

The domestic chapel, which has lancet-shaped windows, was probably a part of Bishop Quivil's palace. In this chapel was a chantry, the office of its priests having been to celebrate a perpetual *obit* for the bishops. There was formerly a prison connected with the palace for convicted and scandalous clergymen. °

During Cromwell's time, the palace was sold to a sugar-refiner, who carried on his business there till the Restoration; vestiges of it were found on making some alterations at the palace in February, 1821. Bishop Seth Ward repaired and refitted the palace at a great expense after the Restoration.

Among the deans of Exeter are to be found the names of Richard Pace, a learned divine and politician, in the reign of Henry VII.; Cardinal Pole, the learned Dr. Sutcliffe, founder of the Polemical College, at Chelsea, in the reign of James I.; Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Lyttelton, and his immediate successor, Dr. Milles, both eminent antiquaries of the eighteenth century. Dr. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, who wrote the "Lives of the Bishops," was some time sub-dean of Exeter.

Among the ancient customs of this church, was a singular one of riding in procession on the vigil of St. Peter; and that of electing a bishop of the boys out of the choristers on St. Nicholas' Day. In the inventory of vestments belonging to the church in 1327 appears, *una parva tunica pro episcopo puerorum*. Dean Lyttelton gives good reasons for supposing, that this last-mentioned custom was more general than it has been usually esteemed.

Hoker supposes the lady's chapel of the cathedral to stand on the site of the Benedictine convent; and the deanery on that of the ancient nunnery before mentioned. The chapel of St. Michael, spoken of in ancient deeds, was in the deanery. The royal visit to the palace and deanery have been already spoken of. There are some good portraits in the deanery: under that of William III. is a quotation from Claudian, applicable to his prosperous expedition to England.

The bishop's palace, the deanery, the cathedral, the houses of the prebendaries, and all others connected with the cathedral, to whose residence it was formerly exclusively appropriated, are situated within a district called the Close. This district, pursuant to an agreement between the mayor and corporation, was separated from the city by walls and gates. The agreement was made about the year 1286. The walls have long ago

° Mr. Oliver's History.

been

been taken down, and houses erected upon the site: it had seven gates, of which one only is now remaining; most of the others have been lately removed. The district of the Close is exempt from the jurisdiction of the corporation.

Bishop Warlewast, who was appointed to the see of Exeter in 1107, is supposed to have been the first prelate who began to enlarge the old conventual church: the towers are, by Sir Henry Englefield, with much probability, ascribed to him. The cathedral having suffered much by fire, during King Stephen's siege of the city^p, the repairs were carried on by Bishop Chichester, and his three immediate successors. It is supposed to have been completed by Bishop Marshall, about the year 1200.

To Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, the design of the present elegant and magnificent fabric is attributed: this bishop fitted up the interior of the two old transepts, and put in the pointed windows. The work was carried on by his successors, Bishops Button, Stapeldon, and Grandisson. The last-mentioned bishop finished the choir: indeed, it appears by his letters, that when he came to the see, he found the greater part of the fabric unfinished: in 1328, he states, that nearly half was completed. The vaulted roof is supposed to have been finished by this munificent prelate, who built for himself a small monumental chapel at the north-west corner. Bishop Brantingham is supposed to have built the west front and the cloisters; the latter were finished by Bishop Stafford. The chapter-house was begun by Bishop Lacy, and finished by Bishop Bothe. Sir Harry Englefield thinks it probable that this was part of Quivil's design, as well as the cloisters; although neither of them might have been completed till many years after his death. The east window was finished by Bishop Neville.^q The beauty of the cloisters was destroyed in Cromwell's time, when all their rich ornaments were defaced, and they were converted into a serge market. After the Restoration, they were repaired in a plain style, and they have lately been wholly removed. Between the south tower and the chapter-house is the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost. The whole internal length of the cathedral is about 390 feet; its breadth about 76 feet; and the height to the vaulted roof 69 feet. It was built of stone, chiefly from Beer and Silverton: the columns are of Purbeck marble.

^p King Stephen granted a yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.*, out of the manor of Colyton, to the church of Exeter, as a compensation for the damage done to the cathedral during the siege. Mr. Oliver, from the Fabric Rolls.

^q William of Worcester.

In

The domestic chapel, which has lancet-shaped windows, was probably a part of Bishop Quivil's palace. In this chapel was a chantry, the office of its priests having been to celebrate a perpetual *obit* for the bishops. There was formerly a prison connected with the palace for convicted and scandalous clergymen.°

During Cromwell's time, the palace was sold to a sugar-refiner, who carried on his business there till the Restoration; vestiges of it were found on making some alterations at the palace in February, 1821. Bishop Seth Ward repaired and refitted the palace at a great expense after the Restoration.

Among the deans of Exeter are to be found the names of Richard Pace, a learned divine and politician, in the reign of Henry VII.; Cardinal Pole, the learned Dr. Sutcliffe, founder of the Polemical College, at Chelsea, in the reign of James I.; Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Lyttelton, and his immediate successor, Dr. Milles, both eminent antiquaries of the eighteenth century. Dr. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, who wrote the "Lives of the Bishops," was some time sub-dean of Exeter.

Among the ancient customs of this church, was a singular one of riding in procession on the vigil of St. Peter; and that of electing a bishop of the boys out of the choristers on St. Nicholas' Day. In the inventory of vestments belonging to the church in 1327 appears, *una parva tunica pro episcopo puerorum*. Dean Lyttelton gives good reasons for supposing, that this last-mentioned custom was more general than it has been usually esteemed.

Hoker supposes the lady's chapel of the cathedral to stand on the site of the Benedictine convent; and the deanery on that of the ancient nunnery before mentioned. The chapel of St. Michael, spoken of in ancient deeds, was in the deanery. The royal visit to the palace and deanery have been already spoken of. There are some good portraits in the deanery: under that of William III. is a quotation from Claudian, applicable to his prosperous expedition to England.

The bishop's palace, the deanery, the cathedral, the houses of the prebendaries, and all others connected with the cathedral, to whose residence it was formerly exclusively appropriated, are situated within a district called the Close. This district, pursuant to an agreement between the mayor and corporation, was separated from the city by walls and gates. The agreement was made about the year 1286. The walls have long ago

° Mr. Oliver's History.

been

been taken down, and houses erected upon the site : it had seven gates, of which one only is now remaining ; most of the others have been lately removed. The district of the Close is exempt from the jurisdiction of the corporation.

Bishop Warlewast, who was appointed to the see of Exeter in 1107, is supposed to have been the first prelate who began to enlarge the old conventual church : the towers are, by Sir Henry Englefield, with much probability, ascribed to him. The cathedral having suffered much by fire, during King Stephen's siege of the city ^p, the repairs were carried on by Bishop Chichester, and his three immediate successors. It is supposed to have been completed by Bishop Marshall, about the year 1200.

To Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, the design of the present elegant and magnificent fabric is attributed : this bishop fitted up the interior of the two old transepts, and put in the pointed windows. The work was carried on by his successors, Bishops Button, Stapeldon, and Grandisson. The last-mentioned bishop finished the choir : indeed, it appears by his letters, that when he came to the see, he found the greater part of the fabric unfinished : in 1328, he states, that nearly half was completed. The vaulted roof is supposed to have been finished by this munificent prelate, who built for himself a small monumental chapel at the north-west corner. Bishop Brantingham is supposed to have built the west front and the cloisters ; the latter were finished by Bishop Stafford. The chapter-house was begun by Bishop Lacy, and finished by Bishop Bothe. Sir Harry Englefield thinks it probable that this was part of Quivil's design, as well as the cloisters ; although neither of them might have been completed till many years after his death. The east window was finished by Bishop Neville. ^q The beauty of the cloisters was destroyed in Cromwell's time, when all their rich ornaments were defaced, and they were converted into a serge market. After the Restoration, they were repaired in a plain style, and they have lately been wholly removed. Between the south tower and the chapter-house is the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost. The whole internal length of the cathedral is about 390 feet ; its breadth about 76 feet ; and the height to the vaulted roof 69 feet. It was built of stone, chiefly from Beer and Silvertown : the columns are of Purbeck marble.

^p King Stephen granted a yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.*, out of the manor of Colyton, to the church of Exeter, as a compensation for the damage done to the cathedral during the siege. Mr. Oliver, from the Fabric Rolls.

^q William of Worcester.

In

The domestic chapel, which has lancet-shaped windows, was probably a part of Bishop Quivil's palace. In this chapel was a chantry, the office of its priests having been to celebrate a perpetual *obit* for the bishops. There was formerly a prison connected with the palace for convicted and scandalous clergymen. °

During Cromwell's time, the palace was sold to a sugar-refiner, who carried on his business there till the Restoration; vestiges of it were found on making some alterations at the palace in February, 1821. Bishop Seth Ward repaired and refitted the palace at a great expense after the Restoration.

Among the deans of Exeter are to be found the names of Richard Pace, a learned divine and politician, in the reign of Henry VII.; Cardinal Pole, the learned Dr. Sutcliffe, founder of the Polemical College, at Chelsea, in the reign of James I.; Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Lyttelton, and his immediate successor, Dr. Milles, both eminent antiquaries of the eighteenth century. Dr. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, who wrote the "Lives of the Bishops," was some time sub-dean of Exeter.

Among the ancient customs of this church, was a singular one of riding in procession on the vigil of St. Peter; and that of electing a bishop of the boys out of the choristers on St. Nicholas' Day. In the inventory of vestments belonging to the church in 1327 appears, *una parva tunica pro episcopo puerorum*. Dean Lyttelton gives good reasons for supposing, that this last-mentioned custom was more general than it has been usually esteemed.

Hoker supposes the lady's chapel of the cathedral to stand on the site of the Benedictine convent; and the deanery on that of the ancient nunnery before mentioned. The chapel of St. Michael, spoken of in ancient deeds, was in the deanery. The royal visit to the palace and deanery have been already spoken of. There are some good portraits in the deanery: under that of William III. is a quotation from Claudian, applicable to his prosperous expedition to England.

The bishop's palace, the deanery, the cathedral, the houses of the prebendaries, and all others connected with the cathedral, to whose residence it was formerly exclusively appropriated, are situated within a district called the Close. This district, pursuant to an agreement between the mayor and corporation, was separated from the city by walls and gates. The agreement was made about the year 1286. The walls have long ago

° Mr. Oliver's History.

been

been taken down, and houses erected upon the site : it had seven gates, of which one only is now remaining ; most of the others have been lately removed. The district of the Close is exempt from the jurisdiction of the corporation.

Bishop Warlewast, who was appointed to the see of Exeter in 1107, is supposed to have been the first prelate who began to enlarge the old conventual church : the towers are, by Sir Henry Englefield, with much probability, ascribed to him. The cathedral having suffered much by fire, during King Stephen's siege of the city ^p, the repairs were carried on by Bishop Chichester, and his three immediate successors. It is supposed to have been completed by Bishop Marshall, about the year 1200.

To Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, the design of the present elegant and magnificent fabric is attributed : this bishop fitted up the interior of the two old transepts, and put in the pointed windows. The work was carried on by his successors, Bishops Button, Stapeldon, and Grandisson. The last-mentioned bishop finished the choir : indeed, it appears by his letters, that when he came to the see, he found the greater part of the fabric unfinished : in 1328, he states, that nearly half was completed. The vaulted roof is supposed to have been finished by this munificent prelate, who built for himself a small monumental chapel at the north-west corner. Bishop Brantingham is supposed to have built the west front and the cloisters ; the latter were finished by Bishop Stafford. The chapter-house was begun by Bishop Lacy, and finished by Bishop Bothe. Sir Harry Englefield thinks it probable that this was part of Quivil's design, as well as the cloisters ; although neither of them might have been completed till many years after his death. The east window was finished by Bishop Neville. ^q The beauty of the cloisters was destroyed in Cromwell's time, when all their rich ornaments were defaced, and they were converted into a serge market. After the Restoration, they were repaired in a plain style, and they have lately been wholly removed. Between the south tower and the chapter-house is the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost. The whole internal length of the cathedral is about 390 feet ; its breadth about 76 feet ; and the height to the vaulted roof 69 feet. It was built of stone, chiefly from Beer and Silvertown : the columns are of Purbeck marble.

^p King Stephen granted a yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.*, out of the manor of Colyton, to the church of Exeter, as a compensation for the damage done to the cathedral during the siege. Mr. Oliver, from the Fabric Rolls.

^q William of Worcester.

In

The domestic chapel, which has lancet-shaped windows, was probably a part of Bishop Quivil's palace. In this chapel was a chantry, the office of its priests having been to celebrate a perpetual *obit* for the bishops. There was formerly a prison connected with the palace for convicted and scandalous clergymen.°

During Cromwell's time, the palace was sold to a sugar-refiner, who carried on his business there till the Restoration; vestiges of it were found on making some alterations at the palace in February, 1821. Bishop Seth Ward repaired and refitted the palace at a great expense after the Restoration.

Among the deans of Exeter are to be found the names of Richard Pace, a learned divine and politician, in the reign of Henry VII.; Cardinal Pole, the learned Dr. Sutcliffe, founder of the Polemical College, at Chelsea, in the reign of James I.; Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Lyttelton, and his immediate successor, Dr. Milles, both eminent antiquaries of the eighteenth century. Dr. Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, who wrote the "Lives of the Bishops," was some time sub-dean of Exeter.

Among the ancient customs of this church, was a singular one of riding in procession on the vigil of St. Peter; and that of electing a bishop of the boys out of the choristers on St. Nicholas' Day. In the inventory of vestments belonging to the church in 1327 appears, *una parva tunica pro episcopo puerorum*. Dean Lyttelton gives good reasons for supposing, that this last-mentioned custom was more general than it has been usually esteemed.

Hoker supposes the lady's chapel of the cathedral to stand on the site of the Benedictine convent; and the deanery on that of the ancient nunnery before mentioned. The chapel of St. Michael, spoken of in ancient deeds, was in the deanery. The royal visit to the palace and deanery have been already spoken of. There are some good portraits in the deanery: under that of William III. is a quotation from Claudian, applicable to his prosperous expedition to England.

The bishop's palace, the deanery, the cathedral, the houses of the prebendaries, and all others connected with the cathedral, to whose residence it was formerly exclusively appropriated, are situated within a district called the Close. This district, pursuant to an agreement between the mayor and corporation, was separated from the city by walls and gates. The agreement was made about the year 1286. The walls have long ago

° Mr. Oliver's History.

been

been taken down, and houses erected upon the site : it had seven gates, of which one only is now remaining ; most of the others have been lately removed. The district of the Close is exempt from the jurisdiction of the corporation.

Bishop Warlewast, who was appointed to the see of Exeter in 1107, is supposed to have been the first prelate who began to enlarge the old conventual church : the towers are, by Sir Henry Englefield, with much probability, ascribed to him. The cathedral having suffered much by fire, during King Stephen's siege of the city ^p, the repairs were carried on by Bishop Chichester, and his three immediate successors. It is supposed to have been completed by Bishop Marshall, about the year 1200.

To Bishop Quivil, who was promoted to the see in 1280, the design of the present elegant and magnificent fabric is attributed : this bishop fitted up the interior of the two old transepts, and put in the pointed windows. The work was carried on by his successors, Bishops Button, Stapeldon, and Grandisson. The last-mentioned bishop finished the choir : indeed, it appears by his letters, that when he came to the see, he found the greater part of the fabric unfinished : in 1328, he states, that nearly half was completed. The vaulted roof is supposed to have been finished by this munificent prelate, who built for himself a small monumental chapel at the north-west corner. Bishop Brantingham is supposed to have built the west front and the cloisters ; the latter were finished by Bishop Stafford. The chapter-house was begun by Bishop Lacy, and finished by Bishop Bothe. Sir Harry Englefield thinks it probable that this was part of Quivil's design, as well as the cloisters ; although neither of them might have been completed till many years after his death. The east window was finished by Bishop Neville. ^q The beauty of the cloisters was destroyed in Cromwell's time, when all their rich ornaments were defaced, and they were converted into a serge market. After the Restoration, they were repaired in a plain style, and they have lately been wholly removed. Between the south tower and the chapter-house is the ancient chapel of the Holy Ghost. The whole internal length of the cathedral is about 390 feet ; its breadth about 76 feet ; and the height to the vaulted roof 69 feet. It was built of stone, chiefly from Beer and Silvertown : the columns are of Purbeck marble.

^p King Stephen granted a yearly rent of 7*l.* 10*s.*, out of the manor of Colyton, to the church of Exeter, as a compensation for the damage done to the cathedral during the siege. Mr. Oliver, from the Fabric Rolls.

^q William of Worcester.

In

In the south tower are eleven bells : the tenor given by Bishop Grandisson is said to weigh 2000lbs. more than any other of that description in England ; but its comparative weight appears to have been over-rated. ^q The great bell given by Bishop Peter Courtenay is heavier than any in England, excepting the great bell at Christ Church, in Oxford : it is somewhat heavier than that at St. Paul's ; and 1700lbs. heavier than the great bell at Lincoln. ^r The lady's chapel was converted into a library, at the expense of Dr. Vilvaine, in 1657. Among other improvements now in progress, the library has been removed from this chapel, and is to be placed in the chapter-house. The south front of Bishop Bronscombe's monument, and the north front of Bishop Stafford's rich monument, have been laid open to view ; and two monuments of the early bishops, supposed to have been those of Bishop Bartholomew Iscanus, and Bishop Simon de Apulia. The wooden screen behind the altar has lately been removed, and its place supplied by a stone screen, of Gothic architecture, designed by Mr. Kendall.

The more ancient monuments, those of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon ; Sir Peter Courtenay ; two crusaders ; and several of the bishops prior to 1600, have been already spoken of.

At the entrance of the lady's chapel are tablets for Dr. Vilvaine, founder of the library (ob. 1662) ; James Raillard, 1692 ; and Lieutenant Rice, R.N., son of John Rice, Esq., of Tooting, in Surrey, 1808. Within the chapel are the two ancient monuments of bishops, spoken of above ; the monuments of Bishops Bronscombe and Stafford ; and those of Sir John Doderidge ^s and his lady, with their effigies, he being habited in his judge's

^q Supposing its weight to be, as it is said, 7552lb. The tenor at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, is 6400lb., and many other tenors are within 1500lb. weight of that assigned to the Grandisson bell. From the information of Mr. Rudhall, bell-founder at Gloucester. ^r Ibid.

^s The inscription as given in Prince, being in his time nearly obliterated : — " To the memory of Sir John Doderidge, Knight, who was first Serjeant-at-Law to Prince Henry ; afterwards Solicitor-General to King James, of famous memory ; after that, principal Serjeant-at-Law to the said King James ; and lastly, was called by him to be one of the Judges of the Honourable Court of King's Bench, whereof he remained a judge for the rest of his life, for the space of seventeen years. He departed this life at Forsters, near Egham, in Surrey, the 13th day of September, Anno Domini 1628, about the seventy-third year of his age ; and, as he desired, was here buried the 14th of October then next following. Nunc obiit Doderigus Judex.

Learning adieu ; for Doderidge is gone
To fix his earthly to a heavenly throne :
Rich urn of learned dust ! scarce can be found
More worth enshrined, within six foot of ground.

Some Latin verses follow ; but they had been illegible before Prince's time, and he does not vouch for their accuracy.

robes,

robes, and she in a ruff, farthingale, &c. The judge died in 1628, his lady, (daughter of Sir Amias Bampfylde,) in 1614. In St. Mary Magdalen's chapel, on the north side of the library, is a monument, on the north wall, for some of the Carew family, the inscription and dates imperfect.† The monument of Bishop Stafford is seen on the south side of this chapel; in which are also the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of John Barret (no date); Matthew Godwin, bachelor of music, with the kneeling effigies of a youth, 1586; John Bidgood^u, M. D., 1690; Basil William Lord Daer, son of the Earl of Selkirk, with his bust by Chantry, 1794; Bryan Blundell, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the 45th regiment of foot, and Major-General in the army^v, 1799; Lieut.-General Thomas Bruce, Colonel of the 16th regiment of foot, and uncle of the Earl of Elgin, 1797; and William Erskine, Major of the 71st regiment of foot, and younger son of John Erskine, Esq., of Cardross, 1805. On the floor are the grave-stones of William Langton, canon residentiary, 1413; Peter Foulkes, D. D., canon residentiary, 1747; and Peter Foulkes, M. A., prebendary, 1778.

In the chapel of St. Gabriel, on the south side of the Lady's chapel, is seen one side of Bishop Bronscombe's monument: at the east end, is a very handsome monument by Flaxman, in memory of Lieutenant-General John Graves Simcoe, who died in 1806.^w This monument has the bust of the deceased in white marble, and two upright figures in the manner of supporters, representing an English soldier, and an American warrior with his hatchet. In this chapel are monuments also of Sir John Gilbert and his lady, (daughter of Sir Richard Chudleigh,) with their effigies (no date)^x; Edmund Davie, M. D., (with his bust,) 1692; and Martha, daughter of Gasper Radcliffe, Esq., wife of the Rev. John Fursman, (with busts,) 1727. There are grave-stones, also, inscribed to the memory of Martin Lerce-

† Polwhele speaks of the dates of 1581, and 1589. Prince states the monument of Sir Peter Carew, who was slain in Ireland, and buried at Waterford, in 1575, to have been in this chapel; and that of his uncle, Sir Gawen Carew. The effigies of a knight cross-legged refers, most probably, to a much earlier date. The monument of Sir Peter Carew has been removed to the south tower.

‡ A very eminent physician in his day: there is an account of him in Prince's Worthies.

‡ He distinguished himself in the West Indies; and on his passage out, the merchant vessel in which he sailed, chiefly in consequence of his exertions, took a Spanish sloop of war of superior force.

‡ General Simcoe greatly distinguished himself at the head of the Queen's Rangers, during the whole of the American war.

‡ He was sheriff in 1574.

dekne, canon, 1433; John Northleigh, M. D., 1704; John Northleigh, Esq., 1726; Ann, relict of Sir Francis Northcote, Bart., (daughter of Sir Christopher Wrey, and grand-daughter of Bouchier, Earl of Bath,) 1729-30; Ann, daughter of Bishop Blackall, married first to William Holwell, Esq., and afterwards to Peter Foulkes, Esq., ob. 1783; and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clutton, 1806.

In the choir are the monuments of Bishops Marshall, Stapeldon¹, Lacy, Bradbridge, and Wolton.² Behind the altar are the monuments of Dr. Nicholas Hall, treasurer, 1709; the Rev. George Baker, archdeacon of Totnes, 1772; Robert Harvey, Esq., of Grenada, 1791; William Buller, D. D., Bishop of Exeter, 1796; Susan, wife of Joseph Bealey, M. D., 1798; and Rachel Charlotte, wife of Captain E. J. O'Brien, and daughter of Joseph Frobisher, Esq., who was burnt to death at the age of nineteen, in rescuing her infant from the flames, 1800. There are memorials also for John Fulford, archdeacon of Cornwall, 1518; James Lake, canon, 1678; and Bampfylde Chafin, Esq., of Chettle, Dorsetshire, 1644; Rear-Admiral Matthew Whitwell, 1789; James Wallace, Esq., Attorney-General, 1783; and Anne, wife of Rear-Admiral Edward Thornborough, and daughter of Edward Le Cras, Esq. 1801.

In Speke's chapel, near the east end of the north aisle of the choir, is the monument of Sir John Speke, of White Lackington, in Somersetshire; in this chapel is a memorial for Dorothy, second wife of William Cary, Esq., of Clovelly, daughter of Sir Edward Gorges, and grand-daughter of Sir George Speke, 1622.

In the north aisle is the monument of a knight, which is supposed, but apparently without any particular reason, to be that of Sir Robert Stapeldon, who was murdered with his brother the bishop, in 1326. There are the monuments also of Dr. Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, (a cenotaph with the effigies of the bishop in his robes, the hands elevated,) 1626; Anthony Harvey, Esq., 1564; Robert Hall, son of Bishop Hall, 1667; John Grant, fifty-nine years vicar of St. Dunstan's in the East, and forty-four years prebendary of Rochester, 1736; Elizabeth, wife of his son, John Grant, canon residentiary, and daughter of Bishop Weston (by Scheemakers); Miss Henrietta Wilhelmina Wyander Piers, sister of Sir William Pigott Piers, Bart., 1764; Edward Drewe, Esq., barrister-at-law,

¹ Bishop Stapeldon's monument is kept in repair by Exeter College.

² Part of this monument has been removed to the south tower. See the account of ancient monuments, for more particular mention of these monuments of the bishops.

1793; Rev. Richard Hole^a, rector of Farringdon and Inwardleigh, 1803; Lady Mary Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Abergavenny, and wife of Peter Myers, Esq., 1807; Henry Seymour, Esq., of Northbrook, Devon, M.P., (with a sarcophagus,) 1807; George Moore, archdeacon of Cornwall, 1807; John Smyth, D.D., master of Pembroke College, in Oxford, 1809; and Anne Eliza, daughter of Sir Henry Edwin Stanhope, Bart., 1819. There are grave-stones in this aisle, with memorials for Martin Parys, canon, 1438; Richard Helier, canon and archdeacon of Cornwall, 1446; William Fylham, archdeacon and canon, 1454; Henry Webber, dean of Exeter, 1476; Thomas Barrett, fifty years archdeacon of Exeter, 1633; Robert Peterson, archdeacon of Cornwall, 1633; Maurentius Burnell, D.D., chaplain to King James I. and Charles I., 1647; Thomas Vilvaine, Gent., 1652; Thomas Shapcote, 1665; Richard Mervin, canon residentiary, 1669; John Snell, canon residentiary, 1679; John Snell, Esq., 1717; Edward Drewe, archdeacon of Cornwall, and canon residentiary, 1714; Edward Drewe, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1787; Nicholas Kendall, archdeacon of Totnes, 1739; Lieutenant-colonel Samuel Edham, 1765; Samuel Killet, Esq., 1766; and the Honourable Felicia Jemima Lygon, 1813.

In St. Andrew's chapel, now called the Canons' Vestry, are the tombs of William Parkehouse, canon residentiary, 1540; and Elize, or Elizæus Hele, with whose ample benefactions, left to charitable purposes, some excellent foundations have been established in Exeter, Plympton, and Plymouth: he died in 1635, and Alice, his widow, in 1636.

In Bishop Oldham's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle of the choir, is the monument of the founder, who died in 1520; and a grave-stone in memory of John Osmond, M.D., 1716.

In the south aisle of the choir are the effigies of two crusaders, one of whom is said to have been of the Chichester family, and the other that of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. There are in this aisle the monuments of Bishop Cotton, with his effigies recumbent, ob. 1620; Edward Cotton, his grandson, canon residentiary, (with his bust,) 1675; Bishop Weston, 1741; William Weston, Esq., his youngest son, 1773; Bishop Lavington, 1762; Bishop Ross, 1792; Dorothy, wife of Robert Bennet, of Halmston, and daughter of Edward Bennet, Esq., of Hexworthy, in Cornwall, 1736; the Rev. George Nutcombe, LL.B., 1769; the Rev. Nut-

^a Author of several poems, translations, Observations on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, &c.

combe Nutcombe, chancellor, 1809; Thomas Skinner, LL.D., archdeacon of Totnes, 1789; William Norris, Esq., of Nonsuch, 1794; Laura, daughter of Bishop Keppel, and wife of George Lord Southampton, 1798; Anne, relict of Bishop Buller, 1800; Sarah Price Clarke, heiress of Godfrey Clarke, Esq., of Sutton Hall, in Derbyshire, 1801; Stephen William Corneck, Esq., 1802; the Rev. John Barton, prebendary of Canterbury, 1803; Louisa, wife of Henry Harford, Esq., 1803; Diana, wife of Sir William Milner, Bart., and daughter of Humphrey Ashly Sturt, Esq., 1805; William Bacon, Esq., of Durham, 1810; Charles Warde Orde, of the 9th Light Dragoons, 1810; Charlotte, wife of Charles Edward Pigou, Esq., and daughter of Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart., 1813; William Kellett Hewitt, Esq., of Jamaica, 1813; and Elizabeth, wife of John Daubeny, LL. D., daughter of Joseph Fortescue, Esq., 1814.

There are inscribed grave-stones in this aisle in memory of John Cokworthy, canon, 1433; Richard More, archdeacon of Exeter, treasurer and canon, 1512; William Bruton, Esq., 1608; George Curson, merchant, 1669; Hugh Trevelyan, Esq., of Yearnscombe, 1676; Stephen Weston, Esq., 1760; Elizabeth, daughter of William Oxenham, and wife of William Northmore, Esq., and afterwards of Stephen Weston, 1794; Julian, daughter of Sir John Davie, Bart., 1797; and Henry Francis Arbouin, Esq., 1803.

In the north transept, under St. Paul's tower, are the monuments of Captain Dollen, (with a bust,) 1700; Elizabeth Banks Hartopp, daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart., 1814; Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Richard Twopeny, 1817; the Right Honourable John Leslie, Viscount Newark, 1818; and Caroline Draper, wife of Ponsonby Tottenham, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire, 1818; the tombs of William Sylke, sub-chanter, in a little chantry chapel founded by him, ob. 1485; and grave-stones inscribed to the memory of Robert Lower, canon, 1430; Philip Shapcote, Esq., 1664; Captain Thomas Geoghegan, 1694; John Ballyman, M. D., 1743; General Alexander Mercer, Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers, 1816; and Augusta Jane, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Holloway, 1817. In St. Paul's chapel, now called the vicar's vestry, is the tomb of William Pulton, residentiary and secretary to King Henry V., and an inscribed grave-stone for Richard Gilbert, canon, son of Otho Gilbert, Esq., 1524.

In the south transept are tombs erected in memory of Bishop Leofric and Bishop Osbert: hither have been removed part of the monument of
Bishop

Bishop Woolton, and that of Sir Peter Carew^b, (with kneeling figure,) 1575. On the west wall is the monument of Harriot, wife of John Sweetland, Esq., 1813. There are grave-stones inscribed to the memory of Richard Lodge, Esq., 1705; Captain Jerom Roch, 1711; Tobias Langdon, master of music, and prebendary of Bodmin, in Cornwall, 1712; and Captain Joshua Rowley Watson, R.N., 1818. In St. Margaret's chapel is the monument of Eleanor, widow of Joseph Martin, Esq., M.P., 1812.

The chapel of St. John Baptist opens into this tower.

In the nave are the tombs of Hugh Earl of Devon, and Sir Peter Courtenay.^c On the walls are the monuments of Margaret, wife of Irenæus Moe, Esq., 1770; Catherine Estridge Buncombe, of the island of Barbadoes, 1772; Thomas Call, Esq., Lieutenant-colonel, and chief engineer on the Bengal establishment, 1788; Richard Hereford, Esq., brother of Sir James Hereford, of Sutton Court, Herefordshire, 1798; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Charles Howard, Esq., of Northumberland, 1795; T. Okes, M.D., 1797; Mary, relict of Arthur William Irvine, Lieutenant-colonel of the York Hussars, (who died at St. Domingo in 1796,) and daughter of John Williams, Esq., 1801; John Atkinson Rudman, only son of James Rudman, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, æt. 21., 1805; Christopher Turner Johnson, surgeon, and anatomical lecturer to the West of England Eye Infirmary, 1811; and William Herbert Russell, Esq., of Slaughter Court, Worcestershire, 1819. There are grave-stones inscribed to the memory of David Hopton, archdeacon of Exeter, and canon of Sarum and Hereford, 1491; John Mogrige, canon, 1524; Richard Manchester, canon, 1541; Roger Dene, Esq., of Newton Petrock, 1616; John Bury, canon residentiary, 1667; Thomas Mayow, M.D., 1679; John Loosemore, the ingenious artist who constructed the fine organ of this church^d, ob. 1682; Nathaniel Clarke, Esq.,

^b From the north aisle: it appears by Prince that it was originally in the lady's chapel.

^c See the account of ancient monuments.

^d The larger pipes of this organ are attached to the pillars at the entrance of the choir, 25 feet distant; these are acted upon by pedals and the lower octave of finger-keys. The largest pipe (AAA) about 32 feet in length, and 15½ inches in diameter, is the largest in England. (From the information of Messrs. Robson and Flight, who speak of the metal of the pipes being of the finest quality they had ever seen.) Dr. Burney in his History of Music ranks Loosemore amongst the first organ-builders of his time. In Rees's Cyclopædia is an account (drawn up by Dr. Burney) of Henry Loosemore, Bachelor of Music in the

Esq., 1765; John Edward Jennings, Cornet in the Light Dragoons, second son of Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Bart., 1779; Camilla Anabella, wife of Edward Cary, Esq., 1780; Catherine, daughter of John Fownes, Esq., of Netheway, 1794; William Sloane, Esq., of the island of Tobago, 1797; Samuel Oxenham, Gent., 1800; several of the family of Webber, (the earliest is that of Nicholas Webber, registrar in the reign of Charles II.; the latest, Francis Webber, Esq., 1807); Loftus Otway Bland, Captain R.N., 1810; Lieutenant-General Skerrett, 1813; Captain Michael Dod, R.N., 1814; Edmund Dod, Admiral of the White, 1815; Arthur Puckey, Esq., of Liskeard, 1817; and William Stacpoole, of Countess Weare Lodge, 1817.

The following memorials are printed amongst others in Mr. Polwhele's History of Devon; some of these are on the authority of Prince, and I do not find any of them now legible. Jasper Swift, archdeacon of Totnes, 1619; Walter Travers, M. A., 1646; Nicholas Isaac, Esq., 1678; William Bruton, Esq., 1608; William Bruton, Esq., his son, 1661; Laurence Bodley, canon residentiary, 1615; Nicholas Henshaw, canon residentiary, 1614; John Lake, canon residentiary, 1678; and Nicholas Duck, Esq., barrister at law, 1628.

It appears from the Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office, that previously to the year 1547 there had been 21 chantries in the cathedral of Exeter, founded by the bishops and others.^e In the church-yard was a carnyary, or charnell chapel, built by John the Treasurer.^f

University of Cambridge, organist at King's College, and afterwards at Exeter, who composed several services and anthems.

^e One by Bishop Quivil, called Torryge Chantry; one by Bishop Button; one by Bishop Grandisson; two by Bishop Brantingham; two by Bishop Stafford, endowed with manors of the annual value of 10*l.* Bratton chantry, founded by Sir John Wiger, endowed with the manor and advowson of Thorverton; one by the executors of Dean Kilkenny; Berner's chantries (two) founded by Thomas de Hertford, and endowed with the parsonage of Upper Ottery; one founded by Walter Pembroke; one founded by Thomas Bodham; the two "cross-awtre" chantries, founded by Thomas Martin, and endowed with the parsonage of Elerky, in Cornwall; one founded by Sir Peter Courtenay, and endowed with the parsonage of East Coker, Somersetshire; one founded by Sir John Speke; one founded by William Sylke; two founded by Dr. William Horsey, canon residentiary, and endowed with the manors of Shillingham, Saltash, and Trehane, in Cornwall; and one called the Ten o'Clock Mass, the founder unknown.

^f Leland.

In

In the civil war, the cathedral was divided into two churches, called East Peter and West Peter, by a brick wall, which cost 150*l*. The cloisters having been purchased by the city, were converted into a serge market in 1657: all the tomb-stones were removed and given to the families to whom they belonged.[§] The old pulpit, which was of stone and painted, was taken down in 1684.[¶]

Within the walls of Exeter are the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Stephen, St. Petrock, St. Olave, and St. John, the churches of which are all in Fore Street; St. Martin and St. Mary Major, the churches of which are in the close; Allhallows, in Goldsmith Street; St. Paul, St. Pancras, St. Kerrian, St. Mary Arches, St. Mary Steps, St. Edmund, St. George, and the Holy Trinity. In the thirteenth century there were also the churches of St. James, St. Cuthbert¹, and St. John. The latter was united to that of St. Lawrence by Bishop Quivil.

Leland speaks of only fifteen parish churches in Exeter. Twelve of the churches were sold in 1658; and seven of them were purchased by the governors of St. John's hospital.

In the church of St. Lawrence are the monuments of Hugh Vaughan, Esq. (no date); Edward Bradford, schoolmaster, 1679; Nathaniel Sprigg Jeffery, Esq., 1782; and Henry Stoner, Esq., 1802. The church of St. Lawrence was formerly appropriated to the hospital of St. John in Exeter. There were, in ancient times, two chapels in this parish, dedicated to St. Bartholomew and the Holy Trinity.

The shoemakers' fraternity, some time before the Reformation, paid a stipend of 5*l*. 19*s*. per annum to a priest for officiating in Trinity chapel.[‡] This chapel is said to have been converted into a grammar-school, by the dean and chapter in 1445: it was afterwards united to the free grammar-school in St. John's hospital. Trinity chapel, which had been repaired and enlarged by Dr. Musgrave in 1694 and 1711, has since been converted into a dwelling-house. The King is patron of St. Lawrence. The hospital and chapel of St. John¹ are in this parish; adjoining to which is the extraparochial district of Bradninch, in the outskirts of the castle, held under the duchy of Cornwall.

The parish church of St. Stephen, which had been desecrated and made a garrison in 1657^m, was rebuilt in 1664. In this church are the

[§] Chapple's Collections.

[¶] Ibid.

¹ Mr. Oliver's History, from the Bishops' Registers.

[‡] Chantry Roll.

¹ This was originally a parish church, see above.

^m Chapple's Collections.

monuments

monuments of George Potter, merchant, 1667; James Rodd, Esq. of Bedford-house, 1678; James Rodd, Esq., of Weare, 1693; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Hedges, Esq., 1695; Thomas Bolithoe, Esq., 1753; Charlotte, daughter of William Northey, Esq., of Box, Wilts, 1789; and William Jacksonⁿ, the celebrated musical composer, 1803. On the floor is a grave-stone inscribed to the memory of Bartholomew Parr, M.D., 1810. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. Adjoining to this parish is Bedford precinct, already spoken of.

In the church of St. Petrock are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, in memory of William Martyn, mayor, 1609, and others of his family; Francis Worth, Esq., 1675; Alexander Worth, Esq., 1680; John Mayne, merchant; William Hooper, merchant, 1682, and his wife, (a heavy monument with busts); Theodore Sheere, surgeon, 1782; and Ralph Tarrant, M.A., prebendary and rector, 1798. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. To the west of St. Petrock's church is an ancient mansion, which, in 1504, belonged to Thomas Elyot, Esq.

The parish-church of St. Olave is an ancient building: it was given to Battle Abbey by William the Conqueror. This church has been usually held by sequestration with St. Mary Arches. The benefice being of small value was many years without an incumbent, and the church shut up. Being in this state, the use of it was granted, after the edict of Nantes, to the French refugees; and till the year 1758, Divine service was performed for their accommodation in the French language. It was then shut up again, and the interior went to decay; but it has of late years been repaired, and was opened for Divine service again in 1815. In this church are monuments of John Acland, 1646; Margery, wife of Arthur Duck, and daughter of Acland, 1695; Mr. John Ley, 1805; and Samuel Angier, Esq., 1806. The dean and chapter are patrons.

▪ Inscription:—“ William Jackson, born in this city 29th May, 1730, died 5th July, 1803. In the science of music an eminent professor; whose genius united elegant expression, pure and original melody, with peculiar delicacy of harmonic combination. In painting, in literature, in every liberal study that enlightens the intellect, or expands the heart, his attainments were rare and distinguished. A writer novel and acute in observation; a correct and discriminating critic; endeared to his select associates by a conversation and demeanour of impressive and fascinating simplicity. Mary, wife of John Downman, Esq., (R.A.) who was also buried here, directed this monument to be put up to her father and herself, desiring no other memorial than that she was the daughter of William Jackson.”

In

In this parish are the remains of St. Nicholas's priory, and adjoining to it St. Bartholomew's burying ground; in which, among others, is a monument in memory of Captain Nicholas Vaughan, muster-master of the trained bands, who was treacherously slain by a shot from a window at Dunsford in 1642. In this ground lie the remains of Mr. Andrew Brice, author of the Topographical Dictionary, &c.

In the parish-church of St. John de Arcubus, or Bow, is the monument of Sir Benjamin Oliver, Knight^o, 1672. This church was formerly appropriated to the priory of Plympton. It is a small rectory, in the gift of the crown, and had been held under sequestration with St. George for more than a century previously to the year 1814. Tuckers' hall, in this parish, was formerly a chapel, built by the fraternity of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary in 1523. It now belongs to the incorporated company of weavers and fullers: the under room is used as a school for the sons of freemen, who are instructed in writing and arithmetic; on the upper story are the company's hall, and apartments for the schoolmaster, who has a salary of 15*l.* per annum.

In the church of St. Martin^p are monuments of Thomas Spicer, Esq. (no date); Judith, daughter of Thomas Spicer, Esq., and widow of Thomas Wakeman, 1643; Winifred, daughter of Sir Richard Prideaux, of Theoborough, wife of Edward Butler, merchant, 1673; William Holwell, M.D., 1707; William Holwell, Esq., 1737; and a large heavy monument in memory of William Hooper, merchant, 1715, with the effigies of the deceased in a kneeling posture. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory, which is united to St. Pancras: in this parish was the ancient chapel of St. Peter, disused before 1265.

In the church of St. Mary Major, or the More, are the monuments of John Webb, Esq., 1676; Theophilus Blackall, prebendary and rector, (grandson of Bishop Blackall,) 1781; and William Carson, Esq., of Charlestown, Carolina, 1811. At the west end of the nave is a tablet in memory of Mr. William Chapple, the antiquary, (1781,) and his family. Mr. Polwhele has given the inscriptions (now become illegible) on the monuments of John Peter, a great benefactor to the poor (no date); Thomas Tooker,

• He had been knighted the preceding year by King Charles II., on his passing through Exeter, being then mayor.

• This church was originally consecrated in 1065.

1640; and Nicholas Hele, M.D., 1696. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory.

In the church of Allhallows, in Goldsmith Street, are the monuments of — Loveday, daughter of Christopher Bellot, of Bochim, in Cornwall, who died of the small-pox in 1711; Bridget, her sister, wife of Sampson Hele, merchant, who died of the small-pox in 1719. (Four other of her sisters had fallen victims to this fatal malady in the months of February and March, 1717.) On the floor is a grave-stone in memory of Thomas Westlake, Gent., 1666. This small rectory has been usually held by the rector of St. Stephen in sequestration.

In the parish-church of St. Paul is a handsome marble monument in memory of Sir Edward Seaward, Knight, March, 1703-4. There are monuments of Jurgen Hachmeister, Gent., 1762; Ann, daughter of Courtenay, relict of John Gilbert, Esq., of Compton, 1775; Amy, relict of Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq., 1786; John Codrington, Esq., 1801; Maria, his only surviving child, wife of Bartholomew Parr, M.D., 1803; and Richard Langdon, B.M., 1803. On the floor is a grave-stone in memory of Archibald Balneavis, Esq., 1794. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. In this parish is the Taylors' hall, given by Mrs. Tuckfield to that corporation in 1568.

The church of St. Pancras has been long disused, except occasionally for baptisms, marriages, and burials. Some memorials of the Kelly family are visible on the floor; John Kelly, 1727; John Kelly, Esq., 1767, &c. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. Within the present site of the Guildhall, which building is in this parish, was formerly a chapel of St. George.

The church of St. Kerrian, which had been long disused, was begun to be rebuilt in 1818. In this church is a monument of Jonathan Ivie, 1717, with a bas-relief of the Resurrection. The benefice has been usually held in sequestration by the rector of St. Petrock.

In the parish-church of St. Mary Arches is an ancient monument, with the recumbent effigies of a female, who, by the arms, appears to have been of the Andrews family: the style is that which prevailed about the time of Henry VII. There are the monuments also of Mr. John Davie, 1611; Thomas Walker, Esq., 1628; Robert Walker, 1673; Thomas Walker, Esq., 1682; Nicholas Brooking, Esq., 1666; Christopher Lethbridge,

† Repaired in 1805 by B. H. Walker, Esq.

Esq.

Esq., 1670; and Richard Crossing, Esq., 1682. At the west end are some grave-stones of the family of Gibbs (ancestors of the late Chief Justice Sir Vicary Gibbs), John Gibbs, Esq., 1726; John Gibbs, Esq., 1746; &c. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. Dr. Richard Walker, author of the *Sufferings of the Clergy*, was presented to this benefice in 1704.

There are no monuments in the churches of St. Mary Steps, or St. Edmund on the Bridge. On the outside of the former are three figures, which strike the hours and the quarters. The centre figure is intended for King Henry VIII.; this figure bends forwards its body when the clock strikes the hours: the two attendants have javelins in their hands which strike the quarters. This is the only benefice in the city which is in private patronage; the present patron is the Rev. William Carwithen. It is a small living, and has been generally held in sequestration by the rector of St. Edmund's, which is in the gift of the corporation. The manor of Exeland, or Exe-island, is in this parish: this manor was granted by William the Conqueror to Baldwin de Brioniis, and was held by him as parcel of the barony of Oakhampton. Having descended with that barony to the Courtenays, it fell to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter in 1538, and was granted in 1549, or 1550, to the corporation as a mark of royal favour, for the brave defence which the citizens had made against the rebels in the preceding year. The mayor and corporation are patrons of the rectory. A small almshouse for three poor persons, at the east end of the bridge, was founded in 1520 by John Moor and Bartholomew Fortescue, Esq., but it does not appear to have had any endowment.

In the church of St. George are the monuments of Thomas Baron, Esq. some time mayor (with his bust), 1708; Richard Vivian, merchant, (with his bust) 1708, four of his sons died in the month of September, 1729. There are inscribed grave-stones to the memory of Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Bury, Knight, 1692; and Richard, son of Richard Spurway, of Oakford, 1716. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory.

In the old parish-church of the Holy Trinity, which adjoined to the

† This church in some ancient deeds is called the Chantry on the Bridge. It was originally built before the year 1265, but did not exist in the time of Bishop Simon de Apulia. *Oliver's History of Exeter.*

• Commonly called the miller and his sons.

† The citizens had an ancient claim to this manor, which they had frequently contested with the Earls of Devon.

south gate, were the monuments of John Wyse, merchant, 1686 ; Nicholas Wyse, Esq., his son, 1745 ; Mary, his only daughter, wife of John Deedes, Esq., 1712 ; William Brabazon Wye, Esq., commander of a Falmouth packet, 1812 ; Peter Radford, Esq., surgeon, 1815 ; and Charles Cheetam, Esq., of Stayley Bridge Lane, 1817. The church was taken down in 1819, and having been rebuilt, was opened for Divine service Dec. 24th, 1820. The dean and chapter are patrons of the rectory. There is said to have been an ancient chapel in Rock Lane, on the site of which dwelling houses have been built : this was the chapel of Bonville's almshouses. The ancient South gate, near Trinity church, in which was the city prison, was taken down in 1819, and a prison for debtors and felons built near the avenue leading from North Street to Northernhay.

The church of Allhallows on the wall, which had been some time in a ruinous state, was taken down when the new bridge was built. This small benefice is held by sequestration, and has generally been united with St. John and St. George.

There are numerous places of religious worship in Exeter, besides those belonging to the establishment. The Jews have a synagogue in the parish of St. Mary Arches ; the Roman Catholic chapel occupies the site of St. Nicholas's priory in the Mint, being in the same parish ; the Quakers have a meeting in Magdalen Street, in Trinity parish ; the old Presbyterian meeting-house, now disused, is nearly adjoining. The Particular Baptists have a meeting in the parish of St. Mary Major. The present meeting-house of the Presbyterians[†], in the parish of Trinity, is a handsome building, erected in 1760. The meeting-house of the Independents is on the site of the old gaol, in the parish of St. Lawrence. The Wesleyan methodists occupy the old meeting-house of the seceding Presbyterians in Musgrave Lane, which they have enlarged and nearly rebuilt. The Calvinistic methodists, in Mr. Whitfield's connection, have a meeting-house in Rock Lane, in the parish of St. Mary Major, and the followers of Mr. Baring, another in the parish of Allhallows on the wall.

It appears by the return, made to Mr. Daniel Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*, that in 1715 there were three Presbyterian meetings at Exeter, one of Independents, and one of Baptists. In the early part of the last century, a great controversy arose among the dissenters of Exeter, which spread over a great part of the kingdom. Having been re-

[†] There is a landed property, lying chiefly in Polesloe, near Exeter, of about 200*l.* per annum, belonging to this society.

[‡] Communicated by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath.

ferred

ferred to the London ministers, it created a great division, and gave rise to an incredible number of controversial pamphlets. The point in controversy was the doctrine of the Trinity. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Hallet having embraced the doctrines of Arianism, were ejected by their congregation, and in the event, opened a new meeting-house in the Mint in the year 1719. Ten pamphlets in this controversy were written by Mr. Pearce, who was author of many other controversial tracts, and some philosophical works: he was esteemed one of the chief champions of the dissenters in his day. Mr. Pearce died in 1726. In the Mint meeting-house was a monument to his memory, since removed to the George meeting-house. In his epitaph, he is called "a rational, judicious, and sagacious interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, a singular lover of truth, a courageous sufferer for maintaining the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and for asserting the liberty of Christians." Mr. Hallet, his coadjutor, who died in 1744, wrote upon the Scriptures; upon our Saviour's miracles; and several controversial tracts, some of which were directed against the infidel writers of his day. The late David Williams, of latitudinarian principles, founder of the literary fund, was some time, in the early part of his life, one of the pastors of this meeting.

The congregations were afterwards united, and the late eminent and worthy divine Micaiah Towgood was many years one of the pastors. He was first settled at Exeter in 1749. When a dissenting academy was established at this place in 1760, he read lectures on the scriptures. In 1782, he resigned the pastoral charge, upon which occasion a silver vase was presented to him by his congregation, with a sum of money to defray the expences of publishing a complete edition of his works. This last offer he declined, but in his 84th year published an address to the society on the grounds of their faith. He died in 1792, in the 92d year of his age. His works, political and controversial, were numerous: among other topics, he wrote in defence of infant baptism. His pamphlet, entitled a Dissenting Gentleman's Letter, is held in high estimation by the dissenters. The Mint meeting-house was given up about the year 1810.

Of late years, such changes have taken place among the dissenters, that it is extremely difficult to distinguish them by appropriate denominations: this chiefly refers to the Presbyterians and Independents. Indeed the circumstances which distinguished these two great bodies of the dissenters have long ceased to exist, and the terms, though retained by Adams in his "History of Religions," and still used in conversation, are become obsolete and improper. The congregations, which were Presbyterian, have all long

ceased to be governed by a Presbytery. Most of these congregations have become strictly Unitarians, or, as they have been sometimes called, Humanitarians, whilst others believe in the pre-existence of our Saviour, and are more properly to be called Arians. A few of those which were the old independent congregations, are also Unitarians; but by far the greater part are Calvinists; and here arises a fresh difficulty, that several new congregations which originated from the people generally called Methodists, but not belonging to any of the regular connections of that body, style themselves Independent Calvinists. I was not aware of these circumstances before a considerable part of the volume was printed; in the subsequent part of it, I shall mention the congregations in each parish, as they existed in 1715, with such notice of their present state as I shall have been able to procure.

Among eminent natives of Exeter may be reckoned, Bartholomew Iscanus, Bishop of Exeter, who wrote a life of Guy Earl of Warwick; Joseph Iscanus, who wrote a poem on the Trojan war, spoken of by Camden and Warton, as a writer of the greatest eminence; Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, the patron of Giraldus Cambrensis; Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal; John Hoker, the chronicler, and historian of Exeter, (born about 1524); Sir Thomas Bodley, (1544); William Tucker, Dean of Litchfield, who wrote upon the king's evil, the church fabrick, &c., (born about 1550); William Martyn, Recorder of Exeter, the historian, (1562); Dr. Barkham, Dean of Bocking, a learned antiquary, herald, and historian, whose heraldic and historic works came before the public under the names of Gwillim and Speed, (1572); Sir Simon Baskerville, an eminent physician and anatomist, (1573); William Hakewill, a learned lawyer, who wrote on the liberty of the subject; his brother, the learned Dr. George Hakewill, some time chaplain to Prince Charles, but dismissed for his zealous opposition to the marriage with the Infanta, author of a popular work on the Providence of God, (born 1579); John Reinolds, author of "God's Revenge against Murder," &c.; Sir William Morice, Secretary of State to King Charles II., (1602); Matthew Lock, the celebrated musical composer; Thomas Long, a controversial writer among the Separatists, (1621); Sir Bartholomew Shower, an eminent lawyer and reporter; his brother, John Shower, an eminent dissenting divine, author of several religious treatises, (1657); Thomas Yalden, the poet, (1671); Simon Ockley, the learned orientalist and professor of Arabic at Cambridge, author of the "History of the Saracens," of a Norfolk family,

family, but, from accidental circumstances, born at Exeter, in 1678; Dr. Richard Walker, author of the "Sufferings of the Clergy,"; Joseph Hallett, the dissenting divine already mentioned, (1692); Dr. John Foster, an eminent dissenting preacher, complimented by Pope for his pulpit oratory, who wrote in defence of the Christain revelation against Tindall, (1697); Andrew Brice, the printer, who published the Topographical Dictionary; William Jackson, the celebrated musical composer, already mentioned, (1730); Samuel Walker, author of "Sermons," "Discourses on the Catechism," &c., 1714; Richard Hole, before mentioned^x; the late Chief Justice, Sir Vicary Gibbs; and the well-known enthusiast, Joanna Southcote.

Chapple speaks of Eustace Budgell as a native of Exeter; he is generally said to have been born at St. Thomas's parish, about 1685, but I do not find that his baptism is recorded in their registers.

Dr. Musgrave, the antiquary, and Dr. Downman, the poet, resided several years at Exeter as practising physicians.

Robert Pullein, who came from Exeter in the reign of Henry I., and probably was a native of this place, acquired great fame by his lectures on the Scriptures at Oxford, and was reputed the reviver of learning in that university: he was afterwards sent for to Rome, and made a Cardinal by Pope Celestine II. 'y

The most ancient hospital now existing at Exeter, and perhaps altogether the most ancient foundation of the kind, if we except the *Fratres Calendarum*^z, suppressed by Bishop Grandisson, is that of St. Mary Magdalen, in the parish of the Holy Trinity, without the south gate; founded long before the year 1163, when certain privileges were granted to it by Bishop Bartholomew Iscanus. The bishop's charter speaks of it as an old establishment, which had of long time been entitled to certain tolls, and possessed lands and rents amounting to 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The number of lepers was confined to thirteen, and they were restrained from going into the city. The corporation were made patrons of this hospital in 1244. Izacke relates, that Richard Orenge, mayor of the city in 1454, descended of noble foreign parentage, being afflicted with leprosy, submitted to the good pleasure of Almighty God, and was contented to dwell among the lazars at the Magdalen, where he ended his days. Leland speaks of this hospital as being inhabited by sick people in his time. There are six small houses

^x See p. 209. ^y Magna Britannia, 1720, vol. iv. p. 255. See also Camden.

^z Bishop Grandisson converted an ancient almshouse for twelve men and twelve women, into a college for the vicar's choral. This almshouse, which was called *Fratres Calendarum*, was in the Calendar hay.

on

on the site, not contiguous, inhabited by poor persons, appointed by the corporation. The chapel, which was dedicated by Bishop Brewer, still remains, but has long been desecrated. Robert Sokespitch, at an early period, gave four acres of meadow, and thirty acres of marsh land, in Clistwick, to this hospital. By a decree in Chancery, in 1633, the sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* is paid to the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, by the dean and chapter. John Peryam, Esq., having by will given certain sums to be put out at interest, directed that 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of that interest should be paid yearly to Magdalen Hospital. It has also two small rent-charges.

The hospital of St. John, in the parish of St. Lawrence, was founded about the year 1239, by Gilbert and John Long, merchants; and appears to have consisted originally of brethren and sisters.^a In 1240, an almshouse called St. Alexis' Cell, (afterwards St. Burians,) founded in the year 1170 by William, son of Ralph Prodom, was united to St. John's: it was of the order of St. Austin. By an agreement of exchange in 1244, the bishop became patron of this hospital; Bishops Bronscombe and Quivil considerably augmented its endowment. Bishop Grandisson having found it in a very decayed condition, succeeded in restoring it, and appointed that there should be five priests, of whom one should be superior, or prior, twelve poor persons, eight grammar boys, and a master.^b In the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were estimated at 102*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The site was granted by that monarch to Thomas Carew: the hospital was for a while deprived of all its revenues, and the buildings went to decay. It appears, nevertheless, that the poor men who belonged to it at the time of the suppression, had their pensions, of 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum each, continued to them by the crown. In 1562, Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation the power of appointing the pensioners as their places should become vacant; the crown keeping up the payments. Mr. Jenkins, who published a history of Exeter in 1806, says, that there were then two pensioners belonging to the hospital, and that their pensions had been lately discontinued by the corporation. In 1638, Mrs. Joan Crossing and her son, having purchased the site, restored the buildings, and conveyed the hospital to trustees; and not long afterwards King Charles I. granted letters patent for the foundation of a new hospital, for the relief and pious education of poor children.^c

^a Mr. Oliver's notes from the corporation records.

^b Oliver's Historic Collections, p. 96.

^c See farther of the new foundation in the account of schools.

St. Catherine's almshouse was founded for thirteen poor persons, by John Stevens, M.D., whose will bears date 1457; the original endowment consisted only of an annuity of 17*s.* 4*d.* The Rev. William Herne, in 1562, gave 1*s.* 1*d.* weekly to the poor of this house; Robert Hall, in 1667, gave them 10*l.* per annum, to be paid quarterly; Edward Young, D.D., in 1667, gave 2*l.* per annum. The present income of the almshouse, including what is given by the dean and chapter, is about 32*l.* per annum.

Wynard's Hospital, or almshouse, anciently called God's house, was founded in 1436, by William Wynard, Esq., recorder of the city, for twelve poor infirm elderly men, and a chaplain, who, between the intervals of Divine service, was to teach several poor children. Sir George Speke being possessed of the patronage of this hospital by inheritance from Wynard, increased the pensions of the poor men. In 1643, the chapel and house are said to have been destroyed: it is evident, nevertheless, from the present appearance of the chapel, which is a building of the fifteenth century, that it was only dilapidated.

In 1654, the corporation having commenced a suit against George Speke, Esq., (heir of Sir George,) he was obliged to repair the chapel and houses, to allow the pensioners two shillings a week each, charged on lands, and at the expiration of a certain lease, to pay 12*l.* per annum more, to be divided between them. It was settled that Mr. Speke and his heirs should appoint four of the paupers, (being decayed men of Devonshire or Somersetshire,) and the corporation the remaining eight, who should be poor decayed tradesmen of the city. The hospital lands, on the failure of male issue in the family of Speke, came by marriage to Frederick Lord North: who, in 1789, sold them, with the patronage of the hospital, to William Kennaway, Esq. This gentleman repaired the houses, beautified the chapel, and presented it with a service of communion plate. Mark Kennaway, Esq., is the present patron of the establishment, and appoints the minister. In the chapel is a tablet with an inscription to the memory of the founder, probably put up, or at least restored, when the chapel was repaired, in 1654. There are monuments also for William Kennaway, Esq., (1793,) and others of his family.

Grendon's almshouses, called the Ten Cells, in the parish of St. Mary Major, were founded in the year 1406 by Simon Grendon, Esq., (thrice mayor of the city,) for ten poor men or women^d, bound to celibacy; or

^d As appears by a document of 1464. See Mr. Oliver's History.

widows

widows who should not marry again. It was endowed by the founder with certain lands, and the corporation were made trustees. Alice Heath, in 1556, gave all her lands in East and West Teignmouth, and elsewhere in Devon, for the sole use and benefit of the pensioners of this house; David Hensley, the same year, gave a rent-charge of 20s. William Bucknam, Esq., in 1563, gave the moiety of the Bear Inn, and a rent of 10s. per annum; the Rev. Willian Herne, in 1562, gave a penny a week to each pensioner; John Haydon, of Cadhay, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; John Baker, in 1603, 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum; but the principal benefactor was Robert Lant, Esq., who, in 1674, gave 100*l.* for rebuilding the houses, and an estate in Dorsetshire, then valued at 50*l.* per annum, to be divided between the poor of these and Bonville's almshouses. This benefaction appears to have been long ago misapplied and lost. ^e I have not been able to learn what is the annual income of Alice Heath's lands, or the other endowments of this hospital; or what are the weekly pensions paid by the corporation to the ten poor widows who now inhabit it. ^f

In the year 1407, Sir William Bonville directed by his will, that his executors should give 300 marks for leave to amortize fifty marks per annum, as the endowment of an hospital in Comb-rew, (now Rock-lane,) in the city of Exeter, for twelve poor men and women, and he bequeathed to it all his rents in the city, except that of his own house. Lord Bonville's lands having escheated to the crown by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, some time afterwards, (in 1562,) Queen Elizabeth, by her charter, empowered the corporation to place poor persons in the almshouse called the Comb-rew, the crown still paying the pensions of seven-pence a week to each, as originally directed by Sir William Bonville. In 1674, Richard Lant, Esq., gave an estate in Dorsetshire, then valued at 50*l.* per annum, for the better relief of the poor in this and Grendon's almshouse. Bonville's almshouse having gone to ruins ^g through the neglect of trustees

^e Izacke.

^f It appears from the receiver's account of the year 1754, that the receipts from Michaelmas, 1753, to Michaelmas, 1754, were 37*l.* 1*d.*: the payments 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* was then divided between the pensioners every fortnight. Alice Heath's lands then produced very little, having been leased at small sums subject to fines. Bucknam's gift, out of the Bear Inn, was then 10*l.* per annum, besides the interest of 400*l.*, which had accrued, probably, from renewals: this constituted, indeed, the chief of the endowment. The sum of 200*l.* had been received for another renewal in 1753, or 1754. Clothes were distributed to the poor of the Ten Cells, to the amount of about 9*l.*, in 1754-5. Communicated by the Rev. W. Carwithen.

^g They had fallen to ruin in 1708.

has

has been pulled down, and the site converted into gardens ; and there are now no almsmen on this establishment.

John Palmer, in the year 1479, founded an alms-house without the south gate, for four poor women. The founder bequeathed lands in trust to feoffees, who should pay to each of the poor women 6s. 8*d.* yearly, the remainder to be appropriated to the repair of the houses ; and when not wanted for that purpose, to other pious uses. The corporation have the management of this charity.

John Moore, Esq., who was mayor in 1514, founded, in conjunction with Bartholomew Fortescue, Esq., a small almshouse for three persons, but it is not known that it ever had an endowment. The paupers are nominated, and the houses kept in repair by the corporation. John Hurst, merchant, in 1552, gave by will six several tenements, in the parish of Allhallows on the Wall, and six other tenements for their maintenance, besides 200 marks in money. These almshouses have been destroyed, and the endowment appears to have been applied to other purposes.

William Hurst, Esq., who had been five times mayor, founded in 1568 an almshouse without the east gate for twelve poor persons, allowing to each of them 20s. per annum. John Lant, Esq., gave the sum of 100*l.* by will, in 1614, to purchase land for their better support. The corporation are trustees of this almshouse, which has been lately taken down and rebuilt on another site in Spiller's Lane, Paris Street.

John Davy, Esq., in 1599, founded an almshouse in the parish of St. Mary Arches for two poor married couple, and two single persons, men or women ; the married couples to receive 2s. 4*d.* each ^s weekly, the single persons 1s. 6*d.* This almshouse is endowed out of the parsonage of Mary-Ansleigh, and the corporation, as trustees, appoint the minister of that parish.

In the year 1634, Thomas Flay, one of the aldermen of Exeter, gave certain lands and tenements to his wife Elizabeth, to the intent that she should erect an almshouse for four poor widows, in the parish of St. Paul, and assign rent-charges to pay 1s. a week to each widow. Mrs. Flay not only performed this charge punctually, but added another shilling weekly to each pensioner, and built two other houses, appropriating them for

^s If the husband or wife should die, the survivor was to receive only 1s. 8*d.* per week, and the remaining 8*d.* to be divided among the other pensioners.

the habitation of poor clergymen and their wives, or clergymen's widows, with an allowance of five shillings a week to each house, and appointed the eastern part of the garden to their use. The corporation are trustees of this charity.

In the year 1669 Christopher Lethbridge, Esq. founded an almshouse for six poor people, and endowed it with 15*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to be equally divided between the pensioners, who must be of the parish of St. Mary Arches, in which the almshouse is situated. The corporation are trustees also of this almshouse. Alice Brooking in 1680 founded an almshouse for six poor persons in the parish of St. John, but it does not appear that it ever had any endowment. In the year 1763 the corporation employed the arrears of a charitable benefaction, given in 1588 by Lawrence Attwill, to pious uses, in the building and endowing an almshouse for 12 poor decayed freemen, and endowing it with a stipend of 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly to each pensioner. In 1818 the chamber increased the number of almshouses from 12 to 15. These almshouses are situated in St. Paul's parish. There was formerly an almshouse near the Quay gate, of which nothing seems to be now known but that it existed in 1603, when a small rent-charge was bestowed on it by John Baker, Esq. Among benefactions to the city of Exeter, is a singular one of Griffin Ameridith, who, being moved with compassion at seeing the naked bodies of criminals who had been executed at Exeter interred, bequeathed in 1561 all his lands at Sidbury for the purpose of buying coffins and shrouds for them. The corporation were made trustees for this charity.

Mr. Carlisle, in his History of endowed Schools, speaks of two ancient grammar-schools in Exeter, one in St. John's hospital, founded by Bishop Grandisson in 1322, and the other in Musgrave's lane, called the High School, founded in 1343 by Dean Brayleigh. It appears by Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, on the authority of Bishop Grandisson's Register, that his predecessor, Bishop Stapeldon, had intended to found a grammar-school in St. John's hospital, and to appropriate to it the church of Yarnscombe, near Barnstaple. Bishop Grandisson fulfilled his intentions, and founded the grammar-school: two of the boys were to be of the archdeaconry of Barum, and one or both of them of the parish of Yarnscombe; two of the archdeaconry of Exeter; one or two of the archdeaconry of Totnes; one or two of the archdeaconry of Cornwall; three of the chorister-boys of Exeter cathedral, and one of the nomination of the Columber's family.

family.^b The master of the Dean's school is said to have had a salary of 20*l.* per annum. This school was kept in a room which was formerly a chapel of the Holy Trinity. It is said to have been rebuilt in 1561. This school was either dissolved or consolidated with the present free grammar-school about the middle of the last century. Sir John Acland in 1609 gave 16*l.* per annum to two scholars in Exeter College, Oxford, to be approved of by the mayor and recorder of Exeter, the master of the High School, the rector of Exeter College, and the owner of Columbjohn.

In the year 1623 the hospital of St. John having lain in an useless neglected state from the time of the dissolution, it was purchased by Mrs. Joan Crossing and Francis her son; and in pursuance of the intention of Hugh Crossing, husband of the said Joan, to found a hospital, was by them vested in feoffees, and given for the purpose of being occupied as a hospital or workhouse. It appears by a deed of the feoffees, bearing date 1630, that Thomas Walker, Esq. by his will, in 1628, gave the sum of 400*l.* to the corporation, for the purpose of purchasing an annuity, a moiety of which was to be appropriated to the endowment of a free grammar-school, if such should be established in Exeter within five years from the time of his decease.¹ Mary Dowrish, his daughter, gave 50*l.*, and Walter Borough, Esq. 100*l.* for the same purpose. With consent of the parties above mentioned, the school was founded in the nave of the chapel of St. John's hospital, which was fitted up for the purpose, and the feoffees accordingly granted a renewable lease of it. The corporation gave a rent-charge of 20*l.* per annum, as a salary for the master, out of their manor of Exeland, which appears to have been in lieu of the benefactions above mentioned, and the school was denominated the free grammar-school of the city of Exeter, founded by the citizens of the said city.

King Charles's letters patent, dated June 2., gave the corporation power to erect and maintain on the site of the old hospital of St. John a new hospital of the same name, for the habitation, relief, and maintenance of aged or impotent poor people, and for a free grammar-school, and an English school, and for the dwelling, relief, and education of poor

^b Page 95.

¹ His son, Robert Walker, Esq., gave 100*l.* in 1664 for the same purpose, which sum is said to have been embezzled. Izacke.

children, and for the dwelling of one or more schoolmasters. A part only of these benevolent intentions took effect. I do not find that any aged or impotent persons have been here lodged or maintained except Alderman James Crossing, descendant of Hugh Crossing before mentioned, who had been mayor in 1762 and 1769; and who falling into poverty, found an asylum in this hospital, where he was supported by the mayor and corporation in apartments appropriated to his use, and died there at an advanced age in 1792.

Sir John Maynard, surviving trustee of the noble benefactions given for charitable uses by Elizæus Hele, who died in 1635, gave from this fund 530*l.* for the support and enlargement of St. John's hospital; and for the continual maintenance of the boys therein, he settled upon the hospital the manors of Clist St. Lawrence, Clist Gerald, Teign Hervey, and other lands, charged, as it appears, with 40*l.* per annum, payable to Exeter College. An English school was founded within the hospital a few years before this period; and it is doubtful to which school many of the several large benefactions given for the maintenance of children in the school were intended to be applied. It is certain that some were intended for the boys of the grammar-school ^k, as I suppose this of Sir John Maynard to have been. Some of the benefactions in money were given expressly for the fabric ^l, on which the corporation are said to have expended originally about 500*l.* A few of the more permanent benefactions, consisting of rent-charges or money to be laid out in lands, were given generally to the support of the hospital. ^m The annual income of St. John's hospital in 1755 was 409*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum; in 1779, 535*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*; but this was exclusively of fines, which must have been occasionally of considerable amount. ⁿ

Dr. Lewis Stephens in 1745 gave the sum of 3000*l.* for founding five exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge from the free-school, and by his will

^k Walter Borough, in 1625, before the foundation of the English school, gave lands to the corporation, out of which 20*l.* per annum was to be paid for the maintenance of poor children in the hospital of St. John; and by will in 1630 gave the sum of 100*l.* towards the endowment of the free grammar-school.

^l The principal benefaction towards the building was 600*l.* given by Dr. Vilvaine, who died in 1662.

^m Richard Crossing's benefaction in 1649, with which a rent-charge of 30*l.* per annum was purchased, appears to have been for general purposes.

ⁿ See Mr. Carwithen's edition of Izacke's account of the Exeter charities.

of

of that date made some excellent regulations respecting them: a sixth exhibitor, after having been a classical scholar not less than three years, was to spend four years abroad in trading towns, and the other three, during which the exhibition is continued, in trade at home. After many years had elapsed, this will was brought to light and established by Mr. Bartholomew, who was appointed head master of the school in 1798. It does not appear, nevertheless, whether there have been hitherto any exhibitors elected. The Rev. John Reynolds, canon residentiary, gave in 1756 1550*l.* O. S. S. A. for four exhibitions from the Exeter schools. Three exhibitions of 20*l.* per annum each are now paid out of this benefaction. The grammar-school at Exeter is open to the sons of freemen only gratuitously. The master has a salary of 40*l.* per annum.

John Reynolds, appointed master of this school in 1713, published an useful edition of Pomponius Mela. The present master is the Rev. Charles Henry Collyns, appointed in 1816, on the removal of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Lempriere, author of the Classical and Biographical Dictionaries. William Martyn, the historian, Dr. Rundle, Bishop of Derry, Dr. Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Downman the poet, were educated at this school.

Within the hospital of St. John is the Free-English or Blue-school. Mrs. Elizabeth Jordayne having given by will, in 1633, the sum of 500*l.* for charitable uses, it was at length agreed by the trustees to employ the money in founding a free English school, which was accordingly founded in St. John's hospital; and it was resolved that the master should teach 50 poor children, and should have a salary of 20*l.* per annum. Peter Helyar, the first master, proved himself a great benefactor to the school by teaching, for thirty years, forty additional scholars gratuitously, besides other instances of liberality. Most of the benefactions for the maintenance and education of poor children in St. John's hospital^o appear to have been

^o Nicholas Martyn, Esq., in 1634 gave 200*l.*, and his widow 130*l.*, since laid out in lands for the relief and education of the poor children in St. John's hospital, and binding them apprentices; Thomas Crossing 8*l.* per annum for the maintenance of one boy; Thomas Tooker, Esq., 1640, 4*l.* per annum; Mrs. Joan Taylor the sum of 100*l.*; Thomas Bridgman in 1641 gave 500*l.*, appropriated to apprenticing; Gilbert Keat, Esq. gave 200*l.* for the maintenance of two boys, 1656; John Gould, Esq., the same year, 100*l.*; Edward Mitchell, 1657, 200*l.* for the maintenance of two boys; John Mongwell, 1658, 5*l.* per annum for Bibles; Ralph Herman, Esq., 1661, 8*l.* per annum for one boy; John Cooke, 1667, the sum of 100*l.* for one boy; Stephen

been intended for this school, in which 21 children only are now taught, but they are also clothed and maintained. The master has a salary of 26*l.*, and 16*l.* for each boy, in consideration of which he provides them with every thing.

Mr. John Mayne, who died in or about 1686, directed that the sum of 400*l.* should be laid out in the purchase of a house, and 1000*l.* in the purchase of lands for the endowment of a school at Exeter to teach 40 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, and for the purchase of books. This intention never took effect, notwithstanding a litigation was carried on with his heirs, and a decree obtained against them. Sir John Maynard appropriated the sum of 600*l.* out of the estates given by Elizæus Hele for charitable uses, to the foundation of a hospital for the maintenance and education of poor girls, and he endowed it with a rent-charge of 50*l.* per annum out of Bovey mills. Gilbert Keat before mentioned, gave 200*l.* to this, which is called the Blue Maids' or Hele's Hospital; Robert Duck, Esq., in 1666 gave 50*l.*, Edmund Prideaux, Esq. gave 100*l.*, and John Mayne, before mentioned, 100*l.* (It is presumed that the last-mentioned benefaction was lost.) There have been seldom more than 10 children in this hospital, who are taught, clothed, and maintained.

William Wotton, in 1686, gave the residue of an estate, after paying 10*l.* to the vicar of Blackawton, for the education of poor children of the parish of St. Mary Arches. Dr. Glass, in 1784, gave 6*l.* per annum, for the education of twelve poor children of the same parish, and those of St. Olave's and Allhallows. In this school, which is conducted according to Dr. Bell's plan, thirty boys are clothed and taught. The master has a salary of 26*l.* per annum. The estate given by Mr. Wotton produces 76*l.* per annum.

Stephen Olivean, in 1668, a rent-charge of 10*l.* towards the maintenance of the poor children; Christopher Lethbridge, in 1669, the residue of the rents of certain lands; Sir Benjamin Oliver, in 1672, 200*l.* towards the maintenance of the poor *scholars*; Henry Gandy, Esq., who was mayor in 1661 and 1672, a tenement in St. Sidwell's for the maintenance of two boys; Dr. John Bidgood, in 1690, the sum of 600*l.* (with which a rent-charge of 30*l.* was purchased) for the maintenance of three boys; and Sir Edward Seaward, 1703, the sum of 600*l.*, with which, and 119*l.* 4*s.* given by the corporation, was purchased an estate. I have not been able, after repeated enquiries, to procure the present annual income of this or any other estate held in trust by the corporation for charitable purposes. The whole of this matter is now being investigated by the commissioners appointed by Parliament.

The

The episcopal charity schools, which are open to the children of all the Exeter parishes, and the out parish of St. Thomas, were founded at the instance, and under the auspices of Bishop Blackall, in the year 1709. A large subscription was raised for that purpose, to which the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the corporation, liberally contributed. Four schools were established, two for boys, and two for girls. Some houses in the parish of St. Kerrian, being given to the charity, were appropriated as school-rooms for the boys, and habitations for their two masters. The girls' schools were kept in houses hired for the purpose by the managers of the charity. At the first institution the subscription amounted to about 250*l.* per annum. It is now about 190*l.* only; but the school has ample revenues from various sources. The landed property is more than 200*l.* per annum^p; the funded property produces 42*l.* 16*s.* per annum^q, and the funds are aided by collections twice a year at the church-doors, amounting to from 100*l.* to 120*l.* By this benevolent establishment 250 children are clothed and educated; the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls in reading, sewing, and knitting.

^p The barton of Thorne, in Ottery St. Mary, was partly given and partly purchased. The first interest acquired in the estate was a judgment bond of 200*l.* given by Mr. Walter Rolfe, before 1731. The sum of 300*l.*, O. S. S. A., given by Mr. R. Sandford, to purchase lands, in 1731, was laid out on this estate; a moiety of which was purchased with funded property of the school in 1776. This estate is now let at 150*l.* per annum. Mr. Samuel Daniel, in 1738, gave an estate (subject to certain mortgages since bought off) now let for 100*l.* 8*s.* The Rev. S. Newte, of Tiverton, gave by will, in 1715, a house in Trinity, now let at 25*l.* per annum; Mr. William Ekins, in 1712, gave 50*l.* per annum, for instructing boys in navigation and the mathematics; Mrs. Trelawney, in 1716, gave a reserved rent of 15*l.* per annum out of the workhouse; Mrs. Tuckfield, in 1807, gave an annuity of 20*l.* per annum.

^q The funded property, which had been raised by various benefactions and savings, has been diminished by the purchase of lands, &c., amounting to nearly 2100*l.*, and by the expense of building the new school-rooms. It now consists of 800*l.* N. S. S. A., 300*l.* O. S. S. A., and 200*l.* 5 per cent. navy annuities. Between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.* have been given to these schools in money, exclusively of what was directed to be laid out in lands. Benefactions of 100*l.* and upwards have been given as follows:— by Mr. Nathaniel Rowland in 1713, 200*l.*; between that time and 1730, Mrs. Rowland, 200*l.*; Mr. John Ivie, 100*l.*; Mr. Philip Hooper, 400*l.* (of which only 209*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* was received); Mr. Thomas Partridge, 100*l.*; Mr. John Martin, 100*l.*; Mr. Thomas Saffin, 100*l.* From 1730 to 1750, Mrs. Saffin 100*l.*; Alderman Vyvyan, 200*l.*; Alderman Copleston, 100*l.*; Mr. Chancellor Fursman, 100*l.* Since 1750, Mrs. Clarke, 200*l.*; Rev. John Lee, 1787, 400*l.*; Mr. William Rigg, 100*l.*; Mrs. Sarah Warren, 1792, 175*l.*; Mr. Pitfield, 1795, 105*l.*; Mrs. Newberry, 1811, 400*l.*; Mr. John Bickley, 100*l.*; Rev. James Symonds and his sisters, 200*l.*; Rev. Dr. Spiere, 1813, 200*l.*; Miss Painter, 200*l.*; William Roberts, Esq., 1817, 200*l.*; Thomas Scott, Esq., 1817, 100*l.*

A handsome

A handsome school-house for this charity has lately been built in the parish of St. Paul: the first stone was laid August 21. 1817, by the late bishop of the diocese, and it was opened at Midsummer, 1818. The site of the school-house, the building and fitting up, cost altogether about 2700*l.* It consists of two stories, the upper of which is for the boys, the lower for the girls, and they have separate entrances. The school-house in St. Kerrian's is now let, and produces 21*l.* per annum to the charity.†

In 1812, a diocesan central school was established in this city, on Dr. Bell's system, by subscription. The school-room is in Magdalen Street, in Trinity parish. There were in December, 1820, 376 boys, and 212 girls, in this school. Since the foundation, the number of boys admitted has been 1356, that of girls 887.*

Besides the schools belonging to the Establishment, there are two supported by the Dissenters. In one of these, (in the out-parish of St. Sidwell,†) sixty children, boys and girls, are clothed and educated; the other is a Sunday school, in which are about 150 children, of both sexes.

In the year 1643 James Tucker, Esq., gave to the corporation the sum of 100*l.*, to be laid out in lands for the purpose of curing the lame, or such as should break their limbs, or the sick and needy. Thomas Ford, Esq., who was mayor in 1656, gave the sum of 250*l.* towards erecting and maintaining a hospital for poor, sick, and wounded persons, according to the order of St. Thomas's hospital in Southwark. What these benevolent persons ineffectually attempted was carried into effect many years afterwards on a more enlarged scale, by the zealous exertions of Dr. Alured Clarke, then dean of Exeter, in 1741. The same worthy divine had, when dean of Winchester, been the means of founding a similar institution in that city, which was the first county-hospital in the kingdom, except that at York. John Tuckfield, Esq., one of the representatives for the city, became a most eminent benefactor to the institution, and was recorded as its founder in consequence of his having given a valuable spot of ground in the Southernhay, with the buildings upon it for its site.

Through the indefatigable industry of the Dean, and the generous contributions of the county, this truly charitable work was promptly begun

† The account of the episcopal school was obligingly communicated by Henry Blackall, Esq., the treasurer (a grandson of Bishop Blackall).

* From the information of Philip Furse, Esq., the treasurer.

† See the account of that parish.

and

and rapidly accomplished. The first stone was laid August 27. 1741, and in the month of January, 1743, the hospital was opened with 30 beds for the reception of patients. Since its first opening, upwards of 51,000 patients have been restored to the blessings of health by this charity, including in and out patients. In 1748, the number of beds had been increased to 100; in 1790 to 184. Owing to the increased expenditure, it was found necessary to reduce them in June, 1805, to 120; but, through the liberal increase of subscriptions and donations, and the exertions of the clergy of the establishment and the dissenting ministers in promoting collections in their several congregations, the governors were enabled in the month of September that year to increase them again, and they are now 140. The total number of in-patients admitted into this hospital, up to Lady Day 1820, have been 55,459; of out-patients, 24,514. The funded property belonging to this establishment is about 17,600*l.* The annual subscriptions amount to about 2000*l.*[†]

A general Dispensary for supplying the sick poor of Exeter, and its immediate vicinity, with advice and medicine, was established in the year 1818.

The West of England Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye was established at Exeter in the month of August, 1808. The Duke of Bedford is president. From the time of the foundation to Michaelmas 1820, 5260 patients have been admitted on this establishment, and of these 4621 have been discharged cured, including 185 patients cured of blindness from cataracts, amongst whom 43 were blind from their infancy, and 22 cured of blindness by an operation of artificial pupil.

The Lunatic Asylum, founded in 1795, is in the parish of St. Thomas, Bowhill-house having been purchased for the purpose at the expense of about 2650*l.*, including the furniture and repairs. Above 9000*l.* was laid out on additional buildings and furniture necessary for the establishment. Since its commencement, 656 patients have been received into the asylum, of whom 364 have been discharged as cured. The expenses are defrayed in a great measure by the board of the patients whose friends can afford to pay for their maintenance; the aggregate amount of which receipt has been above 29,000*l.* since the commencement of the establishment. This is aided by the interest of benefactions, legacies, &c.

[†] The particulars relating to the hospital, Eye-infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Female Penitentiary, and Savings' Bank, were obligingly communicated by S. F. Milford, Esq.

In the year 1819, a Female Penitentiary was established in this city, a house was purchased at the expense of 1400*l.*, and commodiously fitted up for the reception of about 50 penitents in the course of the year 1820. The first meeting relating to this benevolent institution was held on the 29th of October, 1819, at the house of S. F. Milford, Esq., a most zealous promoter of its objects. There were eleven penitents in the house in January, 1821.

One of those excellent establishments, called Savings' Banks, was established at Exeter in the month of January, 1816, on a most extensive scale, comprehending the whole county; numerous receivers of deposits having been appointed in various parts, who undertook to remit them to the bank in Exeter. The total amount of deposits up to the 11th of February, 1820, was no less than 164,484*l.*, and they have been rapidly increasing, the deposits of the last year having been upwards of 68,000*l.*

Amongst these numerous and excellent charitable establishments, the interests of science have not been overlooked; a Devon and Exeter institution for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts, was established at Exeter, in 1813, by some gentlemen of the city and its neighbourhood. A handsome building has been fitted up for the purpose, with two spacious libraries, galleries for a museum, and reading rooms. The collection of books is already extensive and valuable: the museum is at present confined chiefly to the collection of British natural history, and is becoming rich in several departments. There is an extensive *herbarium* of British plants; and a fine collection of Devonshire mosses has been presented to it by Charles Greville, Esq.

At the hotel in the close is an assembly-room, which was the only room for such purposes before the year 1820, when a spacious and handsome room for concerts, assemblies, &c. was built near the New London Inn. For the purpose of erecting this building, Hurst's almshouses were removed, as already mentioned. Between Bedford Crescent and Southernhay is a theatre, with a handsome stone front: this building, excepting the front, was destroyed by fire in 1820, and has since been rebuilt.

EXMINSTER, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about four miles from Exeter. The principal villages in the parish are Lower Shillingford and Matford. There is a holiday-fair at Exminster on the first Thursday in May.

King

King Alfred bequeathed the manor of Exminster to his younger son: at the time of the Domesday survey, it was held in demesne by William Chievre or Capra. In the reign of Henry II. it belonged to Earl Richard, afterwards King, who appears to have given it to William Brewer. It was afterwards in the Courtenays, Earls of Devonshire, who had a magnificent mansion at this place, in which Archbishop Courtenay and his brother Sir Peter, an eminent military character, are said to have been born. Leland mentions the ruins of a manor-place, which was supposed to have belonged to the Marquis of Exeter. This manor passed to the heirs general of the last Earl of Devonshire, and having been re-united to the family estate by the purchase of Lord Courtenay, about the year 1752, is the property of the present Viscount.

Peamore^a, in this parish, the seat of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., was anciently in the family of Bolhay, whose heiress brought it to the Cobhams. After a continuance of five descents in the Cobhams, it passed to the Bonvilles. On the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, this and other estates of the Bonvilles fell to the crown. Peamore was purchased by Jeffrey Tothill, Esq. Henry Northleigh, Esq., who became possessed of Peamore by marriage with a co-heiress of Tothill, died in 1638. Mr. Kekewich purchased this estate of Henry Hippisley Coxe, Esq., one of the representatives of the Northleighs.

Lower Shillingford, North Shillingford, or Shillingford Abbot, was given to Tor Abbey by William, Lord Briwere, or Brewer. James Southcote, Esq., purchased this estate after the dissolution: it was sold by his descendant, Henry Southcote, Esq., to Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now the property of his grandson, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

Kenbury was purchased of Elizabeth Trevelyan and others, in 1668, by John Cook, merchant, and continued in his descendants till 1788, when it was purchased by Philip Stowey, Esq., and is now the property of his widow.

Great and Little Bowhay belonged anciently to the family of Bolhay or Bowhay, afterwards to the Peters, who had a seat there. The heiress of Peter married Sir Allen Apsley. Great Bowhay was afterwards successively in the families of Baker and Michell, and is now, by purchase from the latter, the property of Mr. — Tossill. Little Bowhay was purchased of the Southcotes with Shillingford, and is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

^a Most probably Peaumere, which was held at the time of the Domesday survey by Roger Fitzpayne under Ralph de Pomerai.

Breynton belonged anciently to a family of that name, afterwards to the Walthams. It is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., having been purchased of the family of Coxe.

In the parish-church is the monument of Otho Peter, Esq., who died in 1607. The 12 corporators of Crediton are impropiators of Exminster, and patrons of the vicarage.* The corporators of Crediton give 4*l.* per annum to this parish, for the instruction of 12 children.

EXMOUTH, see LITTLEHAM.

FARRINGDON or FARINGDON, in the deanery of Aylesbeare and in the hundred of East Budleigh, lies about six miles from Exeter. Part of Parkyns's village, and two houses of Bishop's Clist, are in this parish.

The manor, which, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Fulcher Archibalistarius, or the chief bow-bearer, belonged afterwards, for many descents, to the family of Farringdon, who took their name from this place: one of the co-heiresses brought it to Cooper. It is now the property, and Farringdon-house the seat, of John Burrige Cholwich, Esq., whose grandfather purchased it, in 1677, of the representatives of Cooper.

The manor of Bishop's Clist, or Clist Sachville, partly in this parish and partly in Sowton, belonged to the Sachvilles till the reign of Edward I. Sir William Pole relates, that it was mortgaged to Bishop Bronscombe, by Sir Ralph Sachville, when he went to France on the king's service. He adds, that the bishop built a mansion on this manor; and was said to have laid out so much money upon it, that Sir Ralph could not repay it, and that the manor became in consequence attached to the see, and the mansion one of the episcopal palaces. Bishop Stapeldon procured a charter for a market on Tuesdays at Clist, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Michael.† Bishop Brantingham died at Clist in 1394. Bishop Veysey, at the instance of the crown, alienated this estate to John, the first Earl of Bedford, to whom it was confirmed by the dean and chapter, and by royal grant in the reign of Edward VI. Francis, Earl of Bedford, was possessed of it in Sir William Pole's time: it was afterwards, for some descents, in the family of Beavis. Clist-house is now the seat of the Right Honourable

* See p. 148.

† Cart. Rot. 3 Edw. II. No. 21.

Lord

Lord Graves : his father, the late Lord Graves, purchased it of the executors of Miss Beavis, who died in 1801.

Bishop's Clist, then called Bedford-house, was made by Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of October, 1645, one of the garrisons for the blockade of Exeter; an engineer was sent by the General to draw a line of fortifications around it. ¹

Crowley, or Creely, which belonged to the priory of St. James, is now held under King's College, Cambridge, by Mrs. Hawtrey, widow of Stephen Hawtrey, Esq., recorder of Exeter. Benbow, or Penbow, which belonged formerly to the Martyns, was afterwards in the family of Rous. After the death of the Rev. Richard Rous, the last heir-male of one branch of that ancient family, in 1810, this place became the property of his sister, the wife of the Rev. William Ellicombe, rector of Alphington. Upham, which was successively in the families of Cary, Duke, Walrond, and Bone, is now the property of Mr. Cholwich.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Cholwich; William Bone, 1653; and Archdeacon Sleech, who had been rector of the parish fifty-two years, (no date).

There was a chapel at Bishop's Clist dedicated to St. Gabriel in which were two chaplains endowed by Bishop Bronscombe. To this chapel Bishop Stapeldon annexed an hospital for twelve blind, infirm, or superannuated clergymen; and to assist the establishment, the dean and chapter of Exeter bound themselves, in 1376, to contribute forty-three marks per annum, out of the appropriated churches of Westleigh and St. Melan. ²

In 1508, Bishop Oldham appropriated the chapel of Clist Gabriel to the priest-vicars, who were to pray for King Henry VII., his mother, Bishop Fox, &c. The chapel, with its revenues, was seized by King Edward VI., but restored by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585. ³

The Bishop is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which was purchased by Bishop Bronscombe of Robert Gifford, canon of Exeter. ^b

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish. The schoolmaster has a house, purchased in or about the year 1709, with part of a sum of money left by Walter Wotton, Esq., of Blackauton, for charitable uses, and vested in John Cholwich,

¹ Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 151.

² Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections*, p. 141.

^a Mr. Oliver's *Notes*.

^b Mr. Oliver's *Notes from the Bishop's Register*.

Esq.,

Esq., and other trustees. The schoolmaster has also the interest of 56*l.*, which is supposed to have been the residue of the sum above mentioned.

FARWAY, or FAIRWAY, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton. Netherton, Sallicombe, and Woodbridge, are small villages in this parish.

The manor of Farway, was in ancient times successively in the families of Fleming, Mohun, Osborne, and Devenish. It afterwards passed by purchase to the Earls of Devonshire, and by the Marquis of Exeter's attainder, to the crown. In Sir William Pole's time, it belonged to John Willoughby, Esq., whose grandfather had purchased it of John Frye, Esq. The heiress of Willoughby brought it to the Trevelyans. Having been purchased of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., by the late Thomas Putt, Esq., it is now the property of his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Putt, of Combe.

The manor of Netherton, in this parish, was given by Walter de Clavill, to the monastery of Canonlegh. After the dissolution, it was purchased by Piers. The manor was afterwards in the Drakes, and the demesnes in the family of Lowman: both were purchased by Sir Edmund Prideaux, an eminent lawyer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This gentleman built the house at Netherton, which has ever since been the seat of his descendants. In 1622, he was created a baronet; his great-grandson, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, is the sixth baronet, and the present owner of Netherton.

Withecomb and Whitlegh belonged successively to the families of Hilion, Prous, and Percyhay. They were purchased of the latter by Wadham, and descended to the co-heirs of that family. Whitlegh is now the property of Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., of Little Fulford.

Poltimore, in this parish, belonged, for several descents, to a family of that name; afterwards to that of Jewe, one of whose co-heiresses brought a moiety to Yeo; from the last-mentioned family it passed to Sir John Arundell of Trecice; the other moiety was sold to Bodley. One moiety now belongs to Mr. Tuckfield; the other to the Rev. John Swete, of Oxton. Knoll and Boycomb belonged to the family of Knoll: in the reign of Henry VI., they passed by marriage to Nethway: the last-mentioned family possessed these estates for several generations. The heiress brought them to Hoskins, whose grandson sold them partly to Prideaux and partly to Willoughby. These estates are united, and, by the name of Boycombe, now belong to the Rev. Thomas Putt.

In

In the parish-church are two ancient monuments without inscription; some of the Prideaux family^b; and that of George Haydon, Esq., 1558. The north aisle was rebuilt in 1628, by Mr. Humphrey Hutchins, for whom there is a monument with his bust. Mr. Putt is patron of the rectory. There is a charity-school in this parish, endowed, in the year 1795, by Miss Hannah Atkinson, with 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for the instruction of twelve poor children, and supplying them with books.

FENITON, or FENYTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about four miles from Honiton. Corscombe and Colestock are small villages in this parish.

The Cornish rebels were defeated with great slaughter at Feniton Bridge in the reign of Edward VI., by Sir John Russell and Lord Grey; Sir Gawen Carew was wounded in the action.^c

The manor of Feniton was the property of the ancient family of Malherbe, who had their residence here as early as the reign of Henry II. After thirteen generations^d the heiress married Ferrers, and afterwards Kirkham. The manor continued some time in the last-mentioned family, and was by them sold to the Carys of Cockington. In 1693, Charles Kelland, Esq., of Painsford, purchased the manor of Feniton of the family of Trosse. The greater part was purchased of the representatives of Kelland by the late James Northcote, Esq., and is now vested in his sons, Mr. James Northcote and Mr. George Barons Northcote; the latter being possessed of the site of the manor, has taken down the old manor-house, and built on this part of the estate a handsome mansion near the church for his own residence. The lord of this manor had formerly the singular privilege of beheading criminals.^e

The advowson of the rectory is vested in the Rev. John Rogers, the present incumbent, Mr. Wolley, and the Northcote family, each of the parties being entitled to every third presentation.

Within the altar is, or was lately, a tomb with an emaciated effigies. There are memorials for the family of Wright of Corscombe.^f

^b Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., with his effigies in a gown and ruff, 1628; Sir Peter Prideaux, Bart., 1705.

^c Risdon.

^d The Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., speaks of this manor as then the property of Robert Peytevin. It is probable that he might have had a temporary interest in it by marriage.

^e Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I. p. 71.

^f 1664—1712.

FILLEIGH,

FILLEIGH, in the hundred of Braunton and deanery of Barnstaple, lies about four miles from South Molton, and about eight from Barnstaple.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of De Filleigh, whose heiress, after seven descents, married William Trewen, Esq., of Weare Giffard, by whom she had a daughter and heiress married to Densell; the grand-daughter of Densell brought this estate to Martin Fortescue, son of the Chief Justice, and ancestor of Matthew Earl Fortescue, who is the present proprietor.

Castle Hill, the seat of Earl Fortescue, is in this parish. The old mansion at Castle Hill was much altered by Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, about the year 1740, and the grounds were laid out about the same time. The Portugal laurels in the shrubbery are of a remarkable size: the trunk of the smallest of four, is six feet seven inches in circumference; that of the largest, nine feet one inch; the spread of the branches of the latter is 135 feet in circumference. In the kitchen-garden, is a peach-tree of uncommon dimensions, reaching to the top of a sixteen-foot wall, and extending in length thirty-seven feet; it extended five or six feet further before it was checked by an unfavourable season four years ago. It is now all bearing wood: the sort is the *galante*.

In the old church at Filleigh was a brass-plate (with his effigies) in memory of Richard Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh who died in 1570. The present church was built by Lord Fortescue in 1732, and consecrated by Bishop Weston. In this church is the monument of Lucy, daughter of Matthew Aylmer, and widow of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, 1767. In the church-yard are the tombs of some ancient servants of the Fortescue family; one of whom, Philippa Collins, died in their service at the age of 101 (after fifty-four years' service,) in 1749. The rectory which is annexed to West Buckland is in the patronage of Earl Fortescue.

There is no endowed school in this parish; but thirty-six girls and twelve boys are clothed and taught by the benevolence of Earl and Countess Fortescue.

FREMINGTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles and a half from Barnstaple, and about six from Bideford. It is an ancient borough, and once sent burgesses to the parliament at Westminster in the reign of Edward III.^s In 1547, Fre-

^s Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

mington was not considered as a separate parish, but as forming part of the parish of Instow. Merchant vessels usually anchor on the east side of the small estuary called Fremington Pill, to await the spring tides, for which a small salvage is claimed by the lord of the manor: coal barks discharge their cargoes here, for the supply of the neighbouring inhabitants.

The manor of Fremington, which had been Earl Harold's, was given by the Conqueror to Geoffrey bishop of Constance, his lieutenant-general at the battle of Hastings, and it was one of the five manors held by that prelate in demesne. The manor and hundred of Fremington belonged, some time afterwards, to the Traceys, barons of Barnstaple, and descended through the baronial family of Martyn to the Lords Audley.^b Having devolved to the crown by virtue of an entail, in default of male heirs, it was granted, by King Richard II., to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon. In 1487, Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of it for life. In the year 1556, it was purchased of Mr. Barnard Hampton, by Hugh Sloly, Esq. After the death of John Sloly, Esq., in 1666, it became the property of Richard Hawkins, Esq., who married the heiress of that family. About 1682, it was purchased by Richard Acland, Esq., whose grand-daughter brought it to William Barbor, Esq., ancestor of George Acland Barbor, Esq., of Fremington House, the present proprietor.

The gardens at Fremington are large, and the green-houses, hot-houses, &c. upon an extensive scale, with a valuable collection of exotics.

Three-fourths of the manor of East Heales, *alias* East Healing Button, in this parish, belonged to the family of Speccot, and having passed by successive female heirs to Hals and Trelawney, was bequeathed by Mrs. Catherine Trelawney, devisee of her husband Colonel Edward Trelawney, to her sister Mary, wife of Daniel Stott, Esq.; and by the latter to her daughter, by a former husband, the wife of the Honourable Rose Herring May, member of the council in Jamaica, with remainder to her seven daughters; six of whom survive, and are the present proprietors.¹

The manor of Colybeare, in this parish, passed with the heiress of Colybeare to the Thomsons, whose heiress married the late Rev. S. May; it is now the property of his son, the Rev. Samuel May, elder brother of the

^b On the division of Lord Martyn's estates, this manor was assigned to Philip de Colomers, who married the other co-heiress; but she died without issue. Originalia.

¹ See the account of Cookbury, p. 139.

present vicar, who possesses also the barton of Brynsworthy, where he resides, and other estates * in this parish.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Sloly¹, Davie^m, Paigeⁿ, Pollard^o, Hardinge^p, and May^q; and an elegant monument for the late George Barbor, Esq., who died in 1817. The church was enlarged and repaired in 1813, at the expense of the vicar and inhabitants; on this occasion, the rich and elegant Gothic screen being in a state of decay was removed; in consequence of the new paving, some of the inscribed grave-stones, mentioned in Mr. Incedon's notes, are not now to be seen.^r

The great tithes of Fremington were appropriated to the prior and convent of Hartland, having been given to that monastery by Oliver de Tracey. In the seventeenth century, the impropriation was vested in the family of Doddridge: it now belongs to G. A. Barbor, Esq. The Rev. Charles Hill is patron of the vicarage. In the year 1658, John Doddridge, Esq., of Bremridge, charged the rectory estate with an annual payment of 50*l.* for the endowment of a lectureship in this parish. This lectureship, till about the year 1800, had been given to the vicar, who officiated as lecturer in Fremington church every Thursday. Since that time the lecture has been discontinued, and the stipend enjoyed *sine officio* by a distant clergyman.^s

FRITHELSTOCK, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about two miles from Torrington. The villages of Frithelstock-Stone, and Milford, are in this parish. There was a small priory of Austin canons at this place, founded, in the beginning of Henry the Third's reign, by Sir Roger Beauchamp, who placed there some monks from the

* Great Collacott, Little Collacott, Woodland Combrew, Horsacott, and Eaton.

¹ John Sloly, Esq., 1621. In Mr. Incedon's notes are, John Sloly, Esq., 1647; Richard Sloly, Esq., 1666.

^m Susannah, wife of John Davie, Esq., and daughter of Edward Cudmore, 1694.

ⁿ Eliz., wife of W. Paige, Esq., 1693; William Paige, Esq., 1724.

^o George Pollard, Esq., sixth son of Sir Lewis Pollard, 1687. In Mr. Incedon's notes, Thomas Pollard, 1723.

^p Robert Hardinge, Esq., 1759; Philip Hardinge, Esq. 1793.

^q Andrew May, 1712; Samuel May, 1741; Emanuel May, 1762; Rev. Samuel May, 1782. Mrs. Eliz. May, 1802.

^r Among these, John Middleton, Esq., brother of Sir William Middleton, of Belsay, Northumberland, 1778.

^s Printed Report of the Education Committee, signed by the vicar.

monastery

monastery of Hartland. The two monasteries continued to be so far connected, that the abbot of Hartland had always a vote in the election of the priors of Frithelstock, and the prior of Frithelstock in the election of the abbots of Hartland.[†] Its revenues were valued, at the time of the dissolution, at 127*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The priory estate was granted by King Henry VIII. to Arthur, Viscount Lisle. It was afterwards in the family of Rolle, from whom it descended to the Earl of Orford and Lord Clinton. The priory has been held on lease, since the year 1602, by the family of Gay, and it is now in the occupation of the widow of the Rev. Mr. Gay. Part of the priory church is remaining, with lancet-shaped windows coeval with the foundation.

The manor of Frithelstock was in the family of Tonkin, by whom it was sold to Awse. The late Mrs. Melhuish inherited from a brother of that name; and it is now the property of her nephew, the Rev. W. P. Thomas, of Drake's Place, Wellington.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Dene, Gay, and Lambe.[‡]

Mrs. Prudence Johns is impropiator of the tithes, and patron of the curacy. There were certain chantries in the church or chapel of Frithelstock endowed with the advowson of Ashwater.[‡] Mrs. Elizabeth and Mr. James Gay, in 1735 and 1743, left small sums of money for instructing poor children.

GEORGEHAM, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about seven miles from Ilfracombe, and about nine from Barnstaple. Puttsborough, Darracot, North Buckland and Croy, are the principal villages in this parish.

The manor of Georgeham was, in the reign of Henry III., the property and residence of Sir Robert de Pickwell; in the succeeding reign, of Sir Mauger St. Albyn. From the latter this estate passed, by successive female heirs, to Hacombe, Ercedekne, Courtenay, and Carew. Sir Peter Carew sold it to Newcourt, in whose family it continued two or three generations. The heiress of Toby Newcourt, the last of this family, about the middle of the seventeenth century, married Chichester: this manor, with that of

[†] Oliver's Historical Collections, p. 105.

[‡] Richard Dene, Esq., 1668; Roger Dene, Esq., 1684; Roger Dene, Esq., 1724; John Lambe, Gent., 1667; Joyce, wife of Christopher Lambe, 1711; Tryphena, relict of John Gay, daughter of Huyshe of Sand, 1731; James Gay, Esq., 1743; Richard Gay, M. A., 1755.

[‡] Inq. ad q. d. 11 Edw. III.

Buckland Dinham, which by the name seems to have belonged formerly to the Dinham family, was purchased of the Bucks soon after 1774 by the late Miss Harris of Pickwell, in this parish. Pickwell was inherited from her father John Harris, Esq., M.P. for Barnstaple. It was some time his seat, and afterwards that of his daughter and of the late Mrs. Mackenzie, to whom Miss Harris had bequeathed all her estates in Georgeham. The manors of Georgeham and Buckland Dinham are now, by Mrs. Mackenzie's bequest, the property of Miss Woodley, daughter of Charles Woodley, Esq., of the island of Jamaica. The reversion of Pickwell had been sold to Mr. John Newton of Bridestowe, who is the present proprietor. Part of the house is inhabited by the farmer of the estate, the remainder is unoccupied.

The manor of Puttsborough, in this parish, which, in the course of the last half century, has passed through several hands, is now the property of John Horwood, a minor. The manor of Crede belongs to General Webber, of Buckland, in Braunton. South Hole, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Hole, whose heiress, after three generations, married Stapiscot. It afterwards passed by sale to Dennis, which family possessed it in Sir William Pole's time: Lord Rolle has a moiety of this estate by inheritance from Dennis; the other moiety belongs to John Heddon, by devise from Richards. Mr. Heddon holds a lease for lives of Lord Rolle's moiety.

In the parish-church is the tomb of a crusader, supposed to be that of Sir Mauger St. Albyn, and monuments of John Harris, Esq., of Pickwell^x, above mentioned, who died in 1768; Toby Newcourt, Esq.^y; the Rev. William Chichester, rector, 1770; Edward Richards, Gent., 1751; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hole, rector, 1814, &c. In the church-yard are memorials of others of the Newcourt family.^z Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

Simon Gould and his wife Julian being both in the 101st year of their age, and having been married at least 75 years, died in the month of March, 1817, and were buried at Georgeham; Simon on the 6th, and Julian on the 25th.

Mr. John Richards, about the year 1770, gave a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum for the endowment of two schools for poor children. This benefaction was voidable by the statute of mortmain, but the present rector, the

^x He married a sister of Earl Powis.

^y No date: his son John died in his lifetime (1645).

^z John Newcourt, 1603; John Newcourt, 1612; John Newcourt, 1632.

Rev.

Rev. Thomas Hole, in whom the land on which it is charged is vested, professes his intention to legalize the bequest, and at present generously adds 8*l.* per annum to the charity, by which 22 children are instructed. *

GERMAN'S WICK, or WEEK ST. GERMAN'S, in the hundred of Lifton and deanery of Oakhampton, lies about 10 miles from Oakhampton, 10 from Holsworthy, and 10 from Launceston.

The manor of German's Week, with the barton of Eworthy, belonged to the family of Rolle, of whom they were purchased by the late Sir John Call, Bart., and are now the property of his son, Sir William Pratt Call, Bart.

The manor of South Week belonged anciently to the family of Dennis, afterwards, in the reign of Edward I., to a younger branch of Kelly. It continued in the latter for several descents. In Sir William Pole's time, it was in the co-heiresses of Trelawney, soon afterwards in the Cloberry family. Dr. Battie purchased it of the trustees of William Cloberry, Esq. in 1750; his daughter brought it in marriage to John Rashleigh, Esq., of Penquite, of whom it was purchased by John Luxmoore, Esq., in 1773. It is now the property of the Rev. C. T. C. Luxmoore.

German's Week is a daughter-church to Broadwood Wiger.

GIDLEY, or GIDLEIGH, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about two miles from Chagford, and about six from Moreton Hampsted. There is a small village in this parish called Chapel.

The manor of Gidley belonged, as early as the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Prouz or Prous, who had a castle here. This elder branch became extinct in the reign of Edward II., and Gidley castle and manor passed with its heiress to Mules, and from Mules in like manner to Damaréll. William Damarell, Esq., of Gidley, gave this estate to his daughter, the wife of Walter Coade, Esq., of Morvall, in Cornwall, in whose descendants it continued when Sir William Pole made his collections. Of late years it became the property of an ancient family, who had long resided at Gidley, and had taken their name from the place of their residence. After the death of the late Bartholomew Gidley, Esq., this estate passed into the family of Rattery; and there was a chancery-suit respecting it. The manor and advowson have lately been purchased under a decree of the court by the Rev. Thomas Whipham, vicar of King's Teignton.

* See Education Report.

ST. GILES, or STOW ST. GILES, commonly called St. Giles in the Wood, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about two miles and a half from Torrington. The villages of Kingscot, High Bullen, and Healand, are in this parish.

The manor of Stevenston, or Stephenston, in this parish, was conveyed by Michael de St. Stephen, in the reign of King John, to Richard Basset. Elias his son alienated it to John De la Lay, whose son John took the name of Stephenston: the heiress of this family after three descents married Grant: a co-heiress of Grant brought this estate to Moyle: Sir Walter Moyle possessed it in the reign of Henry VI. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was purchased of the Moyles by George Rolle, Esq., ancestor of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, who is the present proprietor. Stevenstone House, which is one of the seats of Lord Rolle^a, was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 16th of February, 1646, he being then on his march to the attack of Torrington: after the successful issue of that attack, he returned to Stevenstone on the 19th.^b There is a deer-park at Stevenstone, in which are some red deer.

Way, in this parish, was anciently the property of the De la Ways, of whom it was purchased by Pollard. In Risdon's time it belonged to Mr. Lewis Wellington: it is now the property of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse of Torrington and of Halsdon, in the parish of Dolton, whose father married the daughter of Peter Wellington, Esq., the last of that family.^c

Winscot, in St. Giles, belonged in the reign of King John to the family of De Winscot, whose heiress, in the reign of Richard II., brought it to Barry. The heiress of this branch of Barry bequeathed Winscot to her half-brother, Tristram Risdon, the antiquary.^d After the extinction of the Risdon family^e, this barton passed by heirs female to Lovett and Northcote, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., being the present proprietor.

^a In his patent of creation he is styled Lord Rolle, Baron of Stevenston.

^b Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 185. 196.

^c Her only brother and two sisters died without issue.

^d Michael Barry, the last heir male, died in 1570: his widow married to her second husband William Risdon, Esq., by whom she was mother of Tristram. Thomasine, the only child of Michael Barry, married Tripcony of Gulval, in Cornwall, by whom having no issue, she left Winscot to her half-brother Tristram Risdon, as above mentioned.

^e After the death of Giles, elder son of Tristram, without issue, and of Mary Risdon, (daughter of the second son William,) who, though four times married, left no surviving issue, Winscot came to Robert Lovett, son of Edward Lovett, Esq., of Tawstock, by the heiress of Hearle, who had married Tristram Risdon's daughter.

Winscot

Winscot is now a farm-house. Doddescott was, in the reign of Henry III., the property and residence of Sir Thomas Herward. The co-heiresses of this family, in the reign of Edward III., married Denband, Molton, Prudhome, and Sore. This manor is now the property of Lord Rolle, who is possessed also of the manor of Moore. His ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of these estates in 1706.

In the parish-church is the monument of Thomas Chafe, Esq. ^f, of Chafecombe, in Somersetshire, 1605 (with his effigies); and memorials of the families of Pollard ^g, Risdon ^h, Rolle ⁱ, Wellington ^k, and Hole. ^l

The church of St. Giles was originally built in 1309, as a chapel to Torrington, with the consent of Sir Richard Merton, patron of Torrington, and Walter Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter. It is now a separate parish called Stow St. Giles. The dean and chapter of Christ Church College, in Oxford, are impropiators of the tithes, and patrons of the benefice. Saint Giles is a daughter-church to Great Torrington.

There is an almshouse in this parish for four poor widows, founded by one of the Rolle family, and endowed with an annuity of 1*l.* 5*s.* for each widow. The pensioners are appointed by Lord Rolle.

ST. GILES IN THE HEATH lies on the borders of Cornwall, about five miles from Launceston, in that county, and nine from Holsworthy, in Devon. It is in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Trigg Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall. The villages of East and West Panson, Hoggadon, and Sitcott, are in this parish.

The manor of Cary was probably the ancient and original seat of the Cary family, but for some centuries it has passed with the barton of Panson. It had been for a considerable time in the family of Spettigue, and Mr. Joseph Spettigue still possesses a third of it; the remainder he sold, about 1815, to Mr. John Spettigue Mill, who is the present proprietor.

The barton of Panson or Paunston, although locally situated in this parish, is said by Risdon to belong to South Sydenham. I find, on inquiry,

^f His daughter married Tristram Risdon.

^g Eleanor, wife of John Pollard, daughter of Copleston, 1430.

^h William Risdon, Esq., 1622; Joan his wife, daughter of Pollard of Langley, 1610; Tristram Risdon, the antiquary, ob. 1640; William Risdon, Gent., 1701.

ⁱ John Rolle, Esq., 1570.

^k Joan, daughter of Lewis Wellington, 1622; Peter Wellington of Bideford, æt. 84, 1726; Peter Wellington of Way, æt. 44, 1728.

^l Henry Hole, Gent., 1740; Henry Hole of Ebberley, 1745; Elizabeth his wife, heiress of Berry of Irishborough.

that

that it is now deemed to be in St. Giles; it has, however, some connection with Sydenham, to the rector of which parish it pays a composition of 14s. 8d. in lieu of tithes, in pursuance of an agreement made in 1630 between Percival Carwithen, Esq., of Panson, and the then rector of Sydenham.^m Risdon says that it appeared by ancient evidence that the lord of Panson had a right to go once a year to the parson's house at Sydenham, attended by his wife, a man and maid servant for a week to hunt, with five couple of hounds and a white greyhound. The tradition at St. Giles is that the parson of Sydenham was to hunt for that time at Panson, being lodged at the barton. The barton of Hollow Panson or Paunston was the property and residence of the Paunston family, to whom it gave name, and whose heiress brought to the Carwithens in the reign of Henry VI. In consequence of this match they removed to Paunston, which was their residence for several generations. We have seen that it continued in that family in 1630, and probably some time later. This barton and the manor of Panson now belong to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., by inheritance from the Arscotts.

The tithes formerly appropriated to the monastery of Tavistock are now vested in the incumbent, most probably by the benefaction of Sir John Maynard, from whom the advowson seems to have passed to the noble family of Hobart. It is now, by inheritance from his mother Lady Sophia Hobart, who was one of the co-heirs of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, the property of Lord Viscount Valletort, and may be considered as a rectory, though still presented to as a curacy.

GITTISHAM, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton. There is a small village in this parish called Westcot.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Lomen or De Lumine, of whom three or four knights followed in succession. In the reign of Edward I. it was in the Willingtons, whose heiress brought it to Beaumont. After the death of Thomas Beaumont, in the reign of Henry VII., this and other large estates were claimed by John, son of Joan Beaumont, born during a separation from her husband. In consequence of an agreement between the parties, Gittisham was assigned to the said John, whose son took the name of Beaumont. Henry,

^m From the information of the Rev. Samuel Harness, rector of Sydenham.

his

his great-grandson dying without issue in 1599, devised this manor to Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Leicestershire, whose son, Sir Henry, sold it in 1615 to Nicholas Putt, Esq. Thomas Putt, Esq., of Gittisham (grandson of Nicholas), was created a baronet in 1666. His son Sir Thomas, the second baronet, dying without issue in 1727, the title became extinct; and this manor passed, under his will, to Raymundo Putt, his cousin, grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Putt, who is the present lord of the manor, and resides at Combe, the seat of his ancestors, which was purchased with the manor.

Sir William Pole speaks of a manor in this parish belonging, in his time, to the Mallets by inheritance from the family of Tacle. Streat, in this parish, was long in the family of Stile, the last of whom left two daughters, co-heiresses.

In the parish-church are monuments of Henry Beaumont, 1591, with kneeling effigies; Sir Thomas Putt, Bart., 1686; Ursula, Lady Putt, 1674; John Fiennes, Esq., (grandson of William Viscount Say and Sele,) 1671; and the Hon. David Stuart, son of James Earl of Murray, 1784: Mr. Putt is patron of the rectory.

There is a charity-school at Gittisham, founded in 1686, by Sir Thomas Putt, Bart., and endowed by him with 10*l.* per annum.

GOODLEIGH, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about four miles from Barnstaple.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Goodleigh was held in demesne by Robert De Albemarle, or Damarell: all that we know of it at a later period is, that having been parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and extending into the parishes of Swimbridge, Marwood, and Ilfracombe, it was sold by the crown to the family of Rashleigh, of whom it was purchased by R. N. Incedon, Esq., the present proprietor. The tenants of this manor are exempt from toll at the markets and fairs at Barnstaple. Yeo Town, the seat of Mr. Incedon, altered and newly fronted from his own designs in the style of Gothic architecture, is situated in a sequestered and wooded valley on the banks of the Yeo.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the family of Acland.* The Rev. William Churchward, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

* Thomas Acland 1633; James Acland, 1655.

Goodleigh is spoken of by Risdon as famous for its cherry-orchards. They are still kept up, and yield an abundant produce, particularly of black cherries, which are brought to Barnstaple, South Molton, and other markets, in the months of July and August.

HACCOMBE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, is an extraparochial chapelry, about four miles from Newton Abbot.

At the time of making the Domesday survey, the manor was held by Stephen de Haccombe under Baldwin the sheriff. The heiress of Haccombe brought it to Sir John L'Ercedekne, or Archdeacon, whose son, Sir Warren, had two daughters co-heirs. The elder brought this estate to Sir Hugh Courtenay, and it passed with the elder of his daughters and co-heirs to Nicholas Lord Carew. Lady Carew being possessed of this estate in her widowhood, gave it to Nicholas, her second son, whose immediate descendant, Thomas, was created a baronet in 1661. Haccombe is now the property and seat of Sir Henry Carew, the present and seventh baronet.

In the parish-church, which was dedicated in the year 1328, are some monuments of the early possessors of Haccombe^o, and some of the Carew family.^p A Gothic altar-piece, a stone screen, stone pulpit, &c., are now constructing for this church by Mr. Nicholas Kendall, at the expense of Sir Henry Carew, Bart.

It is a mistaken notion that the church of Haccombe has any peculiar privileges. The fact is, that it was made a college or arch-presbytery by Sir John L'Ercedekne about the year 1341, pursuant to the intention of his father-in-law, Sir Stephen de Haccombe. The college consisted of an arch-priest and five other priests, who lived together in community, and it was endowed with the great tithes of the parishes of Haccombe and of Quithiock in Cornwall.^q The church of Haccombe is subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop, but claims an exemption from that of the arch-deacon. The arch-priest, or rector as he is usually called, is the only remaining member of the college, and enjoys its revenues.

HALBERTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about three miles from Tiverton on the road to Wellington.

^o See the Account of Ancient Monuments.

^p Thomas Carew, Esq., 1586; Elizabeth, wife of John Carew, Esq., and daughter of Hill of Shilston.

^q Oliver's Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon.

There

There are several small villages or hamlets in this extensive parish, which contains above 7000 acres; as Chief Loman, Muxbear, Fivebridges, Brethem-bottom, Plumtree, Ash, Seccarley, Shuthanger, and Sutton. The village of Halberton is divided into Higher Town and Lower Town. The whole population of the parish was computed in 1772 at about 2200, but it appears that it must have been much over-rated: by the *census* of 1801 it was found then to contain only 1436; in 1811 only 1355.

The manor of Halberton, which had been part of the royal demesne †, was the property of the ancient family of De Bosco, or Boys, who resided here from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward II. The heiress of the seventh in descent married Henry Burton, whose daughter brought it to the ancestor of Earl Pawlet. It was purchased in 1809, together with the royalty of the hundred, by Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell, the present proprietor, of J. E. Manning, Esq., to whom it had been conveyed by Earl Pawlet in 1808.

Court Barton, or Place, belongs to Robert Abraham, Esq., of Merriot, in Somersetshire.

The manor of Halberton Abbot, or Halberton Dean, belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Bristol †, now to the dean and chapter of Bristol, under whom it is held on lease for lives by Earl Pawlet.

The manor of Morston belonged anciently to the family of De Morston, afterwards, for eight descents, to that of Gambon, whose co-heiresses in the reign of Edward IV. married Sydenham and Woolbearne. This estate was inherited by Sydenham, whose grand-daughter brought it to Wyndham. It is now the property of the Hon. Percy Wyndham.

The manor of Muxbear, or Mokesbeare, belonged so early as the reign of Henry II. to the family of Kelloway. After twelve descents it passed by sale to Richard Calmady, great uncle of Sir Shilston Calmady, who possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. In 1678 William Shere and his wife were possessed of this manor: after some intermediate alienations, it was purchased, in the early part of the last century, by the ancestor of R. H. Clarke, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Clarke possesses also an estate called Sealake, which belonged anciently to a family of that name, and afterwards to the Giffards.

† It was settled on Matilda, consort of the Conqueror.

• William, son of Gregory, gave 40s. rent in Halberton to the abbey of St. Augustine. See Dugdale's Mon. II. 233.

Bridwell, the seat of R. H. Clarke, Esq., situated in a remote part of this parish near Uffculme, was purchased by his ancestor of the Berrys of Berry Narber, about two centuries ago. The present house was built by Mr. Clarke in 1779, when an old chapel near the site was taken down. The place was at the same time much improved, and extensive plantations made.

Swetton, now called Sutton, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of De Swetton, whose heiress married De Granges, and the heiress of the latter Boys of Halberton. After this it passed by successive sales to Pasmer and Warr. It now belongs to Mrs. Sharland of Bradninch, who, before her marriage with her late husband, had been the widow of Sainthill.

Wobernford, now called Obenford, which had escheated to the crown by the death of John Fitz Lucas, was given by Henry III. to Sir Theobald de Englishville; and after the death of Sir Theobald, to Bartholomew de Yattynghden, whose heiress married Greynham: the heiress of Greynham brought it to Knighton. Sir Humphry Beauchamp of Ryme possessed it about the year 1300, and from him it passed through the Cheseldons to the Bluetts. It is now the property of Mr. R. Pitt, of East Butterleigh.

Manlegh, or Manley, in this parish, a freehold estate of about one hundred acres, has been in a family of that name since the reign of Henry III. It is now the property and residence of Henry Manley, Esq. Boycot, which was for several descents in a family of that name, is now the property of C. D. Pugh, Esq., of Thorverton. Correham, which had been successively in the families of De Correham, Avery, and Wodeton, belongs now to the Rev. Charles Osmond of Tiverton. Pytt, which in the reign of Edward I. belonged to the family of De Pytt, is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Pitman, of Tiverton.

In the parish-church are monuments, or memorials, of the families of Gambon[†], Were[‡], Clarke[§], and Chave[¶].

The church of Halberton was given by William Earl of Gloucester to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Bristol. The dean and chapter of Bristol are now appropriators and patrons of the vicarage, which, about the year 1256,

[†] John Gambon, 1581.

[‡] John Were, Esq., 1621; Humphrey Were, bencher of the Inner Temple, 1625; John Were, (an officer in the parliamentary army,) 1658; Mary, relict of John Were, whose sole daughter married Richard Rose, of Wotton Fitzpaine, ob. 1675.

[§] Richard Clarke, 1635; Richard Clarke, Esq., 1728; &c.

[¶] John Chave, Esq., 1796.

was

was endowed with the tithes of apples and all hay, except that of John De Albemarle.* There was formerly a chapel in the church-yard at Halberton, in which was a chantry endowed with lands, valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum. In the parish-church was a fraternity of St. John the Baptist, endowed with a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum.

There was formerly a chapel at Muxbear, of which there are no remains. Mr. Chapple's correspondent, in 1772, mentions three chapels in the parish, all then in ruins, and a dissenting meeting-house. There is now only a meeting-house of the Wesleyan methodists.

HALWELL, or HOLWELL, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about three miles from Totnes.

The manor of Halwell, or Holwell Combe, was for many generations the property and residence of the Halghwills, or Holwells, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the family of Verney. Sir John Holwell, the last of the elder branch, was a distinguished military officer, and accompanied the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged by Perkin Warbeck, in 1497.† Sir John Hele purchased it of the Verneys. I cannot learn that there is any manor of Halwell now known.

In the parish-church is a memorial for William Elford, who died in 1670, a grandson of John Elford of Longstone, and descended from John Elford, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1361.

Holwell is a daughter-church to Harberton, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter, to whom the great tithes are appropriated.

HALWELL, or HALWILL, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about six miles and a half from Holsworthy. Strouds Upcott, Stowford, Landhill, and Foxhole, are small villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the barons of Torrington: it was afterwards in the Cary family; and after the attainder of Sir William Cary, was granted to John Fortescue, in tail male, by King Edward IV.* At a later period, it was in the Arscotts, and is now the property of their descendant, Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart. The king is patron of the rectory.

Mr. Oliver's Notes, from Bishop Bronscombe's Register.

Holinshed.

* Pat. 14 Edward IV. pt. 2.

HARBERTON,

HARBERTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about two miles from Totnes. Leigh, Inglebourne, and Harbertonford, are villages in this parish.

Harberton was the barony of the Valletorts, having been acquired by the marriage of Roger Valletort with one of the daughters of Reginald Earl of Cornwall. After the extinction of this branch of the Valletorts, the manor of Harberton was in moieties, between the families of Corbet and Pomeroy, into which the co-heiresses had married. This manor has been long ago dismembered, and all manerial rights disused.

The manor of Ingleborne, or Engelbourn, belonged to the abbey of Buckfastleigh. After the dissolution it was purchased of the crown by John Wootton^a, Esq. After the death of Samuel Wootton, Esq., the last of this family, in or about 1785, this manor was sold, and has since been divided into parcels. The barton, which has of late passed through several hands, is now the property and residence of Mr. Richard Browne. The manor of Haroldesore, in this parish, belonged, at the time of the Norman survey, to Robert Bastard, whose male descendants possessed it till the reign of Edward III. After this, it appears to have passed by successive marriages to Whitlegh, Grenville, and Drake. John Drake sold it, in 1548, to William Hurst, whose great-grandson gave it to William Martyn, Esq. Sir Nicholas Martyn, the son, possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. This estate, now called the barton of Hazard, is the property of Arthur Farwell, Esq., who purchased it, since 1814, of the trustees of the late Thomas Lear, Esq. Mr. Lear's grandfather bought it of the Risdons. It is called in old deeds the manor of Hardiswardshore, otherwise Hardwerdshore, otherwise Hasworth, otherwise Hazard.

Washbourn Bawson, in this parish, was long in the family of Elford: it now belongs to the children of the Rev. John Digby Fowell, by his first wife, a co-heiress of Knowling. Sandwell was the seat of a branch of the Risdons, and was sold by Thomas Risdon, Esq., in 1708, to Thomas Lear, Esq. It is now the property and residence of John Bennett, Esq., who purchased it, since 1814, of the trustees of the late Thomas Lear, Esq.

The barton of Blackmore, in this parish, is the property and residence of Mr. Richard Browne. Cholwell belongs to Edward Cary, Esq., of Follaton; and West Leigh, to — Helyar, Esq.

^a Sir Philip Champernowne had procured a lease of it for sixty years, of the last abbot of Buckfastleigh, in 1538, at the rent of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

Luscombe,

Luscombe, which gave name to an ancient family, belongs now, together with the barton of Dundridge, to Mr. Jasper Parrot; Dorsely, to Edward Wynne Pendarves, Esq., in right of his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Trist.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Risdon^b, Lear^c, and Perring.^d The dean and chapter of Exeter have the appropriation of the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage. There was formerly a free chapel at Washbourn Bawson, endowed with lands, valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* per annum.^e

There are some almshouses at Harberton, founded by the Hele family, but it does not appear that they have any endowment.

HARFORD, or HERFORD, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about five miles from Brent, and six from Modbury. Part of Ivybridge is in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Peverells, lords of the hundred of Ermington; in the reign of Edward III., to the Harstons; at a later period to the family of Cole. In 1622, it was sold by Christopher Cole to Sir Richard Buller and others, trustees, probably, for Williams of Stowford, whose family became possessed of it about this time. No manerial rights have of late been exercised for this estate. The manor, or nominal manor, of East Harford, *alias* Stowford, belonged, at an early period, to Matthew de Ivybridge, whose daughter brought it to Dymock. From the latter it passed to Bonville, and was forfeited by attainder. It became afterwards, by purchase from the crown, as Sir William Pole supposes, the property of Adam Williams, whose son, Thomas Williams, Esq., was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Speaker's mother was a Prideaux; and it is probable that the learned Dr. John Prideaux, some time Bishop of Worcester^f, born at Stowford, in 1578, was a relation of that family, although he is spoken of by Anthony Wood as of humble origin. John Williams, grandson of the Speaker,

^b Dorothy, widow of Francis Risdon, Esq., (daughter of Bluet,) 1654; Thomas Risdon, Esq., 1667.

^c Thomas Lear, Esq., 1779.

^d Catherine, wife of Richard Perring, Esq., 1795.

^e Chantry Roll.

^f Above twenty of his works are enumerated by Prince: they are for the most part written in Latin, on Divinity, Grammar, &c.

appears

appears to have sold Stowford, in the reign of Charles I., to the Saverys, who some time resided there. From Savery it passed, not many years ago, by sale, to Mr. Dunsterville, of Plymouth; and from him to Mr. Rivers, who kept the inn at Ivybridge. It is now the property of Mr. Philip Bowen, who purchased of the creditors of Mr. Rivers. The old mansion of the Williams family was pulled down, and the present house built by Mr. Rivers.

The manor of Hall was some time in the Chudleigh family, and was the seat of Colonel Thomas Chudleigh, father of the Duchess of Kingston. It is now, by purchase, the property of Sir John Lemon Rogers, Bart. The house at Hall is occupied by the tenant of the farm. Lukesland and Darts, in this parish, are the property, by a late purchase, of the Rev. John Savage, the present rector of Harford, who resides at Lukesland Grove.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Williams family[†]; a monument put up in 1639, by Dr. Prideaux, (then Rector of Exeter College,) to the memory of his father and mother; and that of John Julian, Esq., 1759. Sir John L. Rogers, Bart., has a moiety of the advowson; the other is vested in the heirs of the late Rev. Humphrey Julian of Egg Buckland.

HARPFORD, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles from Ottery St. Mary, about four from Sidmouth, and about eleven from Exeter. Sotherton, Bowd or Bowood, and Stoford, are villages in this parish,

The manor belonged anciently to the Dinhams, having been parcel of their barony of Hartland[‡], and was divided among the co-heiresses of Lord Dinham, who died in the reign of Henry VII. The several parts passed by sale to Dennis, Haydon, and Sir George Smyth. It is probable that Dennis eventually became possessed of the whole, Lord Rolle being now lord of the manor, by inheritance from that family. The ancient manor-house called Court Place, now a farm-house, is the property of the Rev. Sydenham Peppin. There is a tradition, evidently groundless, that it was, in ancient times, the county gaol, before it was removed to Bickton.

[†] Thomas Williams, Esq., the Speaker, 1566; John Williams, Esq., his son, 1615; John Williams, Esq., 1716.

[‡] Hundred Roll.

Boughwood,

Boughwood, or Bowwood, in this parish, formerly the property and residence of the Haydons, now belongs jointly to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle and Mr. Thomas Stocker.

The church of Harpford, which had been given, in 1205, to the abbey of St. Michael de Monte, was afterwards appropriated to the monastery of Sion. Lord Rolle is now patron and impropiator. The rectory and advowson were purchased, by his Lordship's father, of the co-heiresses of Duke, to which family they had belonged for several generations. Harpford has been consolidated with Fen Ottery.

Harpford Wood, in this parish, contains about four hundred acres, and exhibits some picturesque scenery in a valley formed by the hills of Ottery St. Mary and Sidmouth.

HARTLAND, in the hundred and deanery of that name, lies on the north coast, about thirteen miles from Bideford. The village in which the church is situated is called Stoke. Harton, in this parish, is a small decayed market-town, spoken of in ancient records as a borough.¹ The market was granted, in 1280, to Oliver Dinham^k, to be held on Tuesday; and a fair at the festival of St. Nectan, for three days. There are now cattle fairs on the Wednesday in Easter week, and September 25. The market-house is standing; but no weekly market has been held for nearly forty years. There is a great market for cattle on the second Saturday in March. Other villages in the parish are Meddon, Cheristow, Millford, Elmscot, and Philham. Near Hartland Point, called by Ptolemy the Promontory of Hercules, is Hartland Pier, the property of Mrs. Orchard, where is a coasting trade for the exportation of corn, and the importation of lime-stone and coals.

Hartland, or Hertland Abbey, called in ancient times the Monastery of St. Nectan, was founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, for canons secular. In the reign of Henry II. Geoffrey de Dinant, being then lord of Hartland, and patron of the abbey, consented that they should be changed into canons regular, and gave them the church of Stoke Nectan (now the parish-church of Hartland) with its chapels, and two hides of land at Stoke. From that time he was deemed the founder. The possessions of this abbey were valued, after its dissolution, at 326*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The site was granted in 1545 to William Abbot, Esq., serjeant of the cellar. One of the sisters and co-heirs of his nephew brought this estate to

¹ Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^k Cart. Rot. 9 Edw. I. 98.

the Lutterells, and a co-heiress of Lutterell to the Orchards. It is now for life the property of Mrs. Orchard, relict of the late Paul Orchard, Esq., who resides at the abbey-house. Bishop Stapeldon, who visited this abbey in 1319, describes it as in a ruinous condition, and speaks of a new church then about to be erected.¹ A part of the cloisters still remains, exhibiting the architecture of that period. It appears, by an inscription, that the architect was John of Exeter: probably it was the abbot of that name, who resigned in 1329.

The manor, which had been Earl Godwin's, was given by William the Conqueror to Oliver de Dinant. That ancient family had a seat and two parks here. Their descendant, who was created Lord Dinham by King Edward IV., in 1466, dying without issue, his estates passed to the representatives of his four sisters, married to Carew, Arundell, Fitzwarren, and Zouch. The Abbot family became possessed of Carew's and Zouch's portions, which have passed with the Abbey-estate and form the manor of Hartland, now, by bequest of Colonel Orchard, the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison. Henry Earl of Bath (representative of Fitzwarren) is said to have been possessed of the manor of Hartland in 1644.² Probably this might have been Stoke manor, now the property of William Waddon Martyn, Esq., by inheritance from the Doctons. Both the Dinhams and the Abbots of Hartland had the power of capital punishment in their manors at Hartland.¹

The manor of South Hole belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Hole. It was afterwards in the Beapells, or Beauples, and having passed by successive heirs female to Loring, Harington, Bonville, and Grey, Duke of Suffolk, became vested in the crown by attainder. It now forms part of the manor of Hartland, belonging to Mr. Morrison.

The manor of Hardworthy was held by the Dinham family, of the manor of South Hole. It is now divided property comprised within the manor of Hartland.

Docton, in this parish, the ancient residence and property of the Doctons, now belongs to their representative, William Waddon Martyn, Esq.

Galsham, which had been given by Geoffrey de Dinant to Hartland Abbey, was for many years the property and residence of the Velley family: it is now a farm-house, the property of Mrs. Ann Coppinger and Mrs. Mary Randall, grand-daughters of the last Mr. Velley.

¹ Oliver's Historic Collections, p. 29.

² Chapple's Collections.

¹ Hundred Roll.

In the parish-church are monuments, or monumental inscriptions, for the families of Abbot^m, Lutterellⁿ, Orchard^o, Docton^p, and Velley^q; Mr. Digory Braginton, 1746; and Thomas Galsworthy, Esq., 1805.

The tithes of Hartland, which had been appropriated to the abbey, were granted by King James I., in 1612, to Francis Morris and Francis Phillips, by whom they were conveyed, in 1615, to Richard Sutton, Esq. and John Wotton, Esq., and by them settled on the then new institution of the Charter-house. The governors of the Charter-house are patrons of the benefice.

It is said that there were formerly eleven chapels in this parish, St. Anthony's, at Harton; St. Leonard's, near Harton; St. Wenn's, at Cheristow; St. John's, at Long Furlong; St. Martin's, at Meddon; St. Mary's, at Firebeacon; St. Heligan's, at South Hole; St. James's, at Millford; St. Clare's, at Philham; one at Velley, and another at Gawlish. There are some remains of those at Long Furlong and Millford.

There is a meeting of Independent Calvinists at Hartland.

William Mill and John Dennis, in 1620, founded an almshouse for three poor widows, and endowed it with a small portion of land. Hugh Prust, in 1660, added two rooms for widowers, and gave a further endowment of a small portion of land. Forty children are instructed in a charity-school at Hartland, conducted on Dr. Bell's plan, and supported by voluntary subscription.

Dr. John Moreman, dean of Exeter in the reign of Edward VI., a learned divine, who wrote upon St. Paul's Epistles, and being vicar of Menheniot first introduced the English language into the church-service in Cornwall, was born in the parish of Hartland.^r

HARWOOD, OR HORWOOD, in the hundred of Fremington and in the

^m Anne, widow of William Abbot, Esq., 1610. (William Abbot, who was the last of the family, died in 1609.)

ⁿ Nicholas Lutterell, Esq., 1637.)

^o Monuments of Paul Orchard, Esq., 1740; and of Colonel Paul Orchard, four times M.P. for Callington, 1812; a flat stone for Katherine, daughter of Charles Orchard, Esq., of Kilkhampton, 1711.

^p Philip Docton, Esq., 1742.

^q John Velley, Gent., who served King Charles I. as a captain-lieutenant to Sir Robert Cary, ob. 1694; John, his eldest son, 1688; Charles, his second son, 1723; Thomas Velley, Esq., of Galsham, the last of the family, 1780.

^r Prince.

deanery of Barnstaple, lies a mile south of the turnpike-road from Barnstaple to Bideford, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ from the former, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ from the latter town. Lovicott is a small village in this parish.

The manor of Horwood belonged to the family of Le Cornu, whose heiress brought it to the Pollards. It was many years the principal residence of that family, who are said to have resided for several generations at Way, in this parish, before the above-mentioned match took place. The manor of Church Horwood was possessed, in the reign of Henry II., by the family of Lamprey, whose heiress brought it to Paslew early in the fourteenth century. It was purchased of this family by the Pollards before the year 1600. These estates, by the names of Pen Horwood and Church Horwood, are now the property of the Rev. John Dene, whose ancestor, John Dene, Esq., married Elizabeth Futts, grand-daughter and heiress of Arthur Pollard, Esq., who died in 1623.

East Harwood was, at an early period, for several generations in the family of Lancells; at a later period in the Rolles: this estate and West Horwood belong to Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Appledore, whose father purchased them of the uncle of the present Lord Rolle.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Pollard, Rolle, and Dene. "The Rev. John Dene is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

HATHERLEIGH, a market-town, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, is 28 miles from Exeter, and 204 from London.

There are small markets both on Tuesday and Saturday for butchers' meat, &c., and four cattle-fairs, May 21., June 22., September 7., and November 9. A small woollen manufacture is carried on at this place.

The manor belonged to the abbot and convent of Tavistock, having formed part of its original endowment. Not long after the Reformation, it belonged to the Arscotts, having been purchased probably from the

* Arthur Pollard, 1589; Arthur Pollard, Esq., 1623; Arthur Pollard of Instow, 1631; Anthony Pollard of Horwood, Esq., 1687; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Futts, Gent., daughter of Arthur Pollard, 1658.

† Dennis Rolle, Esq., 1714.

‡ John Dene, Gent., 1684; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Futts, 1659; Henry, his son, 1663; Jane, Elizabeth, and Rebecca, daughters of Humphrey Dene, ætat. 23, 26, and 22, 1715; Humphrey Dene, Esq., 1761.

Russells.

Russells. This manor was sold, not many years ago, by Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., to Mr. Joseph Oldham, a paper-manufacturer in Shropshire, and is now, under his will, the property of his nephew Joseph Lang, a minor. The waste of this manor belongs to the inhabitants.

The manor of Fishley, which had been parcel of the possessions of Tavistock-abbey, became the property and residence of a younger branch of the family of Yeo of Heanton Sachville. It now belongs to Mr. Darke of Launceston. The manor of Pulworthy belongs to Mr. George Gillard.

Leworth belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Chauntrell; it is now divided into small farms. Langbear belonged to the Bretts, whose heiress brought it to Wise. It was afterwards successively in Belfield and Prideaux. It is now the property of John Sillifant, Esq., in right of his wife, who was the heiress of Prideaux.

In the parish-church are monuments and inscribed grave-stones in memory of the families of Yeo ^v, Humphrey Speccot, Gent., 1654; William Wyvill, Gent., 1695; John Fortescue, his grandson, 1707; and John Lethbridge, 1706.

George Boughton, Esq., is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged formerly to the abbey of Tavistock. The patronage of the vicarage is vested in the trustees of the late James Ireland, Esq., of Brislington, near Bristol.

The Presbyterians had a meeting at Hatherleigh as early as the year 1715, if not before, which still exists.

There is no endowed school at Hatherleigh ^x: a charity-school for 20 children is supported by subscription. There is a Sunday-school for 100 children.

Jasper Mayne, archdeacon of Chichester, author of several dramatic pieces, sermons, &c. &c., was born at Hatherleigh in the month of November, 1604.

HEANTON, HEAMPTON, OR HEAUNTON PUNCHARDON, in the hundred of

^v Robert Yeo, 1582; George Yeo of Fishley, 1605; John Yeo, Esq., of Reed, in Hatherleigh, 1662.

^x Charles Luxmoore, Esq., having bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to Mr. Glascot, the present vicar, to teach the young people of the parish the Christian doctrine, Mr. Glascot has appropriated the interest for the instruction of children at a day-school; and purposes to settle it for ever on the vicar and churchwardens for that purpose.

Braunton

Braunton and deanery of Shirwell, lies about four miles and a half from Barnstaple. Rafton, Chivenor, and Western Ashford, are villages in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Heanton was held by Robert de Ponte Cardonis, or Punchardon, under Baldwin the sheriff. Sir Richard Punchardon, of this family, distinguished himself in the French wars in the reign of Edward III. One of the co-heiresses of Sir John Punchardon, the last heir male, brought Heanton-Punchardon to the Beaumonts, whose heiress married Basset. Colonel Arthur Basset, of Heanton, was governor of St. Michael's Mount when it was surrendered to Colonel Hammond in 1646. Francis Basset, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, who died in 1802, bequeathed this estate to his nephew Joseph Davie, Esq., of Watermouth, who has taken the name of Basset. Heanton Court, the old seat of the Bassets, a large mansion by the water-side, which forms a conspicuous object from Barnstaple Bridge, is now inhabited as a farm-house by the tenant of the barton.

The manor of West Ashford, which belonged formerly to the Bonvilles, and came to the crown by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, was purchased under a recent act of parliament by Mr. John Williams, attorney-at-law, of Barnstaple. Hart, some time the property and residence of the family of Ballyman, passed by marriage to the Chichesters, and is now the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.

In the parish-church is an ancient monument of one of the Coffin family; the monument of Arthur Basset, Esq., 1673; other memorials of that family^y, and of the families of Ballyman^z, and Mervin^a; for Frances, wife of Robert Dillon, Esq., 1651; Sarah, wife of George Colemore, and daughter of Sir John Southcote, 1651; the Rev. and learned George Hakewill, archdeacon of Surrey, who had been tutor to King Charles I., and died rector of Heanton in 1649; and John Hakewill his son, rector, who died in 1654. Mr. Basset is patron of the rectory.

^y Mr. William Basset, 1634; Sir Robert Basset, 1641; Elizabeth, his wife, co-heiress of Sir William Peryam, 1635; John Basset, Esq., 1660; John Basset, Esq., 1721, (he married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Hooper).

^z Thomas Ballyman, Esq., of Hart, 1695; Thomas Ballyman, junior, 1693; John Ballyman, Esq., 1755.

^a Richard Mervin, rector, 1689; William Mervin, rector, 1695; William Mervin, 1719; William Mervin, 1744.

HEAVITREE,

HEAVITREE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Exeter, lies about one mile from Exeter. The principal villages in this parish are East and West Wonford, Whipton, Monkaton, and Polesloe or Polsloe.

Prince Maurice was quartered with his army at Heavitree in the month of July, 1644.^b In March, 1646, it was the quarters of part of Fairfax's army, when besieging Exeter.^c

The manor of Wonford, which anciently gave name to this parish, and still to the hundred, was part of the demesne of the crown, and had been settled on Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor. It was given by King Henry I. to Geoffrey de Mandeville, whose heiress brought it in marriage to William Fitzjohn. Their descendant, Henry Tylly^d, having forfeited it by joining with the French, King John gave it to Robert de Mandeville. This manor was afterwards successively in the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, and the Courtenays Earls of Devon. The Walronds of Tiverton had possessed it for some time when Sir William Pole made his collections. John Baring, Esq., purchased this manor of Arthur Kelly, Esq.^e, in 1775: it is now the property of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., by purchase from his cousin in 1816.

East Wonford, or Wonford Speke, belonged to the family of Speke. Sir Thomas Speke sold it to Hurst, from whom it passed by inheritance to Bodley. Sir George Smith purchased this estate of Bodley; and in Sir William Pole's time it belonged to his great-grandson, a minor. This is now divided property. East Wonford House, which had belonged to the family of Pine, is now the property of Sir Moris Ximenes. South Wonford House, a large old mansion, which belonged to the Spicers of Weare, is now the property and residence of Mr. James Potter. Ringwell manor was given by Robert de Mandeville, in the reign of Henry III., to Nicholas Gervaise, or Gervis. The grand-daughter of this Nicholas brought it to Sir William Speke, by whom it was conveyed to Sir John Wiger. At a later period, it belonged to the Prudhomes^f, whose heiress brought it to

^b Walker's Historical Discourses.

^c Sprigge's England's Recovery.

^d It seems nevertheless that Ralph Taisson had Wonford in the reign of King Stephen. See Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 685.

^e The Kelly family appear to have possessed property in this parish from an early period. The Hundred Roll of 1274 describes John Kelly as then holding Heavitree of John Pycot.

^f John Prudhome held it of Ralph Toliro in 1274. Hundred Roll.

Whiting.

Whiting. It is now the property of Sir Moris Ximenes, in right of his wife, relict of Edward Cotsford, Esq., who purchased it of Gregory Jackson, Esq. The barton of Rollestone, or Ruxton, in this parish, belonged formerly to St. John's Hopital; it is now the property of the Rev. William Meyrick. St. Loyes, being situated near the chapel of St. Loy, hereafter mentioned, is the property and residence of Pitman Jones, Esq.

The priory of Polesloe, in this parish, was founded for Benedictine nuns, in or before the reign of Richard I., by William Lord Briwere, or Brewer. Elizabeth Sydenham, the last prioress, surrendered it in 1538: its revenues were then valued at 164*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* per annum. It has been said that there were then thirteen nuns, but I find mention of nine only who received pensions. In 1541, it was granted to Sir George Carew and Mary his wife for life; in 1550, with the manor of Polesloe, to John Earl of Warwick. It afterwards belonged to Arthur Champernowne, Esq., who conveyed it in exchange to Ailworth. The manor of Polesloe was afterwards, by purchase, in the family of Peter, who possessed it for two or three descents. The priory was the residence of Sebastian Isaac, Esq., who died in 1688. This estate is now the property of Montague Parker, Esq., in whose family it has been a considerable time. There are still some small remains of the conventual buildings: the chapel was pulled down by Colonel Sebastian Isaac.

The priory of St. James was founded by Baldwin de Rivers, as a cell to the Cluniac monastery of St. Martin in the Fields, near Paris, in 1146. The cemetery, adjoining the conventual church was consecrated in 1159. This convent, which consisted only of a prior and four monks, appears to have been suppressed in the reign of Henry VI., when its estates were given by that monarch to his newly founded establishment of King's College, in Cambridge. The immediate site of the buildings was in the parish of Heavitree, but the premises extended into St. Leonard's, and it is said into Alphington. There is now scarcely a vestige of it remaining. Chapple says, that the barn and part of the priory-house were standing about the year 1735.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Wippen or Whipton, at the north-east extremity of the parish, has long been in the Bampfylde family, and is now the property of Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. Great Madford is the property of Mr. James Oliver.

Bellair, in this parish, the seat of George Ambrose Rhodes, Esq., has been

been for some years in that family. Stokehill is the seat of Joseph Sanders, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of Sebastian Isaac, Esq., 1688; Ambrose Rhodes, Esq., 1777; and in the church and church-yard several memorials of the family of Duck.⁵ There are memorials also of Thomas Gorges, Esq., 1670; and the Rev. George Moore, vicar, and archdeacon of Cornwall, 1807.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

At Wonford is the decayed chapel of St. Eligius, commonly called St. Loy, built, in 1377, by Henry Twill and his wife, who were then possessed of a manor in Wonford.^b This chapel, which is now used as a stableⁱ, belongs, with the dwelling-house adjoining, to the trustees of the poor of Heavitree.

Bishop Grandisson's register mentions a chapel of St. Anne in this parish, without the east gate of Exeter; and Bishop Stafford's register, a chapel of St. Clement, near the river, in what is now the parish of St. David; and the chapel of St. Loy, above mentioned.

John Kelly, Esq., founded an almshouse at Heavitree, in the year 1517, which was seized in the reign of Edward VI., as having been appropriated to superstitious uses, and the endowment alienated.^k

Sir Robert Dennis, in 1591, began the foundation of an almshouse, for twelve aged persons. It was completed by his brother, Sir Thomas Dennis, in 1594. This almshouse is endowed with a rent-charge of 45*l.* per annum. Lord Rolle appoints the pensioners as heir of the Dennis family.

Richard Duck, Esq., in 1603, pursuant, as it appears, to the direction and appointment of William Skinner, founded an almshouse consisting of four tenements, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 1*l.* 6*s.* per annum. The report made to the House of Commons in 1786, states also, that it was farther endowed with 8*s.* per annum, given by Wm. Skinner; and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, issuing out of lands then belonging to John Baring, Esq.

Richard Hoker, the learned author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," was a native of Wonford, in this parish. Sir Arthur Duck, an eminent civilian,

⁵ Nicholas Duck, Esq., of Mount Radford, 1667; Richard Duck, Esq., 1695; &c.

^b Mr. Oliver's Notes, from the Bishop's Registers.

ⁱ In the year 1785, the north wall and the roof of this chapel had fallen in.

^k Mr. Oliver's Notes.

and author of "The Life of Archbishop Chichele," who lived in the reign of Charles I., was also a native of Heavitree.

BROAD HEMBURY, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies between five and six miles from Collumpton, and about the same distance from Honiton.

The villages of Coliton, Luton, Carswell, and Dulford, are in this parish.

The abbot of Dunkeswell had a grant, in or about 1290, of a weekly market at this place on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary.^k There is a cattle fair at Broad Hembury, on the 30th of November.

The manor belonged to the baronial family of Torrington, who held it as parcel of their barony. William, Baron Torrington, gave it to William, Lord Brewer, by whom it was bestowed on the abbey of Dunkeswell^l, of his foundation; after the dissolution, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, whose grandson sold it to Edward Drewe, serjeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth. His descendant, William Drewe, Esq., is the present proprietor.

The lords of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.^m

Grange, the seat of Mr. Drewe, was built about the year 1610, by Sir Thomas Drewe, son of the serjeant. It has of late years been modernized.

Priory, within the manor of Carswell, is said to have been an estate of the abbey of Dunkeswell; but it is more likely that it belonged to the priory of Montacute. It was some time a seat of the Seawards, whose heiress brought it to Hill; it belonged afterwards to the Sydenhams; and is now the property and residence of — Hellings.

At Carswell, in this parish, was a small priory of Cluniac monks, being a cell to the monastery of Montacute, in Somersetshire.ⁿ The site was granted by King Henry VIII. to John Etheruge. It was afterwards purchased by William Rowsewell, solicitor to Queen Elizabeth, whose son, Sir Henry, possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. The manor of Carswell *cum* Dulvet, or Dulford, is now the property of William Drewe, Esq. The last Earl of Montrath built a mansion in this parish, for his own residence, now called Montrath House, which, since his death,

^k See Cart. Rot. 18 Edw. I. No. 13.

^l Hundred Roll, Edw. I. p. 70. See also Cart. Rot. 11 Henry III. pt. 1.

^m Hundred Roll.

ⁿ See Dugdale's Monast. i. 671.

was sold to Lyons Walrond, Esq., and is now the property and residence of his widow.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Drewe family^o; Thomas Rose, Esq., 1747, (whose heiress married Drewe); Mrs. Mary Seaward, of Priory, 1724; Richard Hill, Esq., (who married the heiress of Seaward,) 1737.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the endowed vicarage. Augustus Toplady, the celebrated calvinistical writer, was vicar of this parish.

The Rev. John Burrough gave the sum of 40*l.* for the endowment of a charity school in this parish, which having been laid out in land, in the year 1725, produces about 2*l.* per annum. Francis Drewe, Esq., in 1725, gave 5*l.* per annum to the parish-clerk and schoolmaster.

HEMIOCK, or HEMYOCK, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, about five miles from Wellington, and about nine from Collumpton.

The principal villages in this parish are Madford, Jedborough, Millhayes or Mellish, Ashcombe, and Culme David or Davy.

There was a fair at this place on Whitmonday, which had not been discontinued in 1773.

The manor was, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, part of the demesne of the crown: it belonged afterwards to the ancient family of Hidon, who had a castle here. The heiress of Sir Richard Hidon married Joice Dinham, and afterwards Sir Piers Uvedale, who was a parliamentary baron, in the reign of Edward II. This manor descended to the posterity of Dinham, and was divided among the co-heirs of Lord Dinham, who died in the reign of Henry VII. Sir John Popham purchased the greater part of this estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and it continued some time in his family, but has been since divided into parcels. The fourth share of the manor, which belonged to the Arundells, as representatives of one of Lord Dinham's co-heirs, was purchased by Every, and passed by marriage to Leigh. This became afterwards the property of General Simcoe, and now belongs to his widow, together with the site of the castle, on which is a farm-house. There are remains of four of the towers and a gateway. Hemiock Castle appears to have been made a prison by the parliament, during the civil war^p: it was most probably one of their gar-

^o Francis Drewe, Esq., 1675; Thomas Drewe, Esq., some time knight of the shire, 1707.

^p See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 197. (of the parochial clergy.)

risons. The manor of Columb David, or Culme Davy, belonged, at an early period, to the family of Widworthy; afterwards, successively, to Wogan, Corbett, and Bowerman. The last-mentioned family possessed it for 400 years, and then sold it about the beginning of the last century, to Kerslake, from whom it passed to Mr. Marsh of Wellington: it is now the property of Mr. Henry Pook. Whitehall, formerly the seat of the Bowermans, is now a farm-house.

The manor of Madford, formerly held with that of Hemiock, was sold by Popham to Waldron, who continued to possess it in 1773. It is now the property of John Quicke, Esq.; the lands have been dismembered.

The manor of Culmbridge passed by marriage from Waldron to Crediton: it is now the property of Mr. Thomas Hine.

In the parish-church is a monument in memory of Alexander Rayner, M. D., 1746, and his son Edward Rayner, rector of Hemiock, 1775. Lieut. General Popham is patron of the rectory. At Culme Davy is a chapel of ease, at which Divine service is performed every third Sunday, in the afternoon; except on the first Sunday after Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday, when the sacrament is administered. Before the Reformation, the rector paid a stipend of 3*l.* per annum to the minister of this chapel.

There was a chantry in the parish-church, founded by Peter Uvedale, the endowment of which was valued at 10*l.* per annum, in 1547.⁴

Mrs. Mary Waldron, in 1749, gave the sum of 110*l.*, laid out in land, for charity-schools at Hemiock, and Cley Hidon, which now produces 2*l.* per annum to each parish. Under the late Church Staunton enclosure act, (in which parish the land belonging to this charity is situated,) five acres have been allotted to the charity in lieu of common, which are valued at 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

BROAD HEMPSTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about four miles and a half from Ashburton, Totnes, and Newton Abbot.

The principal villages in this parish are, Ford, Bearton, Wenton, Halswill, and Bicatton.

The manor belonged to the baronial family of Cantilupe, whose heiress brought it to West. In the year 1570, it was purchased of West, Earl of Delawar, by the family of Rowe, who were succeeded by Champion. It is now the property of Mr. John Tozer, who acquired it by purchase about

⁴ Chantry Roll.

the year 1785. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment. †

Bearton was the property and residence of the Rowe family for nearly two centuries and a half. Mr. Giles Hussey, the artist, who adopted the theory of drawing his portraits according to musical or harmonic proportion, resided some years at Bearton with his nephew, the late Mr. Rowe; he died there in 1788, and was buried at Broad Hempston. Having succeeded to an ancient family estate in Dorsetshire, he bequeathed it to his nephew, who, in consequence, took the name of Hussey: Bearton is now the property of his widow, and occupied as a farm-house. The church of Broad Hempston was given by William de Cantilupe to the prior and convent of Studley, in Warwickshire, to whom the great tithes were appropriated.

In the year 1618, Robert Gunsley, rector of Titsey in Surrey, gave the parsonage of Broad Hempston, with all lands and tithes thereto belonging, to the towns of Rochester and Maidstone; a moiety of the produce to be distributed, in bread, among the poor of the several parishes of each town.

The King is patron of the vicarage.

LITTLE HEMPSTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about a mile and a half from Totnes.

The manor of Little Hempston, or Hempston Arundell, belonged, so early as the reign of Henry I., to the ancient family of Arundell. In the reign of Henry III., the heiress of this branch of Arundell brought it to Crispin; from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Bradstone, Strech, Cheney, and Willoughby. Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, sold it to Edmund Knolles, father of George Knolles, who possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. The manor now belongs to the Earl of Darlington and the Earl of Sandwich, as representatives of the late Duke of Bolton. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment. † The manor of Battleford, in this parish and Ipplepen, belongs to Mrs. Short of Bickham.

Bokeyt, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name, the heiress of which brought it to Huckmore. It is now the property of Mr. Thomas Whiteway. Gatcomb, a barton, formerly the property and residence of the family of Bogan, was the birth-place of Zachary Bogan †, a learned divine, who published "Treatises on the Idioms of Homer and Hesiod, as compared with the Language of Scripture," and some devotional tracts. The heiress of Bogan brought this estate to Nelson: it was purchased of that

† Hundred Roll.

• Ibid.

† He was born in or about the year 1625.

family

family by James Charter, Esq., and his devisees sold it to the late Charles Cornish, Esq., by whom the house was rebuilt. It is now the property and residence of his widow.

The King is patron of the rectory.

HENNOCK, in the hundred of Teignbridge, and in the deanery of Moreton, lies between two and three miles from Chudleigh.

Knighton, Warmhill, and Kelly, are villages in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Hennock was held by Roger Fitz-Payne, under Baldwin the sheriff: it was, not long afterwards, in the family of Hennock, in which it continued for a few descents, and then passed by successive female heirs to Clist, Tremenet, Dymock, Brittecheston, and Wyvill. By the last-mentioned family it was sold to the Southcotes, who possessed it in the reign of Charles I. Matthew Lee, Esq., was lord of the manors of Hennock and Knighton, in 1773: they were sold by him to Richard Inglett, Esq., of whom they were purchased, in 1775, by James Templer, Esq., father of George Templer, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor of Knighton extends into Bovey Tracey, and that of Bovey Tracey into the parish of Hennock. The manor of South Bovey, in this parish, belongs to Lord Viscount Courtenay.

Philip de Salmonville gave the church of Hennock to the abbey of Torr, in the reign of Richard I. After the Reformation, the rectory, which had been appropriated to that monastery, was vested, together with the advowson of the vicarage, in the family of Washer; from whom they passed successively to Pinsent and Southcote. They were purchased by the Chamber of Exeter, with the sum of 400*l.*, given in 1615 for the endowment of a lectureship in the city of Exeter, by Dr. Lawrence Bodley; aided by 200*l.*, given two years afterwards for the same purpose, by Mr. Thomas Moggridge.^u Some time between the middle and the latter end of the seventeenth century, the Chamber appear to have endowed the vicarage with the great tithes, subject to 4*2l.* per annum, paid to the mayor of Exeter, on account of the lecture above mentioned; and 7*l.* per annum to the lord of the manor.^v

The parish-register is of the earliest date. The birth of Edward VI. is thus mentioned in it: — “The eleventh day of October, the year of our Lord God 1537, was borne Prince Edwarde, which was the 29th year of

^u The Chamber purchased it of the Southcote family in 1631. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^v From the information of the Rev. Mr. Hill, the vicar, it must have been between 1648 and 1692, as appears by the parish books.

our Sovereigne Lord, King Henry VIII., by the grace of God King of England, France, and Ireland. God send him good oldinge, and his father a long and prosperous reigne, Amen. Thomas Herle, vicar of Hennock."

At Knighton was formerly a chapel, afterwards turned into a barn, part of which is now used as a meeting-house by the Wesleyan Methodists.

HIGHAMPTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and deanery of Oakhampton, lies four miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor was successively in the families of Moels, Filleigh, Holway, and Cary. It was afterwards in the Walters, whose heiress, in the seventeenth century, brought it in marriage to the ancestor of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., the present proprietor.

Burdon, in this parish, now the property and residence of John Dennis Burdon, Esq., has been in that family ever since the reign of Richard I.

Mr. Woolcombe is patron of the rectory.

John Bear, in 1768, gave a rent-charge of 7s. per annum, for teaching one poor child of this parish.

HIGH WEEK, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about a mile from the town of Newton Bushell, which is in this parish, and about six miles from Ashburton. The village of Houghton also is in this parish.

The manor of Teign-week (to which one moiety of the hundred of Teignbridge^w has always been annexed) was given with Newton and Bradley, by King Henry II., to John, son of Lucas, his butler. In the reign of King John, this estate belonged to Eustachius de Courtenay. King Henry III. gave it, in 1246, to Theobald de Englishville, by whom it was conveyed to Robert Bussell, or Bushell, his foster-child and kinsman. The heiress of Bushell brought it, in the reign of Richard II., to the At-yardes, or Yardes. In 1751, it was sold by Gilbert Yarde, Esq., to Thomas Veale, Esq., uncle of the late Thomas Lane, Esq., of Coffleet. It is now the property of the Rev. Richard Lane, (son of Thomas,) who occasionally resides at the ancient mansion of Bradley. The lords of the manor of Teign-week had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^x

Mayneburgh, parcel of the manor of Teign-week, was given by John, son of Lucas, before mentioned, to Walter Giffard, to be held by the annual render of a pair of gilt spurs. Walter Giffard gave it to Tor Abbey. After the dissolution, it was purchased by James Gaveroch, who conveyed

^w Containing the parishes and tithings of Great Manaton, Little Manaton, Hounditch, Langton, Ashburton, Ilington, Houghton, Teigngrace, and Teign-week.

^x Hundred Roll.

it to Sir Richard Reynell, with Wolborough and Forde. Having passed by successive female heirs to Waller and Courtenay, it was exchanged for other lands with George Templer, Esq., of Stover.

The manor, or nominal manor, of Moore and Perry, belonged anciently to the Widworthy family; afterwards, successively, to those of Furneaux and Kellaway. Sir William Kellaway sold it to Hurst. In Risdon's time, it belonged to Sir John Pole, Bart.; and is now the property of the Rev. John Templer, who purchased it of the Pole family in 1787.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the Yardes^x, of Bradley. High Week is a daughter-church to King's Teignton.

A market in the manor of Teign Week, to be held on Tuesday, was granted, in 1246, to Sir Theobald de Englishville.^y This market was held at Newton Bushell, but there has not been any market there for many years; the market being held in the adjoining town of Newton Abbot, which hath also an ancient charter. The family of Yarde purchased the market of the adjoining town of Newton Abbot, in the reign of Philip and Mary. The respective rights of the lord of the manor and the burgesses were settled by deed, in the reign of Edward II. William Bushell had a grant, in the year 1308, for two fairs at Bradley; one to be held for four days, at the festival of the Ascension, and the other, for the same period, at the festival of All Saints.^z There is a chapel of ease at Newton Bushell, the minister of which is appointed and removable by the vicar of High Week. Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered with his army at Newton Bushell, on the 24th of January, 1646.^a

HITTESLEIGH, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about seven miles from Crediton, and about the same distance from Moreton Hamptsted.

The manor belonged anciently to the Talbots. In the reign of Edward I. it was in the Coles, who held under the Talbots^b; and afterwards, successively, in the families of London and Shilston. From the latter it passed by a female heir to Calmady. It is now the property of Mrs. Calmady, of Langdon Hall, in Wembury, the heiress of the last-mentioned family, to whom also the advowson of the rectory belongs.

^x John Yarde, Esq. 1670; Gilbert Yarde, his son, 1671. Mr. Incedon's Notes mention also Thomas Yarde, 1551.

^y Cart. Rot. 31 Henry III.

^z Cart. Rot. 2 Edward II. 17.

^a Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 178.

^b Hundred Roll. There were several mesne lords between Cole and the Crown. Cole held of Talbot, Talbot of Punchardon, Punchardon of Bolhay, Bolhay of Courtenay, and Courtenay of the Crown, as parcel of the barony of Oakhampton.

HOCKWORTHY,

HOCKWORTHY, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about eight miles from Tiverton.

At an early period, the manor of Hockworthy was successively in the families of Chivathorn and Bernevell. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to the Beres of Huntsham, who had purchased it of Cooke. In 1653 it was in the family of Catford, soon afterwards in the Radcliffe's, now of Warleigh, of whom it was purchased by Mrs. Jane Bluett, relict of the Rev. Charles Bluett, of Holcombe Rogus, who gave it to her nephew, Charles Webster, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Webster resides in the old manor-house.

The manor of Hockford belonged to the Beres of Morebath, from whom it passed by successive sales to Lucas and Troyte. It is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Troyte.

The great tithes of this parish were appropriated to the priory of Canonsleigh: they were some time in the Incledons of Pilton, and were sold, not many years ago, in severalties to the landholders. The Rev. William Cummins is patron of the vicarage.

HOLBETON, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies three miles from Modbury. Mothecombe, Creacombe, and Ford, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Holbeton was given by Henry I. to Matilda Peverel.^c In the reign of Edward II. it appears to have been a divided property between the families of Martyn, Bampfylde, Prous^d, and Kilbury. In the reign of Edward IV. it belonged to Holland Duke of Exeter.^e Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of the manor of Holbeton for life in 1487. At a later period it was in moieties between the families of Rolle and Hele. These moieties now belong to Joseph Kingston, Esq., and John Bulteel, Esq.

The manor of Fleet was in the family of Damarell from the time of the Conquest^f till the reign of Edward III., afterwards in Hill and Prideaux, and at a later period in the Heles. Sir Thomas Hele, of Fleet, was created a baronet in 1627. On the death of Sir Henry, the fourth baronet, this estate devolved to his cousin, Richard Hele, Esq.; and on

^c Hundred Roll.

^d In the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I., the manor of Holbeton is said to belong to William Probus (Prous).

^e See Rot. Parl. VI. 215.

^f In the survey of Domesday it is called Flutes.

the death of his great-grandson, James Modyford Hele, Esq., in 1716, this branch of the family having become extinct, the manor of Fleet passed by virtue of an entail to the ancestor of John Bulteel, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides at Fleet.

Memland, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it for several generations.⁵ It was, afterwards, for a considerable time, in the Hillersdons. From them it passed to Champernowne, who, about the year 1723, sold it to Stert. About 1757 it was purchased of May, who had inherited it from Stert, by Mr. Bulteel, then of Fleet. It is now the property of Sir John Perring, Bart., whose uncle purchased it of the Bulteels. Sir John Perring was Lord Mayor of London in 1803, and was created a baronet in 1808. The house at Memland, which is occasionally occupied by Sir John Perring, was rebuilt by his uncle. The barton of Calston belongs also to Sir John Perring.

Adeston, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, whose heiress brought it to Prideaux. It was the principal seat of the Prideaux family before they married the heiress of Gifford of Theoborough. From Prideaux it passed, by purchase, to Hele, and is now the property of John Bulteel, Esq.

The manor of Battisborough^h, with the barton of Pamfleet and other lands, belong to John Tonkin, Esq., of Plymouth: the manor of Lambside, in this parish and Revelstoke, belongs to Edward Wynne Pen-darves, Esq.

Carswell, in Holbeton, belonged to a family of Carswell, and was afterwards the property and residence of the Strodes. It is now the joint property of the Rev. Roope Ilbert, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bickford, widow.

Mothecombe, in this parish, belonged to the Pollexfens, by whom the house was built, about 1710. It was afterwards in the family of Calmady, and is now the property of Henry Legassicke, Esq.

In the parish-church (in Mr. Bulteel's aisle) is a monument without inscription for one of the family of Hele, with the recumbent effigies of a man in armour, and two ladies kneeling. There are memorials also for John Pollexfen, Esq., of Mothecombe, 1673; John Fortescue, Esq., of Combe, 1705; Joan, daughter of George Fortescue, 1718; and John Hamblyn, of Efford, Gent., 1774.

The great tithes of this parish were appropriated to the priory of

⁵ From the reign of Henry VI. till nearly the middle of the seventeenth century.

^h Battisborough belonged formerly to the abbey of Buckfastleigh. Hundred Roll.

Polesloe. They are now in severalties.¹ The king is patron of the vicarage. The *Liber Regis* mentions a chapel of St. Leonard in this parish.

HOLCOMBE BURNELL, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about four miles from Exeter.

The manor of Holcombe Burnell, or, as it was more properly called in ancient records, Holcombe Bernard^k, belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Tetbald Filius Bernerii, whose descendants were called Fitz-berners or Fitz-bernard. The heiress of this family brought it to Kawl or Kawell. In the reign of Henry IV. it belonged to the Brookes, who conveyed it in exchange to Dennis. Sir Thomas Dennis, in the reign of Henry VIII., built a large mansion on this estate for his residence. It appears by an extent issued against Sir Richard Baker and his son Sir Thomas, in the year 1607, that the manor of Holcombe Burnell then belonged to that family. The Champernownes possessed it during the greater part of the seventeenth century, soon after which it came into the family of Pitman, and is now the property of James Pitman, Esq. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.¹

The manor-house, which had been built by Sir Thomas Dennis, was some time a seat of the Champernownes: an ancient chapel in the adjoining field was taken down by Edward Champernowne, Esq., who died in 1700. The manor-house is now occupied by the tenant of the farm.

On the north wall of the chancel of the parish-church is a representation of the Resurrection in alto relievo. The monument of Thomas Dennis, Esq., who died in 1602, has been removed. There are memorials for James Pitman, Esq., 1727; and James Pitman, Esq., (his son,) 1797.

The prebendary of Holcombe Burnell, in the church of Wells, is appropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

HOLCOMBE ROGUS, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about nine miles from Tiverton. A market at this place on Friday, and a fair for two days at the festival of All Souls, was granted in 1343 to Richard Chiseldon.^m

¹ Mr. Bulteel has more than a moiety; Mr. H. Roc $\frac{1}{4}$; Mr. Legassicke $\frac{1}{4}$; and the Rev. John Yonge $\frac{1}{4}$.

^k Chapple's Collections.

^l Hundred Roll.

^m Rot. Cart. 17 Edw III. No. 9.

The manor was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Rogo under Baldwin the sheriff. In the reign of Henry I. it belonged to Rogon Fitz-simon, grandson, most probably, of Rogo; and his descendants in the male line possessed it for eight generations after the said Rogon, being called Fitz-rogon, Fitz-roqus, and Roges. The heiress of this family brought it Chiseldon, whose co-heiresses married Wadham and Bluett. This manor became the property of the latter, and Holcombe Rogus has ever since been the seat of the Bluett family. Colonel Francis Bluett of Holcombe, an active royalist, was killed at the siege of Lyme Regis in the month of April, 1644. After the death of Buckland Nutcombe Bluett, Esq., in 1786, Holcombe Rogus passed, under his will, to Peter Bluett, Esq., (then of Falmouth, now of Holcombe Rogus,) the present proprietor, supposed to have been descended from a younger son of the co-heiress of Chiseldon, whose family had settled in Cornwall. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.^a

The manor-house is an ancient building, supposed to have been erected by Sir Roger Bluett, who married a daughter of Serjeant Rowe.

The manor of Holcombe Buhill, which belonged formerly to the Bluetts, has been long ago dismembered.

Kitton, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Percehays. The co-heiresses of Sir Henry Percehay, Baron of the Exchequer, married Warr and Hele: this estate passed to the Warrs, and was sold by Richard Warr, Esq., to Sir Thomas Drewe, about the year 1600. It was afterwards in a younger branch of the Hills of Shropshire, and is now, by inheritance from that family, the property of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., of Fursdon.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the Bluett family.^o Mr. Bluett is patron of the rectory.

HOLLACOMBE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies between two and three miles from Holsworthy.

This small parish belonged to the priory of Bodmin in Cornwall, and after the dissolution to the Prideaux family. It has since been divided into such small parcels that there is no estate in the parish rated higher

^a Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^o Richard Bluett, Esq., 1614; John Bluett, Esq., 1634; the Rev. Robert Bluett, 1749; and Robert Bluett, Esq., of Little Colan, in Cornwall, afterwards of Holcombe-Court.

than

than 12*l.* per annum. The chancellor has of late years presented to the rectory, which is of small value.

HOLNE, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about five miles from Ashburton. The small villages of Michelcombe and Stoke are in this parish.

Holne is not far from the source of the Dart; and the parish abounds with picturesque scenery.

The manor of Holne and Holne Chase appear to have been part of the barony of Barnstaple, and to have passed with Tawstock successively to the Audleys^p and to the Bouchiers (Lord Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath). They now belong to their representative, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., who has a hunting-seat here in a singularly romantic situation.

The manor of South Holne was given to the abbey of Buckfastleigh by Reginald de Valletort in the early part of the thirteenth century.^q It appears also that another manor of Holne was given them by Stephen Bauzun.^r

The church was appropriated to the abbey of Buckfastleigh: the great tithes are now vested in the Rev. Samuel Lane of Totnes. The King is patron of the vicarage.

HOLSWORTHY, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Black Torrington, is a market-town, 41 miles from Exeter, and 217 from London.

The weekly market for corn, cattle, &c., which had been held on Saturday, has been recently changed to Wednesday. I do not find any charter for it on record. There are three fairs, April 27., July 9., and October 2. The fairs in April and October are for cattle only. The July fair (St. Peter's) is recognised in a record of the reign of Edward I., as having belonged to the ancestors of William Martin from time immemorial: it is spoken of by Risdon as "a famous fair lasting divers days." It is still a large fair, and lasts two or three days. If the ninth should fall

^p It was assigned, in the division of Lord Martin's lands, to Columbers, but eventually passed to the Lord Audley.

^q Copies of charters belonging to the abbey among Chapple's Collections; but the Hundred Roll says by Richard Bareyn, who held the fee under the barony of Harberton, in the reign of Henry III.

^r Dugdale's Mon. i. 792.

on

on a Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, it begins on the Tuesday following. There is a great market on the second Wednesday in February.

There were 600 houslyng people in this parish in 1547. According to the *census*, the number of inhabitants in this parish was 1045 in 1801; in 1811, 1206.

Chesty, Chilsworthy, Staddon, and Dunsteep, are villages in this parish.

On the 17th of February, 1646, after his victory at Torrington, Sir T. Fairfax sent a party to take possession of Holsworthy, then occupied for the King.[†]

Sir William Pole's account of the manor of Holsworthy is, that it belonged to the baronial family of Brewer, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to William de Feritate, and to the Chaworths, but this appears to be incorrect. Having been an ancient demesne of the crown, it was given by King Henry II. to Fulk Paganell, or Paynel, till he should be able to recover his own lands in Normandy, which he did afterwards by the King's aid. It seems that before the King had repossessed this manor he died; and Paynel continuing in possession, gave it with his daughter Gundred to Matthew del Jartye[‡], and their daughter and heiress brought it to Chaworth. Henry de Tracey purchased it of Chaworth[§], and in consequence it descended with the barony of Barnstaple, &c., to the baronial family of Martyn. From them it passed by marriage to the lords Audley, and by an entail to the crown. King Edward III. granted it to John Duke of Lancaster. John Holland Duke of Exeter possessed it also by a grant from the crown, and in 1487 it was given for life to Margaret Countess of Richmond. Sir John Speccot was lord of the manor of Holsworthy in 1621^{*}: after this it was purchased by a younger branch of the Prideaux family, who had been some time settled at Soldon in this parish, having purchased that barton of the family of Soldon. These estates were sold, not long after the year 1713, by Prideaux to Thomas Pitt, Lord Londonderry, from whom it has descended to Earl Stanhope, the present proprietor, who possesses also an estate in this parish called Symson, which belonged to a chantry in St. Mary Wyke, in the county of Cornwall, and was afterwards in the Prideaux family. A manor, or reputed manor, of Holsworthy, was sold in 1584 by Andrew

[‡] Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 195.

[§] Hundred Roll. temp. Edw. I.

^{*} Esch. 17 Jac. (name of Dennis), in Chapple's Collections.

[†] In another part of the Roll called Sarcy.

Holland,

Holland, Esq., of Weare, to Mr. John Davye, ancestor of Sir John Davie, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Manworthy passed by successive female heirs from the family of Manworthy to Dennis, Boterford, and Gibbs. By the latter it was sold to Hurst of Exeter, and by him given to the father of Sir Nicholas Martyn, who possessed it when Sir William Pole made his collections. In 1692 it passed by sale from Martyn to Davye, and, after an intermediate alienation to Saltren, was purchased by the Rev. John Kingdon, of Great Torrington, father of Francis Kingdon, Esq., the present proprietor: a considerable part of the land has been sold off.

Thorne belonged to the ancient family of that name from the reign of King John till the early part of the seventeenth century, when it passed by marriage to Holland. After the death of the last of the Holland family, in 1703, there was a law-suit concerning this property; the barton of Thorne was eventually awarded to the aunts of the last male heir. Having been put up to sale, it was purchased by Stephen and John Coham, who had married the co-heiresses of Holland. They resold it to John Ebbott, who had married one of the aunts above mentioned, and it is now vested in his representatives, married to the Rev. John King of Stratton, and Mr. P. Pearce of Holswóthy.

Chellesworth, now Chilsworthy, in this parish, escheated to King Henry III. by the death of Robert de St. Dennis, the Norman; and having been granted by that monarch to William Le Sauser, was in the crown again at the time of taking the Hundred Roll in the reign of Edward I.

Ugsworthy passed by successive female heirs from a family of that name to Giffard and Prideaux. It now belongs to Sir Arscott Ourry Molesworth, Bart., and Mr. John Cole. Arscott, in this parish, which passed with the heiress of Arscott to the Bickfords, is now, for life, the property of Mrs. Coham, sister of the late Arscott Bickford, Esq.

In the parish-church are memorials of Samuel Cory, 1698; John Cory, 1703; Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Prideaux of Theoborough, 1715; and Daniel Skinner, Esq., 1794. The Rev. Roger Kingdon, of North Petherwin, is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Chilsworthy and Thorne in this parish.

In 1715 there was a meeting of Independents at Holsworthy: the congregation were afterwards Presbyterians.

There

There is no endowed school at Holsworthy; but a Sunday-school and a daily school, both conducted on Dr. Bell's plan, are supported by subscription.

HONEYCHURCH, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about eight miles from Hatherleigh, and about seven from Oakhampton.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Honeychurch, who continued to possess it for many generations, till it was sold by the grandfather of Mr. John Honeychurch, now living at Bovey Tracey: it is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, having been purchased in 1797 of Edmund John Glynn, Esq. The advowson of the rectory passed with the manor.

HONITON, a market and borough town, in the deanery of that name, and in the hundred of Axminster, lies on the road to London, at the distance of 16 miles from Exeter, nine from Axminster, and 159 from London.

I do not find any grant of the market on record: it is held by prescription on Saturday for corn, &c. A fair was granted to Baldwin de Insula in 1257 for three days, to begin on Whitmonday.¹ The fair is now held on the Wednesday after the 19th of July. There are two great markets, on the second Saturday in April, and the Saturday before October 18. The town is governed by a portreeve: it was made a borough by William Le Vernon, Earl of Devon.²

Honiton first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. This privilege, after a long disuse, was restored to the town in 1640 by the exertions of William Pole, Esq. The right of election is vested in the inhabitant householders, supposed to be about 450 in number.

This is said to have been the first town in the county in which serges were made; both this manufacture and that of lace, for which Honiton has long been celebrated, are supposed to have been introduced by the Lollards, who came to England during the religious persecutions in Flanders. It is known that the lace manufacture was flourishing at Honiton in the reign of Charles I. The serge manufactory has gone to decay: there is only one maker now in the town. The manufactory of

¹ Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

² Hundred Roll. temp. Edw. I.

lace

lace has much declined, although the lace still maintains its superiority. Some years ago, at which time it was much patronized by the Royal Family, the manufacturers of Honiton employed 2400 hands in the town and in the neighbouring villages : they do not now employ above 300. The lace here made had acquired, some time ago, the name of Bath Brussels lace ; but it is now generally known by its original appellation of Honiton bone (or thread) lace. It has always been manufactured from thread imported from Antwerp ; the present market price of which is 70*l.* per lb. : an inferior lace is made in the villages along the coast, of British thread, called Trolly lace.

This town has been visited by the destructive calamity of fire in 1672, 1747, 1754, and 1765. The last-mentioned fire, which happened on the 21st of August, was the most calamitous ; one hundred and fifteen houses were burnt down, and the steeple of Allhallows chapel, with the school and school-house, were destroyed. The damage was estimated at above 10,500*l.* : a subscription was made to reimburse the losses of the poorer sufferers.

The assizes were held at Honiton in 1590, on account of the plague. Sir Edmund Anderson and Mr. Baron Gent went to the castle at Exeter, and opened the commission, after which they adjourned to Honiton : seventeen criminals were executed at these assizes, and the greater part of them for murder. ^a

On the 25th of July, 1644, King Charles was with his army at Honiton on his route westward, and again on the 23d of September on his return. ^b Sir Thomas Fairfax halted here with his army on his march into Devon, October 14. 1645. ^c

The manor of Honiton was given by the Conqueror to Robert, Earl Moreton. It was afterwards, by royal grant, in the family of Redvers or Rivers, Earl of Devon. Isabel, Countess of Devon, the heiress of this family, sold it to King Edward I., who granted it to Sir Gilbert de Knovill ^d : it soon afterwards came to the Courtenays, (probably by purchase,) and continued in that family till sold by the present Viscount Courtenay to Messrs. Smith, Brooks, and Townsend, bankers, who, in 1810, entered into treaty for the sale of it to the late Arthur Champernowne, Esq. ; but the matter

^a Town Clerk's Journal at Barnstaple.

^b Walker's Historical Discourses.

^c Sprigge's England's Recovery.

^d Pat. 25 Edw. I. 8.

having been the subject of a chancery-suit, it was never completed. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of life and death : it was parcel of the barony of Plympton. ^f

The manor of Batteshorne, having been conveyed by Isabel, Countess of Devon, to Sir Gilbert Knovill, became divided between two co-heiresses of that family. One moiety passed by marriage, through the families of Dun, Burton, and Powlet. The descendants of the latter sold it to Walter Yonge, ancestor of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. The other moiety having passed through the families of Ercedekne, Luscot, and Arundell ^g, escheated to the crown, and was purchased by the said Walter Yonge, of Sir George Carew, the grantee. This manor was sold in parcels, by the late Sir George Yonge, in the year 1794.

The manor of Northcote was given by Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, to the priory of Bremore, in Hampshire. After the dissolution, it was purchased by Minife, and passed by successive sales to Pearce and Blagdon. It was purchased of the latter by the Rev. William Coney, who is the present proprietor.

The Drakes had a manor in this parish : Sir John Drake, Bart., sold it to William Gill, Esq., whose heiress brought it to Duke. This estate has been sold in parcels.

Blaincomb, described in ancient records as a manor, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to the family of Lutterell, of which it was purchased in the sixteenth century by the Northcotes. A farm, called Higher Blaincombe, was included in the sale of the manor estate.

In the parish-church, which stands on a hill at some distance from the town, are monuments of Joan Takell, widow, 1529; John Blagdon, Esq., 1714; Sir James Shepherd, serjeant-at-law, 1730; John Gill, Gent.; and William Gill, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1744, (with medallions); and Thomas Marwood, physician to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1617, at the age of 105. The last-mentioned monument, put up by Mary, wife of William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, commemorates also a grand-daughter of Dr. Marwood, Bridget, wife of Edward Ford, who died in 1746.

Lord Viscount Courtenay is patron of the rectory. Ezra Cleaveland, who wrote a "History of the Courtenay Family," was rector of this parish.

In the town is the chapel of Allhallows. Sir John Kirkham, in 1524,

^f Hundred Roll.

^g The moieties acquired the names of Batteshorne-Arundell, and Batteshorne-Powlet.

gave

gave lands to the repair of this chapel, and other charitable uses.^a The old chapel having been taken down in 1712, was rebuilt on a new site, between 1740 and 1750. The inside of the steeple, with the clock and chimes, were destroyed by the fire of 1765, which damaged also the body of the chapel, and burnt down the school and school-house, and all the houses belonging to the Allhallows estate. The chapel having been repaired by brief and private subscription, was opened November 6th, 1770. The schoolmaster officiates in this chapel on Wednesday and Friday; and a lecturer, who is paid by voluntary contribution, on Sunday afternoons.

The Presbyterians had a meeting at Honiton in 1715: this congregation still exists. The Particular Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have also meeting-houses at Honiton. The Rev. William Harris, minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Luppit, who resided at Honiton, and died there in 1770, was an industrious biographical writer, but not free from party bias: he published lives of Hugh Peters, King James I., Charles I., and Oliver Cromwell.

The hospital of St. Margaret, which is situated about half a mile from the town, on the road to Exeter, is said to have been founded in 1530, for leprous persons, by Thomas Chard, the last abbot of Ford. It is probable that he endowed it with lands, and was deemed the founder, but it is certain that the hospital had existed as early as the year 1374.¹ After the dissolution of colleges and hospitals, it appears that the representatives of Abbot Chard became possessed of this hospital, as trustees for the poor lepers, of whom there were four, besides a governor. It is stated in the proceedings of a commission for charitable uses, in 1642, that John Chard, the then possessor, and his father, had misapplied the trust, and converted the revenues to their private use. It was then ordered, that the hospital should, from that time, be under the management of the rector, churchwardens, and overseers of Honiton, who should appoint the governor and the four lepers, or in default of such objects, other poor persons: there was then one leper. The lands belonging to the hospital were then valued at 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum: they now produce 85*l.* 9*s.* Till 1807, there had been only four poor persons in this hospital: four new houses were then built, partly with the proceeds of a sale of timber, and partly with some arrears of rent:

^a The estate belonging to Kirkham, or the Allhallows charity, consists mostly of houses let at a small rent on long leases, and produces only about 26*l.* per annum, subject to certain fines: the extended value was estimated, in 1820, at 174*l.*, subject to repairs, &c.

¹ Mr. Oliver's Notes from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

in consequence of this increase of numbers, the pensioners receive only one shilling a week each : the governor, whose duty it is to read prayers twice a week in the chapel of the hospital, receives three shillings a week.

The feoffees of the Allhallows' lands are supposed to have appropriated the house, now the residence of the master of the grammar-school, for that purpose when the school was first established. In 1640, the surviving overseers of the will of the Rev. John Fley, of Buckerell, who died in 1614, on their construction of the said will, and with the consent of his heir, William Minifie, settled a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum, on the master of the grammar-school, for teaching four poor boys of Honiton and Buckerell, the nomination to be in the rector and churchwardens of Honiton. In the same year, the inhabitants of Honiton raised the sum of 80*l.* by subscription, which sum was, in 1662, laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum, to be paid to the master for teaching four poor boys of Honiton. In 1672, one of the co-heiresses of William Minifie, in further prosecution of the benevolent intentions of the Rev. John Fley, above mentioned, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* per annum, for the purpose of teaching a boy or boys of Honiton, at the grammar-school, or English school ; or for the buying of Bibles for the poor children of Honiton ; or for the support of a poor scholar of the grammar-school at the university. This is paid to the master of the school ; and these several sums constitute its whole endowment.

In the year 1713, an English school for thirty poor children was opened at Honiton by subscription, and part of them were clothed ^k; but this appears to have been discontinued.

The Rev. James How, late of Colyton, gave, in 1816, the sum of 300*l.* four per cents., for the establishment and support of a Sunday school in this town.

HUISH, or HEWISH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles and a half from Hatherleigh, and about seven from Torrington. The small village of Newbridge is in this parish.

Huish, or Hewish, anciently Hiwis, gave name to the equestrian family of Hiwis, whose heiress married Chief Justice Tresilian, in the reign of Richard II. ; and afterwards Sir John Colshill. The manor of Huish passed afterwards, by purchase, to a branch of the Yeo family, who resided at

^k Magna Britannia, 1720.

this

this place for many generations. It was sold by Edward Rooe Yeo, Esq., M.P., the last of this branch of the family, to Mr. John Dufty, of whom it was purchased, 1782, by Sir James Norcliffe Innes, Bart., now Duke of Roxburgh; who when Sir James Innes built a new house on the estate for his own residence, called Innes House. Huish was sold by the Duke to Richard Eales, Esq., of whom it was purchased, about 1812, by Lord Clinton, whose property and seat it now is.

The barton of Lovelstone, now called Lovistone, belonged to the ancient family of Lovel; afterwards, successively, to the families of Leigh and Sheere: from the latter, it passed to Saunders, and is now the property of the Rev. Onesiphorus Sheere Saunders. The late celebrated oculist of that name, John Cunningham Saunders, who discovered the new mode of operating for cataract, was a brother of the present possessor, and born at Lovistone, in 1775.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Yeo¹, Sheere^m, and Saunders.ⁿ

The advowson of the rectory, which till that time had been an appendage of the manor, was purchased, in 1798, by the Rev. Richard Knight, the present incumbent.

NORTH HUISH, or HEWISH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about seven miles from Totnes, and about five from Modbury. The village of Lupridge is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to the family of Damarrell; afterwards, to the Trenchards, whose heiress brought it to the Tremaynes. Arthur Tremayne, Esq., sold it in 1792, to Richard Eales, Esq., and Charles Luxmoore, Esq. The former having purchased Mr. Luxmoore's share, sold the whole in 1786, to Richard King, Esq., of Fowellscombe, who built a house on the estate, now the residence of Thomas King, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

Norris, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it till the early part of the fifteenth century, when the heiress brought this estate to Sir John Fortescue, father of the Chief Justice. It was for many gener-

¹ Yeo, Gent., 1685; Richard Yeo, Esq., 1750; John Yeo, clerk, 1764; Susanna, daughter of Richard Yeo, Esq., and wife of the Rev. Leonard Herring, 1792.

^m Thomas Sheere, Esq., 1699; Onesiphorus Sheere, Esq., 1770.

ⁿ John Cunningham Saunders, Esq., 1783. There is a memorial also for William Spurway, 1715.

ations

ations in the Fortescues of Wood : it is now the property of Mr. William Bowden.

Boterford, now spelt Butterford, gave name also to an ancient family, from which it passed by successive female heirs to Mey and Gibbes. The last of the Gibbes' family sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Prestwoods ; in which family it continued till about the year 1740, when it was sold with Whitcombe to Strode. About the year 1788, the late Richard Strode, Esq., sold it to Thomas Palk, Esq. Mr. Palk took down the old mansion, which had been some time the residence of the Strodes, and built a new one on its site. This estate has since passed by successive sales to Thomas Bewes, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Kingwell. It is now vested in the representatives of the latter : the mansion is now occupied as a farmhouse. The Prestwoods resided at Whitcombe.

Blackhall, in this parish, which had been for more than two centuries the property and residence of the Fowell family, has been lately sold to Hubert Cornish, Esq., whose residence it now is.

In the parish-church is the monument of Richard Strode, Esq., who died in 1790. Sir John Perring, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

Thomas Tremayne, Esq., in or about the year 1517^o, gave lands for the foundation of an almshouse.

SOUTH HUISH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge.

The village of Galmpton, and Outer Hope, a little fishing-cove in Bigbury bay, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, for several generations at an early period, to the family of Fitz Stephen. Walter, Lord Manny, was possessed of it in the reign of Edward III. It has been long in the Courtenay family ; and is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay, who possesses also the manor of Galmeton, or Galmpton, in this parish. ^p

In the parish-church is the monument of William Clarke, Esq., of Plymouth, 1786. The great tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Salisbury. The church is a daughter-church to West Allington, with which it is held.

^o 9 Henry VIII.

^p Sir William Courtenay died seised of these manors in 1624 : they were probably inherited with Ilton, &c., from the Chiverstons. See "Cleaveland's History of the Courtenay Family." p. 276. and p. 301.

HUNSHAW,

HUNSHAW, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles and a half from Torrington. The small villages of Guscott and Brownsom, or Brownstone, are in this parish.

Henry Fitz Reginald was lord of the manor in the reign of Henry III. It was afterwards in the Champernownes, and passed by successive female heirs to Willington, Beaumont, and Chichester. It now belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Clinton, by descent from the Rolles. Lord Clinton is patron also of the rectory. Mr. Samuel Fisher is lessee of the barton on lives.

This parish sends two boys to the school at Weare Giffard, founded by John Lovering, in 1671.

HUNTSHAM, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies about four miles from that town.

The manor of Huntsham was, at an early period, successively in the families of Stanton and Dunsland.⁹ In the year 1310, it was the property of Robert Beare, or Bere, Esq., whose descendants continued to possess it, and to reside at Huntsham, till the early part of the last century, when it passed by sale to Lucas, and since from Lucas to Troyte. It is now the property and residence of the Rev. Edward Berkeley Troyte, D.D., who is incumbent and patron of the rectory.

HUXHAM, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles from Exeter.

Huxham gave name to a family who possessed the manor from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward III., when its heiress brought it to the ancestor of Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart., the present proprietor and patron of the rectory, which is united to Poltimore.

In the parish-church is a memorial of John Acland, Esq., who died in 1622.

IDE, commonly called **EED**, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about a mile and a half from Exeter.

The dean and chapter of Exeter have been, from time immemorial, lords of the manor, appropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the benefice, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. Mrs. Holmes is lessee of the manor. The barton of Fordland belongs to James White, Esq.

IDFORD, or **IDDES**, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the

⁹ Temp. Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II.

deanery

deanery of Moreton, lies about two miles from Chudleigh, and about five from Newton Abbot. Olchard is a village in this parish.

The manor of Ideford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Boterells, afterwards to the Knovills, and at a later period to the Southcotes, of whom it was purchased, about the middle of the seventeenth century, by an ancestor of the Right Honourable Lord Clifford, who is the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ⁴

The barton of Holdridge, which belonged to the Worths, passed, in 1702, to the Heles; from whom it descended to William Roberts, Esq.; it was purchased, of Mr. Roberts, in 1806, by the Rev. John Templer, of Lindridge, the present proprietor. The Rev. John Heywood is patron of the rectory.

IDDLESLEIGH, or IDSLEIGH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about three miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor, which had been a royal demesne and settled on Matilda, consort of William the Conqueror, belonged at a later period to the ancient equestrian family of Sully, who had a seat and two parks here. Sir John Sully, the last of the family, who distinguished himself in the Holy Land, is said to have been buried at Crediton, but the figure of a crusader in the church at Iddesleigh is also assigned to him. Iddesleigh is said to have passed by the gift of Sir John Sully to his cousin Lord Martyn, from whom a moiety passed by successive female heirs to Vowel, Smith, and Bingham. It is now the property of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., by purchase from Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. Risdon speaks of the manor of Iddesleigh as having been given in exchange to St. Leger in the reign of Henry VIII. Perhaps this was the other moiety. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ⁵

Ash, in this parish, has been a considerable time in the family of Mallet, and is now the property and residence of Hugh Mallet, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of James Veale, Esq., of Passaford, 1770; William Mallet, Esq., 1781; and the Rev. William Tasker⁶, the late rector, 1800. The Rev. James Banister is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

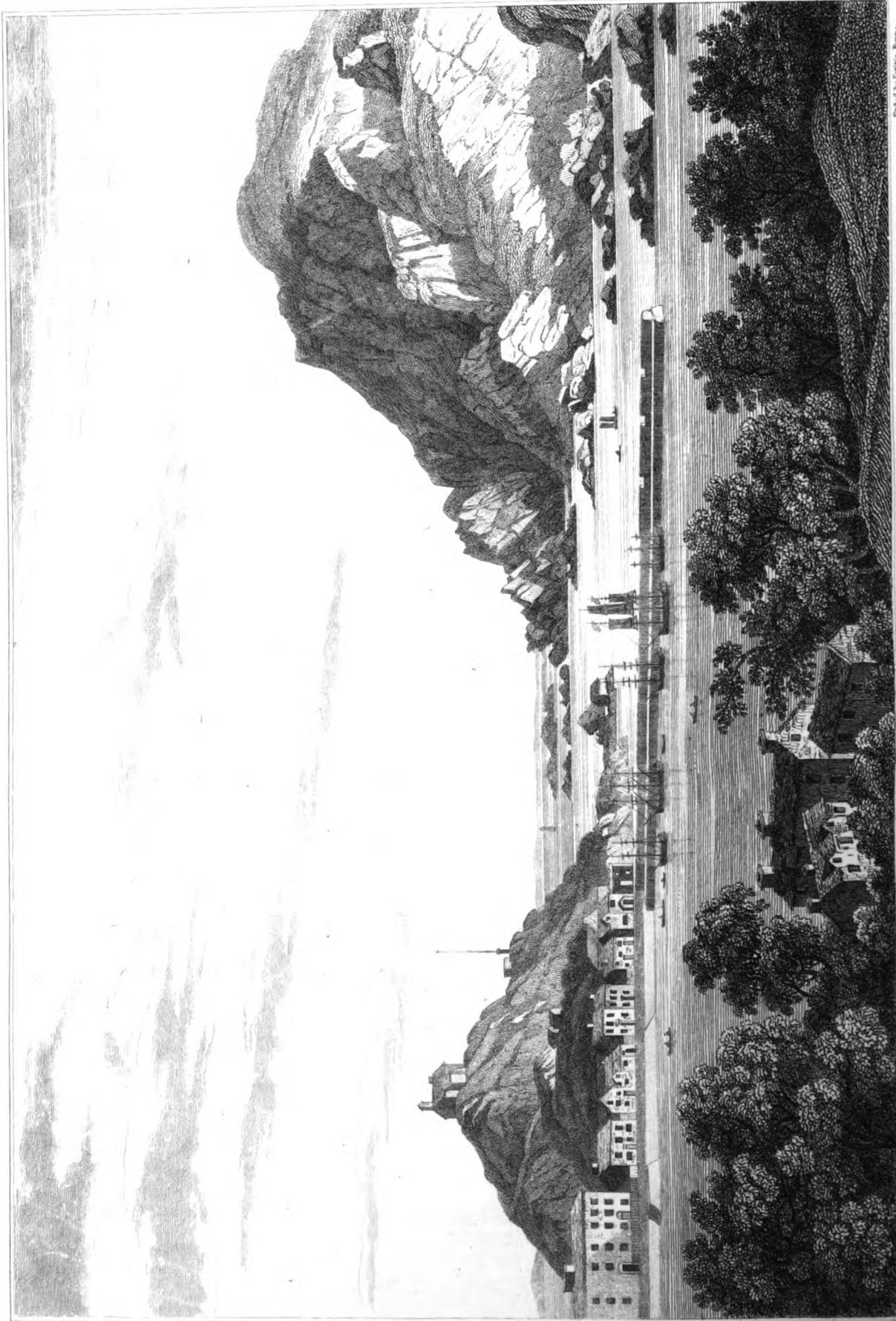
ILFRACOMBE, or ILFORDCOMBE, a market-town on the north coast, in

⁴ Hundred Roll.

⁵ Hundred Roll. temp. Edw. I.

⁶ Author of "Odes of Pindar and Horace, in English Verse," 3 vols. 8vo.; and "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain."

the



Engraved by J. H. Sturt.

Ifracembe Harbour.

Drawn by J. H. Sturt.

Published by J. H. Sturt, 11, Abchurch Lane, London.

the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, is situated nearly 10 miles from Barnstaple, 40 from Exeter, and 202 from London. It is described in ancient records as a borough.[†] The market, which is now held on Saturday, was granted in 1278 to Henry Champernowne, to be held on Monday[‡], together with a fair for three days at the festival of the Holy Trinity. There are now two cattle-fairs, April 14. and the first Saturday after August 23. The town is governed by a portreeve.

Ilfracombe appears to have been formerly a considerable sea-port: it contributed six ships and 82 mariners to the fleet destined for the expedition to Calais in 1346. It has a very commodious and safe harbour, much resorted to, particularly in the winter season, by ships passing up and down the Channel from Ireland, &c., there being an excellent pier with a lighthouse. The pier, which is 850 feet in length, was repaired by an act of parliament in 1731, and was partly rebuilt by Sir Bouchier Wrey in 1761. Three large skiffs cruise here in the winter season for the express purpose of assisting vessels in distress. A considerable coasting trade is carried on at Ilfracombe, there being above 70 vessels belonging to the port. The only export is oats. The herring-fishery at this place is considerable. Packets sail hence to Swansea and Bristol.

Ilfracombe has of late years been much frequented as a bathing-place. It is an agreeable summer-residence; and there are warm baths for the accommodation of invalids.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Ilfracombe, in 1801, was 1838; in 1811, 1934, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Ilfracombe having been a garrison of the parliament, was taken in the month of September, 1644, for the King, by Sir Francis Doddington, with 20 pieces of ordnance, as many barrels of powder, and 200 stand of arms.[‡]

The manor of Ilfracombe was parcel of the barony of Barnstaple, and passed through the baronial families of Martin and Audley to the Bouchiers. It is now the property of their descendant, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., who has a house at Ilfracombe, at which he has occasionally resided. Sir William Pole gives the descent of another manor which belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Champernownes. After some descents the heiress of Sir William Champernowne brought it to Polglass, and the heiress of Polglass to Sir William Herle, chief justice

[†] Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

[‡] Cart. Rot. 7 Edw. I. No. 33.

[‡] Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 86.

of the Common Pleas. Sir John Herle, having no issue, conveyed it to William Lord Bonville. Upon the attainder of his representative, the Duke of Suffolk, it fell to the crown. This manor of Ilfracombe appears to have been in the Gorges family in the middle of the seventeenth century. ^x

The manor of Lincombe, in this parish, which belonged formerly to the family of Witchalse, is now the property of John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq. ^y, who had for many generations their seat at Dammage, in this parish, now a farm-house belonging to the family. Johannes de Rupecissa, or Cutcliffe, a learned divine, who wrote against popery in the fourteenth century, was of this family, and is said to have been born at Dammage. The manor of Warcombe in Ilfracombe, is also part of the ancient possessions of the Cutcliffe family.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Cutcliffes ^z and Parminters ^a; Joan, wife of Nicholas Killiowe, Esq., 1686; Elizabeth, wife of Leonard Prince, (mother of John Prince, author of "the Worthies,") 1657; and a sarcophagus with naval trophies in memory of Captain Richard Bowen, of the navy ^b, 1797. There are some memorials also in the chancel of the family of J'Ans. ^c

Ilfracombe is a prebend in the church of Salisbury. It was held by the learned Camden as a lay prebend; and there is a tradition of his having resided at Ilfracombe. The prebendary is patron of the vicarage.

^x Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. iii. p. 34.

^y It was purchased above a century ago by the Cutcliffes.

^z Charles Cutcliffe, Esq., 1637; Eleanor, wife of John Cutcliffe, Esq., 1681, and her two daughters, who died the same year; Eleanor married to Fleming, and Anne to Bury, of Colleton.

^a Mr. William Parminter, of Watermouth, 1677; Mr. Henry Parminter, of Whitfield, in Marwood, 1732.

^b Inscription. "He overcame difficulties surmountable by no common powers, and raised himself to eminence in a profession where eminence is most difficult; amongst distinguished characters he was himself distinguished. In the service of his king and country he was faithful, vigilant, and zealous: in the day of peril he gave proofs of the most daring intrepidity, corrected by the coolest judgment; full of resources, spirit, and the most decisive activity, he at once humbled the foe and saved the friend. The post of danger, to which he was so often appointed, unequivocally attests his superior courage, abilities, and patriotism. Of a life thus spent, and spending in the sacred cause of his king and country, the career was stopped in the unfortunate enterprise at Teneriffe, (under the command of Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B.) where he fell; yet still in the path of his duty and of glory, and at the head of his own ship's company, on the 24th of July, 1797, in the 34th year of his age."

^c Walter J'Ans, Gent., 1748, &c. &c.

There

There was a congregation of Presbyterians at Ilfracombe in 1715 ; and probably at an earlier period. This congregation still exists.

Mrs. Gertrude Pyncomb gave 6*l.* per annum for a boy's school, and 4*l.* per annum for a girl's school in this parish. Ten boys are instructed by Mrs. Pyncomb's benefaction, and 30 by voluntary contributions. Fourteen girls are instructed by Mrs. Pyncomb's charity. There are also a school of industry, in which 44 girls are instructed ; a Sunday-school for 50 boys and 70 girls, on Dr. Bell's plan, and another for 100 boys and 25 girls, supported by the dissenters.

ILSINGTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about five miles from Ashburton, and between six and seven from Newton Abbot. Knighton-Beaumont, Leveton, Brimley, and Sigford, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Ilsington belonged at an early period to the family of Beaumont ; in the reign of Edward I. to the Dinhams. After the death of John Lord Dinham, in 1477, it was divided among his representatives. It appears that three shares became eventually vested in the Arundells, who had possessed one share by descent. From Arundell they passed to the Fords of Bagtor, and were conveyed by the devisees of Sir Henry Ford, who died in 1684, to Egerton Filmore, Esq. This estate is now the property of George Templer, Esq., of Stover, who purchased it of the Filmores in or about 1818. The other fourth share has passed with Ingsdon to Charles Hale Monro, a minor, who has the court barton. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^d

The manor of Aynkesdon, now called Ingsdon, was settled upon a younger branch of the Beaumonts, which continued there till the reign of Edward IV., when the heiress brought it to the Pomeroy family, in whom it continued many years. About or soon after the year 1662, it passed from this family to Sir John Stawell, of whose devisees it was purchased about 1672 by James Rodd, Esq., of Weare. From the Rodds it passed by successive alienations to Tapson and Hale. This estate is now, under the will of the late Charles Hale, Esq., the property of Charles Hale Monro above mentioned. Lord Courtenay has a small manor in Ilsington.

Bagtor belonged to the family of Beare, afterwards to the Fords. John Ford, a popular dramatic writer of the seventeenth century, was of this

^d Hundred Roll.

family, and born at Bagtor in 1586. Sir Henry Ford, secretary for Ireland in the reign of Charles II., is supposed to have been his grandson. He sold Bagtor to the Tothills, of whose descendants it was purchased by the late Lord Ashburton. It is now the property of his son, the present lord.

The great tithes of Ilsington were appropriated to the church of Ottery St. Mary, afterwards to the priory of Plympton, now to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who are patrons of the vicarage. The tithes are held on lease, under the church of Windsor, by Miss Filmore. Mr. John Petvin, vicar of Ilsington, published (1750) "Letters on Mind," highly spoken of by Harris in his *Hermes*.

After the defeat of Lord Wentworth's brigade by Cromwell, on the night of the 9th of January, 1646, Ilsington church was occupied for a while as a place of retreat by some of the fugitives, who quitted it on the approach of Cromwell's army.*

Mrs. Jane Ford in 1664 gave lands, now let at 22*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish, and buying Bibles.

INSTOW, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about six miles from Barnstaple. Bickleton and Worlington are small villages in this parish.

The manor of Instow^f belonged, in the reign of Henry III., and till the year 1345, if not later, to the family of St. John. It was afterwards the property of Sir Richard Hankford.^g It was granted to William Lord Howard in 1586: at a later period it was in the Coplestons, a branch of which family was for some time settled here. In the early part of the last century it belonged to the family of Gibbes, one of the co-heiresses of which was the second wife of Humphrey Sibthorpe, M.D., some time professor of botany in the university of Oxford. His son, in whose favour he had resigned the professorship, became possessed of this manor in right of his mother, and dying before his father, bequeathed this estate to him. This manor, with the manors of Bickleton and Fullingcote, was sold in 1819 by his grandson Coningsby Waldo Sibthorpe, Esq., M. P., to

* Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, where Ilsington is erroneously written Ellington. In *Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle*, vol. iv. p. 341., is an account of the village being taken by Cromwell: it is there called Ilminster.

^f This seems to have been the manor of Johanesto, held in demesne by Walter de Clavel, when the survey of Domesday was taken.

^g Risdon.

Augustus

Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq.: Fullingcote belonged to the priory of Barnstaple, and was afterwards in the Coplestons. Wolrington, in this parish, belonged to the family of Chantery, afterwards to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath.

In the parish-church is the monument of Humphrey Sibthorpe, M.D., who died in 1797. In the chancel are memorials for the Rev. John Downe, rector of Instow, 1631; and John Downe, his son, 1640. The former, who was a nephew of Bishop Jewell's, wrote several religious tracts, published after his death by Dr. William Hakewill: he is said to have been a native of Holsworthy. The advowson of the rectory has passed with the manor.

Joan Tucker gave a house and garden, now let at 2*l.* 10*s.*, for teaching poor children of this parish. This is the only endowment for a school.

INWARDLEIGH, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about four miles from Hatherleigh.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Coffin, and was divided among the co-heiresses of a branch of that family in the reign of Edward III. The Coffins had a deer-park and a mansion near the church, of which there were no remains in Risdon's time. At a later period it was in the family of Dennis: about 1771 it passed, by sale, from Champion to Morris, and is now the property of W. C. Morris, Esq., who is possessed also of the manor of Cleeve, and part of that of Gorhuish in this parish: the other moiety of Gorhuish belongs to John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.: the manor of Curnorthy to Albany Savile, Esq., M. P.

Northleigh, in this parish, was the original property and residence of the family of that name, who continued to possess it in Risdon's time. This barton now belongs to W. C. Morris, Esq. Northcote also gave name to a family, whose heiress married Lutterell in the reign of Henry VI.^a

In the parish-church is the monument of Rebecca, wife of Edward Fortescue, Esq., (daughter of Richard Rolle,) 1686. Mr. Savile is patron of the rectory.

There is a charity-school in this parish, supported by voluntary contribution.

IFPLEPEN, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Haytor,

^a Risdon.

lies

lies about five miles from Totnes, and about three from Newton Abbot. The small villages of Daignton, or Doignton, Combe-Fishacre, and Asstor, are in this parish.

A market at this place, on Thursday, was granted in or about 1317, to John de St. Amand, together with two fairs; one for three days at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the other for the same time at the festival of St. Andrew the Apostle.¹

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Fulgeriis. A descendant of this Ralph gave a manor in this parish to the monastery of St. Peter, at Fulgers, which had a cell at Ipplepen.^k It appears by Sir William Pole's notes, that the Fulgers family retained a manor which passed by marriage to St. Amand. A somewhat different, but, perhaps, a reconcilable account of St. Amand's title, appears in the Hundred Roll, where it is stated, that the first lord of the manor of Ipplepen after the Conquest was Ralph de Mullond: he might, however, have been the same person as Ralph de Fulgers. After continuing some time in the descendants of this person, it was seized by the crown for some transgression. Sir William Pole speaks of one of the Fulgers family having been in rebellion in the reign of King John. The Hundred Roll adds, that King John having seized this manor granted it to Nicholas de Lettres; and that on his death, without issue, King Henry III. granted it to Almeric de St. Amand, who was the heir of Fulgers. After the Reformation, Sir Thomas Kitson purchased this manor, which passed with his grand-daughter to Lord Darcy, afterwards Earl Rivers, who was lord of the manor in Sir William Pole's time. It afterwards belonged to Sir John Pettus, by whom it was sold, in 1658, in parcels, the manerial rights being attached to the several portions. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.¹

The manor of Combe Fishacre passed with the heiress of Fishacre to the Uffletes, and from them to the Walronds, by whom it was sold in parcels, in 1768. It is not now known as a manor.

The manor of Battleford, partly in this parish and partly in that of Little Hempston, is the property of Mrs. Short of Bickham.

Ambrook, the property and residence of Mr. William Neyle, has been

¹ Rot. Cart. 11 Edward II. 82.

^k The priory of Ipplepen is mentioned in Bishop Bronscombe's Register in 1274: Galfridus is mentioned as prior and rector of the church in 1315 and 1334. Oliver's Historic Collections relating to Devonshire monasteries.

¹ Hundred Roll.

nearly

nearly 200 years in his family. In the church-yard at this place is the tomb of Richard Ham, vicar, who died in 1672, with some Latin verses, containing a play upon his name.

The church was given, at an early period, to the abbey of St. Peter, at Fulgers. Having been seized by the crown as the possession of an alien priory, in the reign of Edward III., it appears to have continued in the crown till 1438, when it was appropriated to the college of St. Mary Ottery. After the dissolution of that college, it was given to the dean and chapter of Windsor, under which it has been held about 150 years, by the family of George Drake, Esq., the present lessee. The ancestor of Mr. Drake married a co-heiress of Sir Henry Ford, of Nutwell, who held the lease in the reign of Charles II. The dean and chapter of Windsor are patrons of the vicarage, which has lately been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

This parish has some romantic scenery, abounding in tors or rocks; particularly a small valley called Stony Coombs. There are several subterraneous rivulets: one of these, beneath the place of its emerging, fertilizes a meadow to such a degree, that without any other manure it produces three crops of grass between March and September. ^m

JACOBSTOW, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about four miles from Hatherleigh, and about six from Oakhampton.

I cannot find that any manor of Jacobstow is now known; yet it seems probable that the manor of Jacobescherche, which at the time of taking the Domesday survey was held in demesne by Alveva, a Saxon lady, to whom it had belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was the chief manor of this parish.

The manor of Bromford, in Jacobstow, belonged to the family of Leigh, whose heiress married Beare. This branch of the last-mentioned family took the name of Bromford; and from them it passed by successive female heirs to Prideaux, Strechleigh and Chudleigh. One of the co-heiresses of Chudleigh appears to have brought it to Oxendon, from whom it passed to the Burtons. It is now the property of Charles Burton, Esq., who is patron of the rectory. In the parish-church are memorials of Henry Oxendon, Esq., 1758; John Burton, Esq., 1776; and John Burton, Esq., 1804.

^m From the information of George Drake, Esq.

KELLY, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies on the borders of Cornwall, about six miles from Launceston, and about eight from Tavistock. The village of Medwell, or Meadwell, is in this parish.

The manor and advowson of the rectory have been in the family of Kelly at least from the time of Henry II. Kelly is now the seat of their descendant, Arthur Kelly, Esq. In the parish church are some memorials of this ancient family, ^a

KENN, or **KENNE**, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Exminster, lies about four miles from Exeter. There are four tithings in this parish, Haldon, Thornton, Allertown, and Woodbrook. The principal villages are Kennetown and Kenneford.

A market at Kenneford, which is described in ancient records as a borough, was granted, in or about 1299, to Hugh de Courtenay, to be held on Thursday, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen.^p

The manor of Kenne, which was one of the ancient estates of the earls of Devon, was forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. Of late years, it was in the Oxenham family, who, it is probable, inherited it with Newhouse from the Longs. Having passed by inheritance to Sir J. P. Ackland, Bart., it has been lately purchased of him by Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

Haldon House, the seat of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart., was built by Sir George Chudleigh, the last baronet of that family; one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Sir John Chichester, Bart. After intermediate sales to Mrs. Ann Basset, John Jones, Esq., and William Webber, Esq., it was purchased by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., grandfather of the present owner, by whom the house and demesnes were much improved. In the library, which is valuable and extensive, are Chapple's Collections, and other Devonshire MSS. The plantations are upon an extensive scale; several hundred acres having been inclosed for that purpose. On Penhill, Sir Robert Palk erected a triangular tower in memory of General Stringer Lawrence, with his statue, and an inscription in the Persian language. This tower forms a prominent feature in the views for many miles.

Trehill, in Kenne, belonged to the Walthams, whose heiress brought it to Savery: it afterwards passed to the Leys, by purchase, in the year 1745. It is now the property and residence of Henry Ley, Esq., who has a large landed property in this parish.

^a Oliver Kelly, Esq., 1594; Thomas Kelly, Esq., 1605; and William Kelly, Esq., 1627.

^o Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^p Cart. Rot. 28 Edward I.

Bickham has been for a considerable time the property and residence of the Shorts. It now belongs to Francis Baring Short, Esq., and is in the occupation of his mother.

Carswell, in this parish, forms the corps of one of the prebends, formerly belonging to the ancient chapel of the Castle at Exeter: it is now held under the prebendary, subject to a small reserved rent, by Colonel Richard Colleton Dickinson, of the Royal Artillery, who is patron of the prebend.

In the parish-church are monuments of William Long, Esq., of Newhouse, 1728; John Geare, Gent., 1748; the Honourable Rev. Charles Bertie, LL. D., professor of natural history at Oxford, 1746; and William Gould, rector, who is spoken of in his epitaph as a poet and controversial writer^p, ob. 1686. There is also a handsome monument of Richard Waltham, Esq., of Trehill, some time recorder of Exeter, the inscription on which is obliterated. Lord Courtenay is patron of the rectory.

There was, in former times, a chantry chapel in this parish dedicated to St. John.

KENTISBEER, or KENTISBEARE, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about three miles from Collumpton. Aller, Wressin, Piswell, France, Orway, Sainthill, Stoford, and Punchadown, or Punchardon, are villages in this parish.

There were anciently two manors of Kentisbeer, one of which had been given by Reginald de Punchardon to the priory of Christ Church in Hampshire, and was conveyed by the prior of that house to Sir Hugh de Bolhay. The other was in the family of Furneaux, and afterwards successively in Frisell, Clopton, and Malloisell. Both these manors became eventually the property of the Bonvilles, and having been forfeited by the attainder of their representative, the Duke of Suffolk, were purchased of the crown by Sir John Wyndham, and are now the property of his descendant the Honourable Percy Wyndham.

The manor of Piswell belonged to the Orways of Orway, in this parish, as early as the reign of Henry II., and passed from them by successive marriages to Hampton, Farringdon, and Drake. The Drakes sold Orway to Fly, but retained this manor, which passed with their heiress to May,

^p Several of his sermons of that description were published. A. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

and from May by sale to Henley. Of late years it was in the Bampfylde family, but has been sold and dismembered.

The manor of Blackborough Boty, in this parish, including Punchardon, belonged at an early period to the family of Boty, (the descendants, probably, of Ralph Botina, who held it under William, the King's door-keeper, at the time of the Domesday survey,) and afterwards successively to Cobham and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by the father of Sir William Pole. It is now the property of the Rev. James Winsor, having been purchased about the year 1790 of Sir J. W. De la Pole, Bart.

Wood, in this parish, was, in the reign of Edward III., the property and residence of the Whitings, from whom it passed by marriage to Walrond; it has continued in the last-mentioned family to the present day, being now vested in the sisters of W. H. Walrond, Esq., of Bradfield; the wife of Samuel Southwood, Esq.; and the widow of Captain Tristram Whitter.

In the parish-church is the tomb of John Whiting, Esq., 1529; and that of Mary, Lady Guldeford, wife, first, of Sir Henry Guldeford, K. G., and afterwards of Sir Gawen Carew, ob. 1558. She was daughter of Sir Robert Wotton. There are memorials also of the family of Eveleigh.^a An ancient inscription in verse on the rood loft purports that it was built by Anstice Wescomb, who gave the profits of it to the poor. Mr. Wyndham is patron of the rectory.

KENTISBURY, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, is situated in the north part of the county, between two and three miles from Comb Martin. Patehole is a village in this parish.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Lupus or Wolfe. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the co-heiresses of Anthony Wolfe married Long and Randall, the former died without issue. Mr. Richard Richards, who died in 1632, purchased the manor and barton, with the advowson, of Humphrey Randall, Esq. The manor and barton are now the property of Henry Beavis, Esq., whose father purchased them of the Richards' family. The Rev. Charles Sweet, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. Three of the Richards' family were successively rectors of Kentisbury.

^a William Eveleigh, Gent., 1671; William Eveleigh, rector of Wolborough, 1700.

The

The last of these held the rectory 52 years : he rebuilt the parsonage-house, and died in 1761.

Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1711, gave a portion ($\frac{6}{100}$) of the rent of lands, now let at 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum, for the instruction of poor children of this parish. Mrs. Jones was the last of the Randall family.

KENTON, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, is about seven miles from Exeter, and about eight from Chudleigh. It was anciently called a borough town.* Week, Cofford, Southbrook, Fenbridge, Staplake, Starcross, East Town, West Town, Lyston or Lyson, Heyton, Wilsworthy, and Cheverstone, are villages in this parish.

Risdon says that a market at this place, and a fair at the festival of All Saints, were granted by King Henry III. to the men of Kenton, at the desire of the Earl of Cornwall, his brother ; but I cannot find any record of the charter. A tradition has prevailed, however, that there was formerly a market at Kenton on Wednesday.† Mr. Chapple says that a sort of great market was held (1778) on Shrove Tuesday, and another on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week.

The manor of Kenton was anciently part of the demesne of the crown, and had been settled on Editha, the consort of Edward the Confessor. It was part of Queen Isabel's dower in the reign of King John, and enjoyed by her after her marriage to the Earl of March. After her death, King Henry III. gave it to his brother Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans.‡ It was afterwards in the Courtenays, Earls of Devon. Having been forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it continued in the crown till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted it to Lord Clifton. By him it was conveyed to Sir Warwick Hele. The heiress of Sir John Hele brought it to Sir Edward Hungerford, by whom it was sold to the Duke of Albemarle. John Lord Grenville possessed this manor in the beginning of the last century, and of him or his heirs it was purchased about 1712 by Sir William Courtenay, ancestor of Lord Viscount Courtenay, the present proprietor. The manors of Kenton Courtenay, and of Cheverstone, have long been in the Courtenay family.

Oxton, in this parish, the seat of the Rev. John Swete, belonged originally to a family who took their name from this, the place of their

* Chantry Roll.

† Chapple's Collections.

‡ Hundred Roll.

residence. Having passed through various hands, this estate was sold by Hurst to William Martyn, Esq., descended from a branch of the ancient family of the Lords Martyn of Dartington. William Clifford Martyn, Esq., the last of this family, devised it to the present proprietor, then the Rev. John Tripe, of Ashburton, who took the name of Swete by act of parliament. Oxton is beautifully situated; and the extensive pleasure-grounds have been laid out with much taste.

In the parish-church are monuments of Dulcibella, wife of Thomas Hodges, Esq., of Shipton Moigne, (Gloucestershire,) 1628; Sir Nicholas Martyn, 1653; Elizabeth, wife of William Martyn, Esq., (daughter of Sir Shilston Calmady,) 1695; and John Rashleigh, eldest son of Jonathan Rashleigh of Menabilly, 1651.

The rectory, manor, and great tithes, belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who are patrons of the vicarage.

There was anciently an endowment of *2l. 13s. 8d.* per annum for a stipendiary priest to officiate in this church one quarter of a year in every three years." Dr. George Kendall, an eminent non-conformist divine, was rector of Kenton.

In the tithing of West Town is the dilapidated chapel of St. Anne, now a dwelling-house. Richard Teage, the lessee, offered, some years ago, to surrender it for the purpose of a school-house, if an endowment, then in contemplation, could be procured; but Lord Courtenay's death, in 1762, put a stop to the intention."

There is a charity-school in this parish on the Madras system, supported by voluntary contribution, in which are about 100 children.

KENNERLY, or KENNERLEIGH, in the hundred of Crediton, and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Crediton.

The manor belonged anciently to the Hidons, in which family it continued several descents, after which it passed by marriage to Saint Clere, and at a later period, by successive sales, to Dowrish and Northcote. It is now the property of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. The corporators of Crediton are patrons of the benefice; they used formerly to allow the minister a stipend, but as the stipend was nearly equivalent to the tithes accruing in the chapelry, they settled those tithes upon the minister, in

▪ Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

▼ Chapple's Collections.

consequence

consequence of which, since the year 1775, Kennerleigh has been presented to as a rectory.

KILMINGTON, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about two miles from Axminster on the road to Honiton.

There is a cattle-fair at this place on the first Wednesday in September.

The manor belonged anciently to the barons of Torrington, and was divided among the five co-heiresses of that family. The Mertons possessed two shares, one by inheritance, the other by purchase; these passed to Kirkham, and were sold to the grandfather of Gideon Haydon, who possessed them in Sir William Pole's time. Martyn's share passed to the Audleys, came to the crown by virtue of an entail, and was purchased by Dennis. The two other shares passed from Bryan and Sully to Prouse, Warre, and Gould. The whole has been dismembered and divided among the several freeholders.

Dovileshays, since corrupted to Dulcehays and Dulcis, was in the ancient family of Dovile, the last of whom, Sir Thomas Dovile, was attainted in the reign of Edward III. It was afterwards in the Bonvilles. After the attainder of their representative, the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by an ancestor of Lord Petre: it was afterwards in the Fries, whose heiress brought it to George Southcote, Esq. It now belongs to the Rev. Thomas Heberden, B. D., one of the canons of Exeter.

The manor and barton of Hill belonged to the family of De la Hill, afterwards to the Haydons, who were of Hill when Sir William Pole made his collections. This estate is now the property of William Tucker, Esq.

Ballehayes was given in marriage by Matthew, Baron of Torrington, in the reign of Richard I., with his daughter Alice, to John de Balle, whose descendant, in the fourteenth century, sold it to the Bonvilles. From this family it passed by marriage to the Wests, Lords de la Warre, and by successive alienations to the families of Drake and Frye. I have not been able to learn who is the present possessor of this estate.

Coryton, in this parish, the seat of William Tucker, Esq., was rebuilt by his father, Benedictus Marwood Tucker, Esq., in 1756.

In the parish-church is the monument of Thomas Southcote, Esq., of Dulcis, who died in 1715 (put up by George Southcote, Esq., in 1735). This Thomas was grandson of George Southcote, who married the heiress of Frye of Dulcis. George was second son of Southcote of Calverley.

There

There is a monument also of Mrs. Agnes Tucker, daughter of William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, 1788.

KINGSBRIDGE, a market-town, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies near an estuary of the sea, 19 miles from Plymouth, 36 from Exeter, and 212 from London, by the way of Totnes, but 220 by the mail-coach road.

The market was confirmed^x, about the year 1461, to Buckfast Abbey, to be held on Saturday, together with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Margaret.^y The market is still held on Saturday for corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions. The old market-house, which stood very incommodiously in the middle of the street, was pulled down about the close of the last century. The fair is now held on the 20th of July and the two following days, if the 20th happen on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday; otherwise it commences on the Tuesday after the 20th. Cattle and horses are sold only on the first day; cloth, crockery, trinkets, &c., during the whole continuance; and some stalls are kept up for nine days. A stuffed glove is hung out at the market-house during the fair, as at Chester, and as it is said also to have been at Gold Sithney, in Cornwall.

Large quantities of woollen-cloths are made at the town-mills. This manufacture was introduced in 1798: there is a manufacture of serges in the town of later establishment. Ships of burden come up to Kingsbridge at high-water: there are two quays, one of which is in the adjoining parish of Dodbrook, and the other in the parish of West Allington. The chief exports are cyder, corn, malt, and slate; the imports, chiefly coals from Sunderland, &c.

The number of inhabitants in the parish of Kingsbridge was, in 1801, 1117; in 1811, 1242, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The manor of Kingsbridge, which belonged to the abbot and convent of Buckfastleigh, as parcel of the manor of Churchstow, was granted by Philip and Mary to John and Barnard Drake: it was conveyed by them almost immediately to Sir John Petre, ancestor of Edward Lord Petre, who, in 1793, sold it to John Scobell, Esq., the present proprietor.

^x The market at the *novus burgus*, within the manor of Churchstow, is mentioned in the Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I. It was then held on Friday.

^y Cart. Rot. 39 Hen. VI., No. 4.

Knowle House, which stands just above the town, belongs to Sir Edwin Baynton Sandys, Bart. It was occupied for several years by the late George Montague, Esq., an eminent naturalist, and author of some esteemed works in that science, who died there in 1815. His valuable collection of preserved birds, &c. has been purchased since his death by the trustees of the British Museum.

In the parish-church are memorials for George Geffery, 1641; and George Hughes, 1667, successively ministers of Kingsbridge; Grace, wife of Alexander Blanch Flower, Gent., daughter and heir of John Thomas, Esq., by a co-heiress of Pomeroy of Ingsdon, 1683; and Mr. William Duncombe, 1698.

The church of Kingsbridge is supposed to have been originally built by permission of the rector of Churchstow, about the reign of Edward I.² It was rebuilt and dedicated to St. Edmund in 1414. The parishes of Churchstow and Kingsbridge form an united vicarage; the parish of Kingsbridge, which was taken out of Churchstow, is indeed of very small extent, not much exceeding 30 acres.

The great tithes, which were appropriated to the abbey of Buckfastleigh, belong to the corporation of Exeter, to which they were given, in 1613, by Sir John Acland for charitable uses. The King is patron of the vicarage. The vicar has a stipend of 20*l.*, payable out of the great tithes, and a small glebe in Churchstow. The stipend has been augmented with 6*l.* per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. Francis Kingston, rector of Newton Ferrers, who died in 1725, and by Queen Anne's bounty, with which the great tithes of the manor of Stanscombe and certain lands in the parish of Sherford have been purchased.

Mr. William Duncombe, who died in 1698, founded a lecture in this church, and endowed it with 50*l.* per annum, the lecturer being to supply the place of the vicar on that part of each Sunday when his duty should require his attendance at Churchstow, and to preach once a month on a week-day; the lecturer to be chosen by his trustees with the consent of the inhabitants, and not to be either the vicar or the master of the free-school.

The Quakers have had a meeting at Kingsbridge ever since the year 1659, if not before. The Baptists, Independent Calvinists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have also meeting-houses at Kingsbridge. The meeting-house of

² The deed of permission has no date.

the

the Baptists was originally built in 1702, and rebuilt in 1799. It is endowed with 20*s.* per annum, given by Mr. Robert Hammick : there was also a benefaction of 40*l.* given by Mr. David Trathan, which has been expended by the trustees in building. The Independent Calvinists occupy the meeting which formerly belonged to the Presbyterians. Thomas Burnell, of Kingsbridge, gave the interest of 400*l.* three per cents. to the pastor of this meeting. The meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists was built in 1814.

The grammar-school, in this town, was built by Mr. Thomas Crispin, fuller, a native of Kingsbridge, in 1670. Mr. Crispin, by his will, charged an estate in Bradninch with an annuity of 30*l.*, one half of which he appropriated to the master of the school, for teaching fifteen boys, of Kingsbridge, grammar ; 5*l.* for teaching twenty-five poor boys English ; and 5*l.* per annum for teaching them to write. He bequeathed also the sum of 20*l.* to be laid out in land, or put out to interest, for buying books, &c. for the school ; but this is said never to have been paid by his executor.

Mr. Duncombe, who founded the lecture, and bequeathed lands for that and other purposes, now producing an income of about 500*l.* per annum^a, directed that 10*l.* per annum, if the estate would permit it, should be given, for four years, to one, two, or three poor scholars, educated at the free-school, as an exhibition at Oxford or Cambridge ; the surplus to be given in apprentice-fees of 8*l.*, and the same sums for setting them up in business. The exhibitions have not of late years been applied for. In the school-room is a portrait of the founder, with a large hat, grey hair, and a crutch-stick. In the Education-report, printed by the House of Commons in 1818, it is stated, that there have been no boys in the school for several years past.

John Gore, in 1528, gave lands to trustees, charged with the buying of cakes, and wine, and ale, to be spread on a table in the chancel for the priests and other attendants, who were to proceed thence to the font, and there pray for the souls of the donor, his wife, father, mother, &c., who there lay buried : further, to pay on every Good Friday, to ten poor people, one penny each, in honour of the Passion, when it should be sung or said, five *Paternosters*, five *Ave-marias*, and one *Credo* ; and one halfpenny each, to twenty other poor persons, for purposes nearly similar. There are several lands given for the repairs of the church, and other purposes ; the feoffees of which have an ancient seal, with a bridge of three arches, and a crown over it, with this legend, *Sigillum Regis Pontis*.

^a Including about 80*l.* funded property.

David

David Tally, or Talley, an eminent grammarian, educated at St. Mary's Hall, in Oxford, in the sixteenth century, was a native of Kingsbridge.

KINGSTON, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about three miles from Modbury.

The manor was given, by King Henry I., to Matilda Peverell, and continued some descents in that family. John Peverell^b held it in 1274. Soon afterwards it belonged to William, Lord Martin; from whom it passed successively to the Audleys, Bouchiers, and Wreys. The late Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., sold it, about the year 1744, to John Julian, Esq., of Plymouth; from whom it descended to Richard Julian, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor of Scobbescombe belongs to Thomas Hillersdon Bulteel, Esq.

Wonwell, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it from an early period, till the reign of Henry VI. They were succeeded by the Hingestons. A co-heiress of Hingeston brought it to the Ayshfords; and the heiress of Ayshford, about the middle of the last century, to Wise. It is now the property of John Wise, Esq., of Totnes. The barton of Langston, in this parish, belongs to Arthur Wise, Esq.

In the parish-church is a monument for John Wise, Esq., who died in 1807. Kingston is a daughter-church to Ermington, and included in the same presentation.

KNOWSTONE, or KNOWESTON, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about seven miles from the town of South Molton. East and West Knoweston, are the two principal villages in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, it appears that there were two manors of Knoweston (Chenudestane) one belonging to Alfhilla, a Saxon lady, who had held it in the reign of Edward the Confessor; the other to Algar. The manor of Knoweston belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Brett, who conveyed it to Beaple. It was, for some descents, the property and residence of this ancient family, whose heiress married Sir Nigel Loring. One of Sir Nigel's co-heiresses brought this manor to Lord Harington: having passed by successive female heirs to Bonville and Grey, it was forfeited by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk. The Polards became possessed of it by grant, and Knoweston Beaple was for

^b Hundred Roll.

some descents the residence of a younger branch of that family. It was afterwards in the Shapcotes, who sold it to Courtenay, in the early part of the last century.^c It is now the property of Charles Courtenay, Esq.

The manor of Wadham, belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to an old Saxon, of the name of Ulf, who had held it in demesne ever since the time of Edward the Confessor. It is not improbable, that he might have been the ancestor of the ancient family of Wadham, of whom this was the original residence. After the death of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., founder of Wadham College, in Oxford, this and other estates passed to the heirs general. Wadham is now, in part, the property of the Honourable Percy Wyndham, one of his descendants.

Shapcote, in this parish, gave name to the family of Shapcote, the last of whom died at Exeter, about the year 1770. This estate was purchased of the Shapcotes by the grandfather of Mr. James Handford, the present proprietor.

The great tithes of Knoweston, were appropriated to the abbot and convent of Hartland, to whom the church was given by William de Bottreaux. They have been of late sold off by the impropiator to the land-owners. Mr. Courtenay is patron of the vicarage.

Sir John Berry, an eminent naval officer in the reign of King Charles II., James II., and King William, was born at Knoweston, of which parish his father, Daniel Berry, was vicar, in 1685. This gentleman, who was of a younger branch of the family of Berry, of Berry Narber, was ejected from his vicarage, and, with his family, suffered great distress in Cromwell's time.

LAMERTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about three miles from Tavistock. North Brent-Tor, Ottery, and Hilltown, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Lamerton, at the time of the Domesday survey, was part of the possessions of Ruald Adobed : it afterwards belonged to the Giffards, of Weare-Giffard, and has passed with that estate to Earl Fortescue.

The manor of Willestrew, which belonged to the Tremaynes, is now, by purchase, the property of John Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy : that of Waterfall belongs to a minor of the name of Cundy, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

^c Between 1700 and 1716.

Collacombe, in this parish, belonged, in the year 1242, to Ralph de Esse; in 1295, to Michael Trenchard: the heiress of Trenchard, brought it to the Tremaynes. It is now the property of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., having been purchased a few years ago of Richard Eales, Esq., to whom it was sold by the late Mr. Tremayne. Collacombe was, for many generations, the chief seat of the Tremaynes. It is an ancient mansion of the Elizabethan age; the windows, and the fitting up of the rooms, are of the style then prevalent; and on one of the chimney pieces is the date of 1574. In a large irregular room, twenty feet in height, is a large and lofty transom window, divided into eighteen compartments, and containing above 3200 panes of glass. This old mansion is now occupied as a farm-house.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Fortescue^d and Tremayne.^e

The

^d Hugh Fortescue, Gent., and his lady, with their effigies, 1650.

^e The most remarkable monument of the Tremayne family is that of Thomas Tremayne, Esq., his wife Philippa, (daughter of Grenville,) and their sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, with the effigies of five of the sons. Edmund, the second son, who had been servant to the Marquis of Exeter, was put on the rack, on the supposition that he had been privy to Wyatt's conspiracy: for the resolution which he had shown on this occasion, he was, on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, made one of the clerks of the council. Richard, the fourth son, was a divine, and obliged to fly his country, in the reign of Queen Mary. Nicholas and Andrew were the two celebrated twins, of whom Risdon gives the following account:—
“ They were so like in all their lineaments, so equal in stature, so coloured in hair, and of such resemblance in face and gesture, that they could not be known one from the other; no not by their parents, brethren, or sisters; but privately, by some secret mark; or openly, by wearing some several coloured ribbon, or the like; which, in sport, they would sometimes change, to make trial of their friends' judgment; which would often occasion many mirthful mistakes. Yet somewhat more strange it was, that they agreed in mind and affections, as much as in body; for what one loved, the other desired; so, on the contrary, the loathing of the one was the dislike of the other. Yea, such a confederation of inbred power and sympathy was in their natures, that if Nicholas was sick and grieved, Andrew felt the like pain, though they were far distant and remote in their persons; and this without any intelligence given to the other party. And what is farther observable, if Andrew was merry, Nicholas was so affected, although in different places, which long they could not endure to be, for they ever desired to eat, drink, and sleep and wake together. Yea, so they lived, and so they died. In the year 1564, they both served in the wars at Newhaven, in France, (now better known by the name of Havre de Grace,) where, in this, they something differed, that the one was a captain of a troop of horse, the other, a private soldier; but still with the same sympathy of affection. Being both to the last degree brave, they put themselves into posts of the greatest hazard. At length, one of them

The great tithes of this parish were appropriated to the abbot and convent of Tavistock. They are now vested in Mr. Tremayne, who is patron of the vicarage.

Earl Fortescue has lately granted to the parishioners a spot of ground, for the purpose of building a school-house, by subscription.

Nicholas Rowe, the poet, was the representative of an old family which had long been settled at Lamerton; but he had, personally, no connection with this parish; his father having quitted it, and resided in London. He himself was born in Bedfordshire.

LANDCROSS, or LANCRAS, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about two miles and a half from Bideford.

The manor belonged, anciently, to the family of Beaumont, from whom it passed to Basset, and from Basset, by marriage, to Pomeroy. It was afterwards in Giffard; Sir John Rolle died seised of it in 1706; it is now the property of Lord Rolle, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish-church is the monument of Anthony Giffard, lord of the manor, who died in 1649. General Monk appears to have been a native of this village: he was baptized at Lancras, December 11. 1608.

LANDKEY, in the hundred of South Molton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles from Barnstaple, on the South Molton road. Newland is a village in this parish.

The manor of Landkey belonged to the family of Beuple, or Beaple, who had their original seat there. After several generations, their heiress brought this estate to Sir Nigel Loring, K.G., in the reign of Edward III. One of Sir Nigel's co-heiresses brought it to Peyvre, whose heiress married Broughton. The widow of the last of the Broughtons gave it to her second husband, the Earl of Bedford; from whom it descended to the Duke of Bedford, who is the present proprietor. Sir John Rolle, who

was slain, and the other instantly stepped into his place; and there, in the midst of danger, no persuasions being able to remove him, he was also slain." The monument was repaired by Arthur Tremayne, descended from Digory, one of the brothers of Nicholas and Andrew. There are also, in Lamerton church, memorials for Andrew Tremayne, Esq., 1709; Arthur Tremayne, Esq., æt. 95, 1794; and Arthur Tremayne, Esq., 1808.

died

died in 1706, was seised of a manor in Landkey, now the property of Lord Rolle.

Acland, in this parish, anciently written Accelana, was the original seat of the family of Acland, to whom it belonged nearly as early as the time of the Conquest. It is now a farm, belonging to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Arthur Acland, who died in 1610, with the effigies of himself and his lady, (a co-heiress of Malet, and afterwards married to Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.) There are memorials also for John Acland, Esq., (who married the co-heiress of Ratcliffe,) ob. 1553; and John Acland, Esq., 1649. There were formerly some effigies of crusaders in this church, supposed to have been intended for some of the Beaple family. The dean of Exeter is appropriator of the tithes and patron of the perpetual curacy.

There was formerly a chapel of St. Mary, at Herford, in this parish, to which Foulk Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarren, gave some land, in the reign of Edward IV. ^f

LANGTREE, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about three miles and a half from Torrington. Stowford and Week are villages in this parish.

The manor, which had been royal demesne, and part of Queen Matilda's dower, belonged, at an early period, to the earls of Gloucester, and descended by successive female heirs to the Spencers, and to the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick. The manors of Langtree and Stowford now belong to Lord Rolle, whose ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of them in 1706. The lords of the manor of Langtree had formerly the power of capital punishment. ^g The manor of Week belongs to the very Reverend Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

Risdon speaks of Riveton as having descended from the Hankfords, through the Botelers, to the St. Legers, of whom it was purchased by Browne. Prince tells us, that Sir Thomas Browne built a house, and inclosed a park, at a place called Browne's Marsh, now in severalties: the family has been long extinct.

In the parish-church is the monument of Abraham Barnfield, of Mambury, in East Putford, 1688; and a memorial of Major John Fraine, who

^f Mr. Incedon's Collections.

^g Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

was

was killed in battle, at Great Torrington, fighting under Sir Thomas Fairfax, February 18. 1646. Lord Rolle is patron of the rectory.

There was formerly a chapel at Crosshill, in this parish, built in 1528.^a

LAPFORD, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about five miles from Chulmleigh. The villages of Filleigh and Eastington are in this parish.

The manor, as parcel of the honour of Torrington, descended to the Umphravilles, and passed, by successive female heirs, to St. John, Arundell of Trerice, and Bagot. It was afterwards in the Radfords, and has since been dismembered. The court barton is now the property of Mr. Philip Kelland, yeoman.

Bury, in this parish, was the original seat of the ancient family of Bury. It is now the property of R. Inledon Bury, Esq., Vice-admiral of the White. Irishcombe, in a detached part of the parish, and adjoining to that of East Worlington, (seven miles from the parish-church,) was, for a considerable time, the property and residence of the Notts, by whom it was sold, in 1770, to Mr. Philip Lane. It is now the property of Sir Richard Godwin Keats, G. C. B., who purchased it in 1801 of the daughter and heir of Mr. Lane, then the widow of Henry Kitson, Esq., of Exeter. The Rev. William Radford is patron of the rectory.

ST. LEONARD, in the suburbs of Exeter, is situated in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Exeter.

Mount Radford, in this parish, is the name of a mansion built in the sixteenth century by Matthew Radford, Esq., whose son Arthur sold it to Edward Hancock, Esq. The widow of Mr. Hancock having married Judge Doderidge, it became, in the latter part of his life, the residence of that eminent lawyer. Mount Radford was made a garrison in 1643, having three pieces of ordnance planted in it by the parliamentary governor of Exeter, when that city was besieged by the King's forces. It was afterwards a royal garrison, and was surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 9th of April, 1646, previously to the treaty for the surrender of Exeter.ⁱ Of late years Mount Radford has been in the family of Baring; it is now the property of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and in the occupation of Henry Porter, Esq.

^a Mr. Oliver's Notes, from Bishop Veysey's Register.

ⁱ Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 407.

Larkbear, an ancient mansion in this parish, which was for many descents the seat of the Hulls, was sold by that family to Sir Nicholas Smith. This also has been of late years in the Barings: it is now the property of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and in the occupation of Algernon Langton, Esq.

In the church-yard of St. Leonard's was formerly a hermitage, in which several women, in succession, led an anchoretical life.^k In this church-yard is the monument of William Musgrave, M. D., an eminent antiquary, who died in 1721. He published some dissertations on the gout, and several antiquarian tracts, which were collected together in four volumes the year before his death. There are monuments also for the Baring family.^l Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., is patron of the rectory, which is exempt from the archdeacon's jurisdiction.

NORTH LEW, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about five miles from Hatherleigh, and about nine from Oakhampton.

The manor, which had belonged to the baronial family of Torrington, was divided among co-heiresses in the reign of Henry III. I find a grant of it in the reign of Edward III. to John, Duke of Lancaster. It was afterwards, for many generations, in the family of Cary. Having been sold, not many years ago, to Mr. Bound of Shipwash, it is now, under his will, the property of two farmers of the name of Vowler and Kingdon, who possess also the barton of Holloway, which belonged to the Carys.

The manor of Harper's Hill, which belonged formerly to the Arscotts, is now the property of Mr. John and Mr. Samuel Honeychurch. The manor of Whiddon, which belonged to the Morices, has been dismembered: the barton is now the property of John Bickle, yeoman. A manor, which belonged to the Arundells, was purchased of their representative, Lord Viscount Galway, by Mr. Carpenter; and is now, by a subsequent purchase, the property of John Morth Woollcombe, Esq.

The barton of Redcliffe, Ritliff, or Rutleigh, on which are the remains of a chapel, belonged formerly to the Prideaux family, afterwards to Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart., and now to J. Morth Woollcombe, Esq. On

^k Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

^l John Baring, Esq., of Larkbear, 1748; Thomas Baring, Esq., 1757; Francis Baring, Esq., 1810; and John Baring, Esq., 1816.

this

this barton is a quarry of remarkably fine freestone. The King is patron of the rectory.

LEW TRENCHARD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock, and about the same distance from Launceston in Cornwall.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to the family of Mules, who held Lew and Wadlescot under Baldwin the sheriff. About the latter end of Henry the Third's reign, Sir John Mules conveyed it to the Trenchards. Before the close of the seventeenth century, Lew Trenchard became the property of the Goulds. The widow of the late William Drake Gould, Esq., bequeathed it to her husband's nephew, William Baring, Esq., who has taken the name of Gould, and is the present proprietor. Mr. Gould possesses also the bartons of Lew and Wood, and an estate called Orchard, which was successively in the families of Arundell, Trelask, Poding, and Wood. In the parish-church is the monument of William Drake Gould, Esq., 1766. Mr. Gould is patron of the rectory.

LIDFORD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock. The villages of Downton, Hexworthy, Huckaby, and Dinnabridge, are in this parish: the three last are on Dartmoor, the whole of which extensive district, with the modern vill of Princetown, &c. is within its limits.

Lidford is an ancient borough: in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had eight burgesses within the walls, and 41 without. The record of Domesday states that 40 houses in this borough had been laid in ruins before William the Conqueror came into England. It is probable that this was in 997, when the town of Lidford was burned by the Danes. It is evident, from the Domesday account, that Lidford was then a walled town. Lidford sent burgesses to parliament twice in the reign of Edward I.^m

A market at Lidford was granted, in 1267, to Richard King of Almain, to be held on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Patrick.ⁿ There is still a fair at Twobridges on Dartmoor, in this parish, now held on the first Wednesday after the 16th of August, for horses, sheep, cattle, &c.

^m Willis.

ⁿ Cart. Rot. 52 Hen. III. 3.

Lidford Castle, in which were held the stannary courts, is now in ruins, the shell only remaining. Within this castle was the prison for offenders against the stannary laws, which, in an act of parliament of the year 1512, is described as "one of the most banious, contagious, and detestable places in the realm."^o That it had not much improved in its repute a century afterwards, appears from Browne's mention of it in one of his poems in the reign of King James :

" To lie therein one night 'tis guest,
 'Twere better to be stoned and prest,
 Or hang'd — now choose you whether."

Stannary courts were held in Lidford Castle till nearly the latter end of the last century, till about which period a separate coroner had, from time immemorial, been chosen for this parish; and it was the invariable and very extraordinary custom to elect the oldest man in the parish, whatever were his rank or situation in life.^p

The immediate neighbourhood of Lidford presents some picturesque scenery, which has been much the object of attention to tourists, particularly two cascades, one of which is formed by the fall of the small river Lyd; and a bridge thrown over a narrow chasm between two rocks, nearly eighty feet in depth.

The manor of Lidford, which had been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, became afterwards appendant to the earldom and duchy of Cornwall. In 1238, the castle of Lidford and Dartmoor chace or forest were granted by King Henry III. to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall.^q King Edward II., in 1307, granted these premises to his favourite Peter de Gaveston.^r In 1382 Sir Richard Abberbury was made keeper of Dartmoor forest, then in the hands of the crown.^s It appears that the chace and castle of Dartmoor (by which must have been meant Lidford) were soon after this granted to Peter de Courtenay; for we find that in the year 1404 King Henry IV. revoked a grant which had been made to him of the said castle and chace, because they had been united to the duchy of Cornwall.^t

The extensive district of Dartmoor, the whole of which, as before men-

^o See an account of the cruel usage of William Strode, Esq., in this prison, under the article of Newenham, in Plympton.

^p Chapple's Collections, confirmed by the testimony of persons living, who remember the fact, as communicated by the present curate.

^q Cart. Rot. 23 Hen. III.

^r Cart. Rot. 1 Edw. II.

^s Pat. Rot. 6 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 4.

^t Pat. Rot. 6 Hen. IV. 17.

this barton is a quarry of remarkably fine freestone. The King is patron of the rectory.

LEW TRENCHARD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock, and about the same distance from Launceston in Cornwall.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to the family of Mules, who held Lew and Wadlescot under Baldwin the sheriff. About the latter end of Henry the Third's reign, Sir John Mules conveyed it to the Trenchards. Before the close of the seventeenth century, Lew Trenchard became the property of the Goulds. The widow of the late William Drake Gould, Esq., bequeathed it to her husband's nephew, William Baring, Esq., who has taken the name of Gould, and is the present proprietor. Mr. Gould possesses also the bartons of Lew and Wood, and an estate called Orchard, which was successively in the families of Arundell, Trelask, Poding, and Wood. In the parish-church is the monument of William Drake Gould, Esq., 1766. Mr. Gould is patron of the rectory.

LIDFORD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eight miles from Tavistock. The villages of Downtown, Hexworthy, Huckaby, and Dinnabridge, are in this parish: the three last are on Dartmoor, the whole of which extensive district, with the modern vill of Princetown, &c. is within its limits.

Lidford is an ancient borough: in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had eight burgesses within the walls, and 41 without. The record of Domesday states that 40 houses in this borough had been laid in ruins before William the Conqueror came into England. It is probable that this was in 997, when the town of Lidford was burned by the Danes. It is evident, from the Domesday account, that Lidford was then a walled town. Lidford sent burgesses to parliament twice in the reign of Edward I.^m

A market at Lidford was granted, in 1267, to Richard King of Almain, to be held on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Patrick.ⁿ There is still a fair at Twobridges on Dartmoor, in this parish, now held on the first Wednesday after the 16th of August, for horses, sheep, cattle, &c.

^m Willis.

ⁿ Cart. Rot. 52 Hen. III. 3.

Lidford Castle, in which were held the stannary courts, is now in ruins, the shell only remaining. Within this castle was the prison for offenders against the stannary laws, which, in an act of parliament of the year 1512, is described as "one of the most hanious, contagious, and detestable places in the realm."° That it had not much improved in its repute a century afterwards, appears from Browne's mention of it in one of his poems in the reign of King James :

" To lie therein one night 'tis guest,
'Twere better to be stoned and prest,
Or hang'd — now choose you whether."

Stannary courts were held in Lidford Castle till nearly the latter end of the last century, till about which period a separate coroner had, from time immemorial, been chosen for this parish ; and it was the invariable and very extraordinary custom to elect the oldest man in the parish, whatever were his rank or situation in life. p

The immediate neighbourhood of Lidford presents some picturesque scenery, which has been much the object of attention to tourists, particularly two cascades, one of which is formed by the fall of the small river Lyd ; and a bridge thrown over a narrow chasm between two rocks, nearly eighty feet in depth.

The manor of Lidford, which had been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, became afterwards appendant to the earldom and duchy of Cornwall. In 1238, the castle of Lidford and Dartmoor chace or forest were granted by King Henry III. to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall. q King Edward II., in 1307, granted these premises to his favourite Peter de Gaveston. r In 1382 Sir Richard Abberbury was made keeper of Dartmoor forest, then in the hands of the crown. s It appears that the chace and castle of Dartmoor (by which must have been meant Lidford) were soon after this granted to Peter de Courtenay ; for we find that in the year 1404 King Henry IV. revoked a grant which had been made to him of the said castle and chace, because they had been united to the duchy of Cornwall. t

The extensive district of Dartmoor, the whole of which, as before men-

° See an account of the cruel usage of William Strode, Esq., in this prison, under the article of Newenham, in Plympton.

p Chapple's Collections, confirmed by the testimony of persons living, who remember the fact, as communicated by the present curate.

q Cart. Rot. 23 Hen. III.

r Cart. Rot. 1 Edw. II.

s Pat. Rot. 6 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 4.

t Pat. Rot. 6 Hen. IV. 17.

tioned, is in this parish, contains about 180,000 acres. ^u It is a mountainous waste, abounding with craggy heights called tors, some of which are said to be from 1500 to 1800 feet above the level of the sea. Risdon has been quoted as authority for Dartmoor having been made a forest by King John. It appears, by a record which he quotes, that it was a forest in the time of William the Conqueror: he does not tell us where the record exists. The first part of it, relating to Lidford, corresponds with the survey of Domesday; but Dartmoor is not mentioned in that survey. It is called a forest in the record of 1238, and its boundaries were laid out by perambulation in the following year. ^v It has been a general opinion that, because Dartmoor was a forest, it must have been formerly overgrown with woods; but there is no reason to suppose that this bleak exposed district was ever more favourable to the growth of trees than it now is, nor is it likely that, in those early periods, so much pains were taken as of late have been to rear them. The truth is, that a forest did not necessarily abound with trees; it was an open, uninclosed, outlying district (as its name imported), for the keeping of the King's wild beasts. ^w This immense tract of land, which, from its unfavourable situation, has hitherto been but little cultivated, affords pasture to great quantities of cattle and an immense number of sheep. The wool of Dartmoor formed a considerable article of exportation in the reign of Edward I.' The hills or tors on Dartmoor abound with immense masses of granite, and some of them afford magnificent views, particularly High Tor.

Crokern-tor is celebrated as having been the place where the stannary parliaments were anciently held; till within the memory of man the commission was opened and the jurors sworn on this spot; after which, the court was adjourned to one of the stannary townis. The table and seats of moorstone, mentioned by Risdon, were destroyed by the workmen of the late Sir Francis Buller, unknown to him, and the fragments used for some buildings then erecting. Sir Francis, then Mr. Justice Buller, had purchased of Mr. Gullet an estate on Dartmoor, held under the duchy, called Prince Hall. Mr. Gullet, and the late Mr. Bray of Tavistock, who were the first improvers of Dartmoor, had made plantations, and brought part of the moor into cultivation. Sir Francis Buller made further improvements at Prince Hall, which was his occasional residence. The greatest improver of Dartmoor has been Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, some time Lord Warden of the Stannaries, now Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who, soon after

^u Report of the House of Commons.

^x See Spelman's Glossary.

^v See Risdon.

^w Hundred Roll.

the

the year 1797, built a mansion for his own residence at Tor Royal, where he made extensive plantations. In the year 1808, at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, a prison was begun to be built on Dartmoor, near Tor Royal, and finished in 1809, for the residence of the numerous prisoners of war, who had till then crowded the prison-ships at Plymouth. The prison, which was erected after a plan of Mr. Daniel Alexander, consists of five rectangular buildings, each capable of containing more than 1500 prisoners, besides two other spacious buildings, one of which was used as an hospital, and the other appropriated to the petty officers. Adjoining to the prison was the governor's house, and other buildings necessary for the civil establishment. At the distance of a quarter of a mile are barracks, in which the troops who guarded the prisoners were stationed. The space between the walls of the prison formed a military road round the whole: on this the guard paraded: the sentinels were posted on platforms commanding a complete view of the prison. The number of prisoners who have been lodged here has been from five to seven thousand, and the troops necessary to guard them from three to five hundred only. During the war, there were two inns near the prison; and a considerable number of tradesmen of different descriptions, necessary to supply the wants of so large a population, established themselves in the immediate vicinity, besides the proprietors of the public bake-houses, slaughter-houses, and the brewery. After the termination of the war, the public buildings were left vacant, and many of the private dwelling-houses became in consequence unoccupied: several of these have been again tenanted since the commencement of the rail-way, hereafter mentioned. In 1818, it was reported by a committee of the House of Commons, that if the buildings on Dartmoor continued to be untenanted they would fall into decay, and that it would be a considerable benefit to the country if they could be kept up without expense, by the establishment of schools of industry. In consequence of this suggestion, a meeting for the purpose of forming such an establishment was held at the Mansion House, in the month of May, 1820. At this meeting, Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P., announced that his Majesty had given his sanction to such an appropriation of these buildings, had granted a portion of the waste for the purposes of the establishment, had made a princely donation of 1000*l.* towards its support, and named himself the patron of the institution. The object of the benevolent promoters of this plan was, to remove a considerable number of poor children from their profligate associates in the metropolis to Dartmoor, where they are to be religiously educated in the vacant buildings, and to be employed in the culture and dressing of flax. In the first instance, the children selected for this purpose were to

be of the description of orphans only. Some unforeseen difficulties having occurred, the resolutions adopted at the meeting above mentioned have not as yet been put in execution.

An act of parliament passed in the year 1819 for making a rail-way, or tram-road, from Crabtree, in the parish of Egg Buckland, to the Prison of War, on Dartmoor forest, for the conveyance of stone, (granite,) lime, limestone, coal, culm, manure, goods, wares, merchandize, &c. ; and to be called the Plymouth and Dartmoor Rail-way. A second act was passed in 1820, to extend this rail-way to the lime-works at Catdown, and also to Sutton Pool, at Plymouth. A third act was passed in 1821, for the purpose of amending the former acts, and giving power to the commissioners to vary the line.

This rail-way is expected to be most highly beneficial to the land-owners of Dartmoor, by increasing, in a very great degree, the sale of granite ; and affording, by the conveyance of lime and other manure, at a moderate expense, the means of bringing their lands, with greater facility, into a state of cultivation.

Dartmoor was fixed on as the subject of the first prize-poem by the Royal Literary Society, established in 1821 ; and the prize for the poem on this subject has been recently adjudged to Mrs. Hemans.

In the parish-church of Lidford is the monument of Mrs. Elizabeth Farington, wife of Mr. Thomas Farington, son of Mr. Henry Farington, of Wyzold, in the county of Northampton, who died in 1738, aged 94 years, as it was supposed. The King is patron of the rectory in right of the duchy of Cornwall. The tithes of Dartmoor were granted to the chantry of St. Petrock at Lidford in 1236. * Three pounds per annum are paid as a composition for this grant. In the year 1260 the Bishop of Exeter, on account of the great distance of Balbury and Pashill, two villages on Dartmoor in this parish, gave license to the inhabitants that they should resort to the parish-church of Widdecomb in the Moor, paying their tithelands and three parts of their offerings to the parson of Widdecomb, and the remainder to the parson of Lidford. A chapel was begun to be built at Princetown, soon after the erection of the prison, but it was not completed for several years : the troops assembled in it, to attend Divine service, as soon as the roof was put on, in 1813. Divine service is still performed in this chapel.

LIFTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about four miles from Launceston, on the borders of Cornwall. Tinney, High Cookworthy, and Beara, are villages in this parish.

* Pat. Rot. 21 Hen. III.

There

There are cattle fairs at Lifton on February 2. Holy Thursday, and October 28.

King Charles was with his army at Lifton, on the 31st of July, 1644, on his route towards Cornwall. ^a

The manor of Lifton, which had been parcel of the royal demesne, was given by King John, in 1199, to Agatha, who had been nurse to Eleanor, the King's mother. ^b It seems, that this Agatha married William de Gattendon; for the reversion of the manor of Lifton, after the death of the said William, and Agatha his wife, was granted, in 1204, to Queen Isabel. ^c It seems, nevertheless, that they were afterwards possessed of the fee, which they sold to Andrew de Cancellis, or Chanceaux. ^d John de Chanceaux surrendered it to the crown, in the reign of Edward I. That monarch gave the manor, hundred, and advowson, to his son, Thomas de Woodstock, from whom this estate descended through the Hollands to the Nevilles, Earls of Westmorland; and having been purchased of that family by John Harris, serjeant-at-law, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, continued in his descendants till the death of Christopher Harris, Esq., in 1775. By his bequest, it then passed to the Arundells of Kynegie, in Cornwall: it is now the property of William Arundell Harris, Esq., of Kynegie and of Castle Park, in this parish, who possesses also the manor of Stone, in Lifton; the barton of Gatherleigh, by exchange with the Harrises of Hayne, and that of Whitleigh.

The manor of Ashleigh belonged to the family of Ashleigh from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward III., when it is supposed to have passed, with its heiress, to Tirell. It was afterwards in the Speccot family, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Hals and Trelawney. It was sold, by the last-mentioned family, in 1730, to the Bullers; and by them, in 1768, to John Trehawke, Esq., of Liskeard. This manor is now the property of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, devisee and heir-at-law of the late Mr. Trehawke. The barton of Wortham, in this parish, gave name to a family whose heiress brought it to a younger branch of the baronial family of Dynham, or Dinham. Mary Hicks, one of the cousins and heirs of John Dinham, Esq., who died in 1641, brought it in marriage to John Harris, Esq. The late Miss Honor Harris of Pickwell devised it to Mrs. Middleditch. After an intermediate sale to Cook, it was purchased by William Rayer, Esq., the present proprietor. The old mansion is now a farm-house.

^a Walker's Historical Discourses.

^b Cart. Rot. 1 John.

^c Cart. Rot. 5 John.

^d Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I. This manor was held of the chapel of Berkhamsted, by the annual render of a pound of incense.

In

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Dinham^c, Kelly^d, and Harris.^e Mr. Harris is patron of the rectory.

A charity-school, in which about eighty children are instructed, on Sundays and Wednesdays, is supported by subscription. Another school, in which twenty-five girls are clothed and educated, is supported by Miss Harris of Hayne.

There is a chalybeate spring near Lifton Bridge.

LIMPSTONE, or LYMPSTONE, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about eight miles from Exeter, on the Exe. The village of Sowden is in this parish.

King Henry I. gave this manor, anciently called Leningston, to William his steward, whom Sir William Pole supposes to have been William Hastings. The grandson of this William left an only daughter, married to Robert de Bicklegh, and, having no children, gave Limpstone, in her widowhood, to her half-brother, Robert de Albemarle, or Damarell. From this period, the history of the manor is variously stated: Sir William Pole says, that a co-heiress of Damarell brought it to the Bonvilles; and that, after the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by Sergeant Prideaux; whilst Risdon tells us, that, after the Damarells, it was in the Dinhams, and purchased of the co-heirs of that family by Prideaux. It afterwards passed to the Putts of Combe. Most of the lands were dismembered about 1722; but the manor continued several years later in the Putts, under whom it was, for some time, held on lease by Sir Francis Drake, Bart. In 1802, it was sold by Raymond Putt, Esq. to the late Lord Heathfield, and is now the property of his nephew, Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake, Esq. This manor was held of the King, by the service of presenting to his Majesty two arrows and an oaten loaf, when he should hunt in Dartmoor.^f Sir William Pole speaks of a small manor in this parish which had belonged to the Kirkes of Exeter; and in his time to the Floyers. I cannot find that it is now known.

In the parish-church are monuments of Nicholas Lee, Esq., three times mayor of Exeter, 1759; William Joseph Thomas, Esq., of Coel Helen, Carnarvonshire, 1806; Egerton Filmore, Esq., (no date,) put up in 1799; Joseph Smith, Esq., of Bath, 1793; Mary, relict of John Lewis Gidoin,

^c John Dinham, of Wortham, Esq., 1641.

^d Arthur Kelly, 1628.

^e Arthur Harris, Esq., governor of Mount St. Michael, 1628, — a large monument, with effigies as large as the life, commemorating also Florence, wife of John Harris, Esq., 1635; and William Harris, Esq., 1690; John Harris, Esq., 1657; Sir Arthur Harris, Bart., 1685; and Arthur Harris, rector, 1770.

^f Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

Esq.,

Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White, 1803. Thomas Porter, Esq., is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is annexed.

In 1715, there was a congregation of Presbyterians at Limpstone: this meeting still exists.

Henry Metherell, in 1727, gave the sum of 100*l.* three per cents., for teaching poor children of this parish. John Egerton, who died in 1728, gave 20*l.*, now producing 20*s.* per annum, for the same purpose. There are Sunday schools, to the support of which William Welch, Esq., in 1818, gave 300*l.* three per cents.

LINTON, or LYNTON, on the north coast, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, is about fifteen miles from Ilfracombe. At Lynmouth, near the confluence of the East and West Lyn, a small fishing village, in a singularly romantic situation, are a few lodging-houses, for the accommodation of such families as resort thither, in the summer season, for the benefit of bathing and sea air. The rivers here produce trout and salmon. The herring-fishery at Lynmouth has, of late years, much declined. There is a quay, at which small vessels lie in fine weather, carrying on a coasting trade, and importing coals, culm, and limestone, and exporting oak-bark, and oats.

It appears, that, in the reign of Edward I., Henry Lovet and Reginald de Lyn were lords of this parish, and, as such, had the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^s

The manor of Lyn and Linton, with Woolanger or Wolhanger, belonged afterwards to the family of Pyne, who continued to possess it in 1620. They were succeeded by Wichalse, from whom it passed by sale to Short. It is now the property of John Lock, Esq. of Lynmouth, by purchase from Short.

In the parish was, some time since, the monument of Hugh Wichalse, Esq., 1653: there are memorials for the family of Knight, 1730—1769.

The benefice is united to Countesbury. The Archdeacon of Barnstaple is appropriator of the tithes and patron of the curacy.

John Groves, about the year 1770, gave an endowment to the charity-school; but it became void, as being contrary to the mortmain act.

LITTLEHAM, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies near the southern coast, and forms an united parish with Exmouth, a well-known bathing place, ten miles from Exeter.

The manor of Littleham was given by Ordgar, Earl of Devonshire, to

^s Hundred Roll.

the

the monastery of Horton, in Dorsetshire, and was afterwards, in 1122, with other lands of that house, bestowed on the abbot and convent of Sherbourn.^b Sir Thomas Dennis procured a grant of this manor after the dissolution; and it is now the property of his descendant, the Right Hon. Lord Rolle.

Most of the monuments in the parish-church, and in the church-yard, are in memory of persons (some from remote parts of the kingdom) who have died whilst resident at Exmouth for their health.¹

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. The *Liber Regis* mentions a dilapidated chapel of St. Saviour, at Chickstow, in this parish.

Exmouth appears to have been one of the principal ports of Devonshire in the reign of King John.^k In 1347, it furnished ten ships and 193 mariners, for the expedition against Calais.¹ The Earl of March sailed from Exmouth in 1459. Exmouth fort, then a garrison of the King's, was blockaded by Colonel Shapcote, in the month of February, 1646.^m It was taken on the 15th of March, with nineteen pieces of ordnance, and a great quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.ⁿ Exmouth is a populous town, which has, for many years, been much frequented, for the purpose of sea-bathing. There are warm and cold sea-baths, and every accommodation for invalids.

^b Tanner.

¹ Dorothea, wife of William Richardson, Esq., M. P. for the county of Armagh, 1793; Margaret, daughter of Thomas Graham, Esq., of Edmund Castle, in Cumberland, 1794; Samuel Eyre, Esq., of Newhouse, Wilts, 1795; John Hossack, M. D., physician to the royal hospital at Greenwich, 1796; Lady Whiteford, wife of Sir John Whiteford, Bart., 1801; George Frend, Esq., 1801; Major-General William Elliott, of Larrington, in the county of Roxburgh, 1803; Peter Middleton, Esq., of Hull, 1803; the Rev. Richard Hole, rector of Farringdon and Inwardleigh, (see p. 209.) 1803; David Lindlay, Esq., of Drummond, in Haddingtonshire, 1804; Mrs. Mary Wynn, daughter of Sir Rowland Wynn, Bart., 1804; John Chichester Maclaurin, M. D., 1804; John Graham, Esq., 1804; John Hatch Jenkins, Esq., of Butler's town, in the county of Meath, 1805; Thomas Borrett, Esq., of Shoreham, Kent, 1806; John Short, M. D., of Borness, in Scotland, 1807; Gerard Levinge Vanheythysen, Esq., 1807; Thomas Leventhorp, Esq., 1815; Mary Jane, daughter of Lieut.-General England, 1815; Frances, wife of H. Lumsden, Esq., N. Britain, 1815; George Jardine, Esq., of Edinburgh, 1817; Elizabeth, daughter of A. Fotheringhay, Esq., 1817; Caroline, wife of Timothy Rhodes, Esq., 1817; — Iloff, aged 94, 1819; Henry Cholmley, Esq., 1819; Fairfax Moresby, Esq., of Staffordshire, 1820; Major Calland, 1820; and Samuel Cave, M. D., 1820.

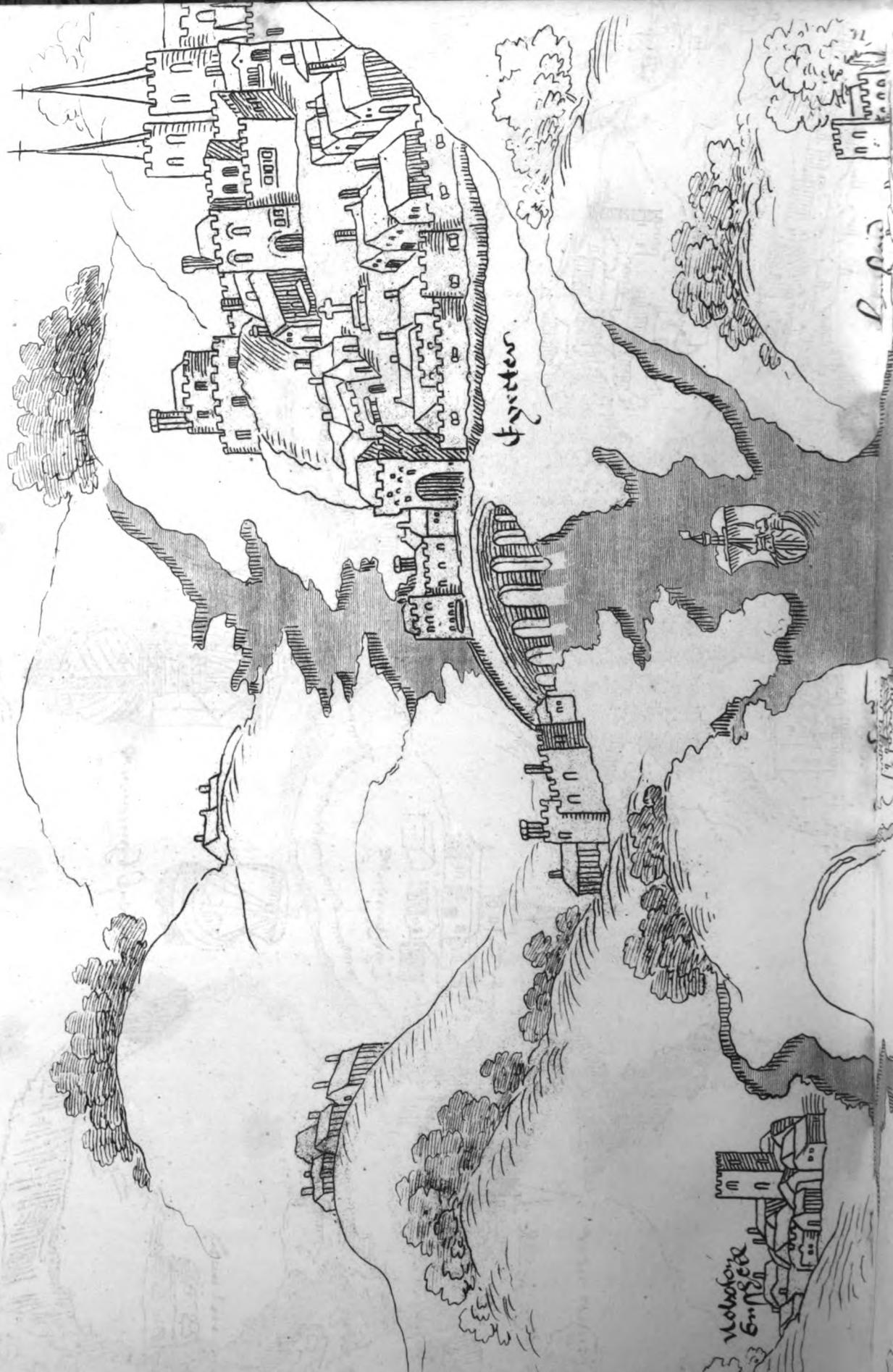
^k See "Madox's History of the Exchequer," p. 530.

¹ Hakluyt.

^m Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 182.

ⁿ Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 402.

Sir



Sir William Pole mentions, that the family of Drake had large possessions at or near Exmouth, and that a branch of the family resided here.

Bishop Stafford's Register mentions a chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Exmouth, as existing in the year 1412.^o Lord Rolle is about to build a chapel in this town, at his own expense, for the accommodation of its numerous inhabitants. Robert Drake, Esq., in 1628, charged a moiety of the manor of Hullam, in Withecomb Raleigh, with 7*l.* per annum, towards the maintenance of a lecturer, or preaching minister, and school-master, in Littleham and Exmouth. Sir John Elwill, Bart., in 1724, gave 100*l.*, four per cents., for teaching poor children of this parish. Henry Peardon, in the same year, gave 80*l.*^p, which now produces only 2*l.* per annum. Lord Rolle has built a school-room at Exmouth, for the education of 150 children, on Dr. Bell's plan; and the late Lady Rolle, in 1816, gave the sum of 200*l.*, navy five per cents, towards the endowment of the school, which is aided by the interest of about 85*l.*, accumulated out of savings.

LITTLEHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies about three miles from Bideford.

The manor, which had been a royal demesne, and part of the dower of Matilda, the Conqueror's consort, belonged at an early period to the Stapledons, and passed by heirs female through the Botelers, earls of Ormond, to St. Leger, who sold it to Boteler of Parkham. One of the co-heiresses of the last-mentioned family brought this manor to the Leighs, who possessed it in Risdon's time. It is now the property of George Anthony, Esq., whose father purchased it of the Bassets. Mr. Anthony is patron of the rectory.

LODDISWELL, or LODDESWILL, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. The village of Staunton is in this parish.

The manor of Loddiswell was, at the taking of the Domesday survey, part of the demesne of Joel de Totneis: King Henry II. granted it to William Bruis. Eva, the great grand-daughter of this William, was mother of Milicent de Montalt, under whom this manor was held by the Knovill family in the reign of Edward I. After this I find nothing of it,

^o Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^p Children of the name of Peardon, or Watt, of Exmouth, have a preference to the benefit of this donation.

except that Sir John Elyot possessed it in 1620[¶], and that it is now in moieties, one of which belongs to George Furlong Wise, Esq., and the other to Mr. Thomas Harris, by purchase from Morshead. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. [†]

The manor of Webbiton belongs to Sir Henry Carew, Bart.; that of Staunton to Sir Henry Carew and G. F. Wise, Esq., whose seat is at Woolston in this parish.

The barton of Hach Arundell belonged anciently to the Arundells of Somersetshire, and afterwards, in the reign of Edward I., to that of Hach. In the reign of Henry IV. it belonged to the family of Carswell, who resided at Hach for many generations. The heiress of Carswell brought it to Langworthy. It is now the property of Walter Prideaux, Esq.

About the year 1463 Thomas Gyll, junior, had the royal license for castellating his mansion at Hach Arundell and enclosing a park. [‡]

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Langworthy, &c. [§] Francis Freke Gunston, Esq., is impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

Richard Phillips, in 1728, gave the profits of a messuage and tenement to be distributed yearly on his tomb to the poor not receiving parish relief.

LOXBEAR, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies about four miles from Tiverton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the ancient family of Avenell, whose co-heiresses brought it (temp. Hen. VI.) to Trobridge and Richards. It seems to have been vested eventually in the former, of whose descendants it was purchased, about the year 1600, by Daniel Cudmore, Esq. His descendant and namesake (the last of the family) died in 1723. After this the manor of Loxbear came into the Acland family (most probably by purchase). It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., who is patron of the rectory.

¶ Esch. 19 Jac. in Chapple's Collections.

† Hundred Roll.

‡ Cart. Rot. 2-4 Edw. IV.

§ Katherine, daughter of William Langworthy, and wife of Jonas Pinsent, 1635; the mother of William Langworthy was heiress of Carswell; Catherine, daughter of Richard Langworthy, wife of Richard Wood of Comb, by Anne, co-heiress of Fursland, 1659; Anne Fursland, daughter of William Langworthy, the same year; Mrs. Elizabeth Rennell, 1648; Caroline Grace, wife of the Rev. George Wise, 1811.

In

In the parish-church are memorials of Daniel Cudmore, 1637; Zachary Cudmore, 1657; and Richard Abraham, æt. 87, 1802: he was rector 52 years. There was formerly a chapel at Leigh, in this parish, which, in 1777, was a blacksmith's shop.

LOXHORE, or LOXORE, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about six miles from Barnstaple. Lower Loxhore and Cott are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged at an early period^u to the Beaumonts, whose heiress brought it to Chichester. It is now the property of John Palmer Chichester, Esq., who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Hammond^w, and of the Rev. Richard Carpenter^x, rector, 1627.

LUFFINCOTT, or LUFFINCOT, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about seven miles from Holsworthy, and about eight miles and a half from Launceston. The village of Shop is in this parish.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Luffincot, since spelt Lippincot, from a very early period till the reign of Henry V., when it was sold to John Wise, Esq., of Sydenham. It continued in the family of Wise when Sir William Pole made his collections. At a later period, it was in the Morices of Werrington. Humphrey Morice, Esq., the last of that family, bequeathed it to the late Mrs. Luther, who, about the year 1805, sold it to Mr. John Venner and Mr. Joseph Spettigue, to whom it still belongs, together with the advowson of the rectory. Mr. Spettigue resides at the barton near the church.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Elizabeth Slade, daughter of Baldwin Malet, Esq., 1587.

LUPPIT, or LUPPITT, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies between four and five miles from Honiton. Beacon and Shaugh are small villages in this parish.

^u It was held under Baldwin the sheriff, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Robert de Beaumont.

^w Edward Hammond, 1653; Nicholas Hammond, 1687; Hester, his wife, of the ancient family of Newcourt of Pickwell, 1684; Philip Hammond, 1704; Edward Hammond, 1727.

^x Author of certain assize sermons, &c. See A. Wood.

The manor of Luppit, together with that of Mohuns Ottery, anciently called Ottery Fleming, belonged in the twelfth century to the Flemings. The heiress of Fleming married Reginald de Moun or Mohun, and Eleanor, the elder co-heiress of Sir William Mohun, who died in 1280, married John, Baron Carew. The baronial family of Carew, in consequence of this match, possessed and resided at Mohun's Ottery for several generations. John, Baron Carew, who died in 1363, was Lord Deputy of Ireland: his grandson, Thomas, Baron Carew, who lived in the reign of Henry V., was a distinguished military character. Edmund, Baron Carew, who was killed in France in 1513, left three sons, who all met with an untimely end. Sir Peter Carew, the last survivor, settled Mohun's Ottery, &c. on Thomas Southcote, Esq., who had married his niece, Thomasine Kirkham. Mr. Southcote was in possession in 1589. Sir Popham Southcote, who died in or about 1665, left two daughters, co-heiresses, married to Brian and Southcote. Most of the lands were dismembered from the manor by the Southcotes about 1670: the manor was purchased (probably of the co-heiresses of Sir Popham) by Sir Walter Yonge, Bart. On the sale of the estates of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. and K.B., about the year 1793, the manors of Luppit and Mohun's Ottery were purchased by William Hawker, Esq., of Poundesford Lodge, in Somersetshire, whose daughter and co-heir, the wife of the Rev. James Bernard, is the present proprietor. Some part of the ancient mansion of the barons Carew is still remaining; and occupied as a farm-house. The park has been long ago converted into tillage.

The manor of Sobbcomb, or Shapcomb, was given to Dunkeswell Abbey, by Ivo Fitzalan.⁷ After the dissolution, it was in the family of Duke, and is now the property of John Worth Esq., of Worth.

Daldich, or Dalditch, now called Dawlish, in this parish, belonged to the family of Daldich, afterwards, successively, to Meldon and Matesford: from the latter it passed, by successive marriages, to Ferrers and Ashford. It is now the property of the Rev. James Bernard. Shaugh, which had been for some time in the family of Hawker, is now the property and residence of Mr. Bernard.

In the parish-church are some ancient monuments of the Carew family without inscriptions.⁸

The

⁷ Dug. Mon. i. 925.

⁸ One of them is in memory of Sir Thomas Carew, who married a daughter of Sir Nicholas Bonville,

The tithes of this parish were appropriated to Newenham Abbey, the church having been purchased by that monastery of the Mohun family in the thirteenth century^a: they are now vested (with the exception of such lands as belong to their sister, Mrs. Bernard,) in Mrs. Helyar, of Coker Court, Somersetshire, and Miss Hawker, two of the co-heiresses of the late William Hawker, Esq. Mrs. Bernard is patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a free chapel at Mohun's Ottery adjoining the manor-house, founded by the Carews, and endowed with 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

At Shaugh, in this parish, was, some time since, a meeting-house of the Presbyterians, which has been taken down.

LUSTLEIGH, or LISTLEIGH, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about four miles from Moreton Hampstead.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Widworthy, afterwards (in the reign of Edward II.) to that of Prous. In the succeeding reign the heiress of Prous, then widow of Roger Mules, conveyed it to John Damarell and Alice his wife, her daughter. The co-heiresses of this Alice married Berry and Durnford. In the reign of Henry V. William Burleston conveyed this manor to Sir John Wadham. It was divided between the co-heiresses of Wadham, and is now wholly dismembered. Two thirds were long ago disposed of in lots to the several lessees, and the remaining third was sold in like manner under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, by the Honourable Percy Wyndham. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

Risdon speaks of Barnhouse Bank as the ancient possession of the Barnhouse family. This is now called the manor, or reputed manor, of Barne-Court, and is the property of the Rev. S. Pidsley.

In the parish-church are two ancient monuments, one of which had, in

Bonville, temp. Hen. VII. Another, with a single coat of arms, is said to be that of Sir Peter Carew, the last of the family; but there is a monument for him in the cathedral: it might have been for one of his brothers.

^a Cartulary of Newenham Abbey in the possession of Dr. Wavell.

^b Hundred Roll.

Risdon's

Risdon's time, the arms of Prous, the other he says tradition had assigned (though it should seem without any reason) to Lord Dinham.

Mr. Wyndham retains a moiety of the advowson of the rectory; the Rev. S. Pidsley has the other moiety, as belonging to his manor of Barne-Court.

MAKER, partly in the hundred of East (Cornwall) and partly in that of Roborough, Devon, in the deanery of East, and in the archdeaconry of Cornwall. This parish is partly in Devonshire and partly in Cornwall. The town and manor of Inceworth are in the latter county; the village of Kingsand in Devonshire, together with the church and Mount Edgecumbe. The church lies about two miles and a half from Plymouth Dock.

Makerton was one of the ancient manors of the Valletorts, and passed in the same manner as Trematon to the earls and dukes of Cornwall. The tithing of Vaultersholme, in the Cornish part of the parish, derives its name from the family of Valletort or Vautort.^c

Mount Edgecumbe, formerly called West Stonehouse, was the property of an ancient family of that name, whose heiress brought it to Durnford. Sir Piers Edgecumbe, who died in 1539, married the heiress of Durnford. His son, Sir Richard, built a castellated mansion at this place, to which he gave the name of Mount Edgecumbe. Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., the immediate descendant of Sir Richard, having filled several important public offices in the reign of George I. and II. was, in 1742, created Baron Edgecumbe. His grandson George, the third Baron Edgecumbe, was created Viscount Mount-Edgecumbe and Valletort in 1781, and in 1789 Earl Mount-Edgecumbe, to which titles Richard, the present Earl Mount-Edgecumbe, succeeded on the death of his father in 1795.

Mount Edgecumbe House was built by Sir Richard Edgecumbe, son of Sir Piers, who became possessed of the estate by marrying the heiress of Durnford. It is a square building, and had originally, at each corner, circular towers; the hall, in the centre, rising above the other parts of the building. It has, at various times, undergone considerable alterations: the towers, which have been much enlarged, are now octagonal.

The beautiful situation of this mansion, with that of the parks, and the fine and interesting views with which it abounds, have been frequently described. Mr. Carew, who calls it a most curious and noble mansion, says,

^c See Rot. Parl. i. 392.

that

that its appearance from the sea so affected the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the commander of the memorable Spanish Armada, that he determined to reserve it for his own possession, in the partage of the kingdom, which in hope and expectation he had already conquered. ^d

Mount Edgumbe, which was occupied as one of the royal garrisons, to act as a check upon Plymouth, during the civil war, was surrendered to Colonel Hammond, on the 21st of April, 1646, being the last fortress in Devonshire, except Salcomb, that held out for the king.

The manor of Mendinnick, in this parish, partly in Devon, and partly in Cornwall, has been some years in the family of Clark, and is now the property of Mr. William Clark.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Edgumbe family^e; that of John Boger, Esq., 1783; and of the brave Joseph Hunt, master and commander in his majesty's navy, captain of the Unicorn, who was killed in an engagement with the Vestal French frigate, of superior force, which surrendered to his flag about an hour before he breathed his last, January 11, 1761.

The great tithes of Maker were appropriated to the priory of Plympton. They now belong to Earl Mount Edgumbe, who is patron of the vicarage.

MAMHEAD, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about five miles from Chudleigh. The hamlets or small villages of Hillhead, Whistley, and Gulliford, are in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Mamhead was held by Ralph de Pomerai under Baldwin the sheriff; it afterwards belonged to the Peverells, from whom it passed by marriage to the Carews. Sir Peter Carew sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Giles Balle, father of Sir Peter Balle, Recorder of Exeter, and Attorney General to Queen Henrietta Maria, who rebuilt the manor-house. Thomas Balle, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1749: soon after which Mamhead was sold by his heir, Thomas Hussey Apreece, Esq., to Joseph Gascoyne

^d Survey of Cornwall.

^e Sir Richard Edgumbe, 1561; Richard Lord Edgumbe, controller of his majesty's household, whose skill as a draughtsman, and poetic talents, are recorded; and whose character is ably drawn in Lord Orford's "Royal and Noble Authors," 1761; Richard Lord Edgumbe, 1770, (a handsome monument of various marble, with a sarcophagus, and a bust of the deceased); George, Earl Mount Edgumbe, admiral of the white, 1795. There are slabs also for Peter Edgumbe, Esq., 1607, and Sir Richard Edgumbe, 1639.

Nightingale,

Nightingale, Esq., whose sister brought it to her husband, Wilmot Vaughan, the first Earl of Lisburne. It now belongs to his son, John Earl of Lisburne, who, in 1820, succeeded his late brother, Wilmot.

The obelisk of Portland stone, on Mamhead point, about 100 feet high, was built by Thomas Balle, Esq., about the year 1742. Mamhead House, which commands one of the most beautiful views in the south of Devon, was, in great part, rebuilt by Wilmot, Earl of Lisburne, by whom the grounds were laid out, and the whole place greatly improved. Some of the fine trees were planted by Sir Peter Balle; others, by his son. The trees of the *Quercus Ilex* are uncommonly fine, and are remarkable as having been the first of the kind planted in England from acorns. The experiment was made by Mr. Balle, about the year 1696. Several of these trees are ten feet in circumference, at three feet from the ground; and one of them measures thirteen feet six inches in circumference.

It seems most probable that Mamhead House was the royal garrison spoken of by Whitelock as having been abandoned, on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax with his army, in the month of January, 1646. It appears to be called Sir Peter Byme's house, by mistake for Sir Peter Balle's, for it is spoken of as near Powderham.

Mamhead is at present occupied by the Right Honourable Sir George Hewett, Bart.

Newhouse, in this parish, was some time the property and residence of the family of Long, whose heiress brought it to the Oxenhams. On the death of William Long Oxenham, Esq., in 1818, it became the property of John Acland, Esq., now Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart., whose mother was the heiress of Oxenham. The house is now occupied by the tenant of the farm.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Peter Balle, 1680; and that of Mary, relict of Sir Simon Leach, K.B., and daughter of Lord Clifford, ob. 1715. Sir Peter Balle had seventeen children by his wife, the daughter of Sir William Cook of Highnam, in Gloucestershire. His epitaph intimates that "he had suffered the usual fate of loyalty, at the return of Charles II.; and that, having disoblged the great favourite, he had no other recompence for his services and losses than being restored to his former places." The Earl of Lisburne is patron of the rectory. The parsonage-house, a handsome mansion, and commanding a beautiful prospect, was built by the Rev. Stephen Weston, F.S.A., when rector of this parish.

MANADON,

MANADON, or MANATON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about four miles from Moreton Hampstead, and about eight from Ashburton. Freeland and Water are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Dennis of Blagdon, and having passed by successive marriages to Horton and Thorn, was sold by the latter to Dymock. From Dymock it passed through the family of Brittrichston to Wivell, of whom it was purchased by Southcote. The manor of Great Manaton belongs now to the Rev. R. Lane of Coffleet. Lord Courtenay claims manerial jurisdiction over Little Manaton.

Hountor was, in the reign of Richard the First, the property of Sir Hugh de Hountor, and was then described as a tithing; his grandson sold it to Langdon; it passed afterwards by successive sales to Gervis and Dymock, and from the latter, with Great Manaton, to Southcote. It is now the property of Mr. William French.

The parish-church was much injured by a thunder-storm, December 13. 1779. The advowson of the rectory, which passed by marriage from Dennis to Kirkham, is now vested in the Rev. William Carwithen, the present incumbent. The great tithes of Little Manaton are appropriated to the church of Salisbury.

MARLBOROUGH, or, as it is usually written, MALBOROUGH, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies near the sea-coast, about four miles from Kingsbridge. The principal villages in this parish are (exclusively of Malborough) Batson, Combe, Bolberry, and Salcombe. Malborough, in some ancient records, is called a borough.

The manor of Malborough, and seven other manors in this parish, Salcombe, Ilton, East Sewer, Bolberry Allen, Bolberry Beauchamp, Hope, and Collaton Prawle, belong to Lord Viscount Courtenay, who holds a court of Admiralty for an extensive line of coast.

Ilton, on which was a castellated mansion, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Bozuns, a co-heiress of which family brought it to Chiverston. From the last-mentioned family it came to the Courtenays, Sir John Chiverston having settled it, in case of his death without issue, on his father-in-law, Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. Mr. Nicholas Adams has a lease of Ilton Castle under Lord Courtenay. The castellated mansion, of which there are now but small remains, was built by Sir John Chiverston, who had a grant from the crown for that purpose in 1335.^f

^f Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 2. In this grant the name of the manor is written Yedilton.

Most of these manors came into the Courtenay family with Ilton. Salcombe, Sewer, and the two Bolberrys, are mentioned in the inquisition after the death of Sir William Courtenay, in 1624.^s I find no mention of Malborough. It is evident, from the distinctive names, that the Bolberrys had belonged to the families of Allen and Beauchamp.

The manor of Badeston, or Batson, belonged at an early period to a family of that name, a co-heiress of which brought it to Davels; from the latter it passed by marriage to Harris. It is now, by purchase, the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M. P.

The manor of Alston is the property, and Alston House the residence, of Abraham Hawkins, Esq.

Le Yard, in this parish, was the property and original residence of the family of Yard, or At-Yard. On their removal to Bradley, they sold this estate to the Dyers. In 1765, on the failure of male issue in that family, it passed to Samuel Savery, Esq., in right of his great-great-grandmother, who was a Dyer. On Mr. Savery's death, in 1790, it passed under his will to his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Gillard.

Snape is the property of Peter Ilbert, Esq. by inheritance from his uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Ilbert. Moulton was, in 1792, the property and residence of Samuel Strode, Esq., now of William Jackson, Esq.

The parish-church is situated on high ground, and has rather a lofty spire. The only monument in it of note is that of James Francis Kelly, Esq., lieutenant, R. N., who was shipwrecked off this coast, September 3. 1802.^h

Malborough is a daughter-church to West Allington. A portion of tithes in this parish, called Merrydole, belongs to the Rev. Roope Ilbert of Bowringsleigh, and another portion called Paul, or Pol, to Lord Courtenay.

Robert Dyer, Esq., of Yard, who died in 1730, gave a house, with a garden, &c., to this parish for the residence of a schoolmaster, to whom the

^s Cleaveland's History of the Courtenay family, p. 301.

^h Inscription:— "He served his country with the greatest distinction during the whole of the late war, in the Channel, in the East and West Indies, in the Mediterranean, in the North Sea, and in Egypt. He particularly distinguished himself in the summer of 1800, in the command of the boats of his Majesty's ship Mermaid, with whom, upon different occasions, (in one of which he was severely wounded,) he captured vessels of very superior force, belonging to the enemy. This stone, erected by the direction of Lord Boringdon, is intended as a tribute of respect to the memory of an active, brave, and intelligent officer, and of a good and amiable man."

feoffees

feoffees of the parish make an allowance of 3*l.* per annum, out of lands given for charitable uses.

Salcombe, a fishing-town in this parish, has a chapel, built originally in 1401. This chapel had been gone to decay beyond the memory of any person living, when it was begun to be rebuilt in 1801, through the exertions, and chiefly at the expense, of John Yates, Esq., of Woodville¹, in this chapelry. Queen Anne's bounty has been obtained for the chapel, the perpetual curate of which is nominated by the vicar of West Allington.

There are three shipwrights' yards at Salcombe. A fair is held at this place at Whitsuntide for trinkets, sweetmeats, &c. &c.

In the parish of Malborough are the remains of an ancient castle, which, in the seventeenth century, was called the Bulwark. It was repaired at the commencement of the civil war, at the expense of above 3000*l.*, and Sir Edmund Fortescue was appointed governor for the King. After having sustained two other sieges, (probably of no long duration,) it was summoned by General Fairfax on the 23d of January, 1645[†], and after a long siege, of nearly four months, surrendered on honourable terms to Colonel Weldon, the governor of Plymouth, the governor and lieutenant-governor being allowed to march with their soldiers to the house of the former, at Fallopit. Mr. Hawkins, in his History of Kingsbridge, speaks of the surrender as having happened on the 7th of May: White-lock says, the 1st of June; and Vicars, the parliamentary chronicler, the 3d of June.

MARLDON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about five miles from Newton Abbot, and about six from Totnes. The village of Compton is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Compton (Contone) was held by Stephen, under Joel de Totnais: in the reign of Henry II. it was the property and seat of Sir Maurice de Pole. In the succeeding reign, Alice de Pole gave it to Peter, who took the name of Compton. After seven descents one of the co-heiresses of Compton brought Compton Castle and estate to the Gilberts. It was purchased of the

¹ In Mr. Yates's garden, orange and lemon trees, trained against the wall, perfect very fine fruit: the large aloe (*Agave Americana*) thrives well in the open air, and flowered in the summer of 1820: another plant of this description at Salcombe, which had always grown in the open air, unprotected, flowered in 1774. Mr. Hawkins's History of Kingsbridge.

[†] Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 176.

latter, not many years ago, by the Templers; and the estate having been sold about 1808 in parcels, the old castellated mansion, now a farm-house, was purchased by Mr. John Bishop, the present proprietor.

The manor of Stantor, in this parish, belonged to the family of Cary, and, having passed by sale to the Mallocks, is now the property of the Rev. Roger Mallock, of Cockington. The manor of Aptor belonged to the Trists of Bowden, of whom it was purchased by the Baker family about the year 1799, and is now the property of Sir Frederick Baker, Bart.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Gilbert^k, Cary^l, Peter^m, Eastleighⁿ, and of Nicholas Adams Bartlett, Esq., of Ludbrook, 1811.

MARTINHOE, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell, lies about 10 or 11 miles from Ilfracombe. The villages of Slaten, Slade, and Kimmacot, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the St. Albyns: after passing through several families, it is now the property of George Courtenay, Esq., who is patron of the rectory.

Croscombe, in this parish, was the property and residence of a younger branch of the Berrys, who, after residing there for several generations, sold it to the Chichesters. This estate now belongs to George Acland Barbor, Esq.

In the parish-church is a memorial of Margaret, daughter of Hugh Wichalse, and wife of Richard Blackmore, ob. 1683.

MARWOOD, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about three miles from Barnstaple. The villages of Prixford, or Prixworthy, Mudford, and King's Heanton, are in this parish. A fair at Marwood for three days, at the festival of St. Michael, was granted to William Martin, in 1293.^o

Church Marwood was in the family of the Lords Martyn, or Martin, from whom it passed to the Lords Audley, and descended to the Bourchiers, earls of Bath. A part of this parish is within the manor of Braunton

^k An ancient monument of the Gilberts has been already spoken of: there is another for Ægerus Gilbert, 1661; and John, his son, 1674.

^l Sir Edward Cary, 1654.

^m John Peter, Esq., 1626; Abraham Peter, Esq., 1632.

ⁿ Yard Eastley, of Stantor, 1737; John Eastley, 1793; John Eastley, Esq., 1812.

^o Cart. Antiq. H. H. No. 5.

Abbots:

Abbots : the remainder is freehold property, for the most part belonging to George Ley, Esq. of Lee House.

West Marwood, or Westcote, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Marwoods, who continued to possess it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when one of the co-heiresses brought it to the Chichesters of Hall, in which family it still remains. Westcote was originally the residence of the Westcote family, ancestors of the Lytteltons of Worcestershire, and of the Westcotes of Raddon : Thomas Westcote, the antiquary, was of the latter branch. Thomas Westcote, the head of the family, in the early part of the fifteenth century married the heiress of Lyttelton of Frankly, in Worcestershire, and removed hither. He took the name of Littleton, or Lyttelton, and was father of Sir Thomas Littleton, the learned judge, who, by some of his biographers, is said to have been born at Westcote.

Marwood, some time a seat of the Mervin family, is now, by inheritance, the property of Charles Cutcliffe, Esq., and is occupied by the Rev. William Mules.

Whitfield, in this parish, was the seat of a branch of the Bastard family, which took the name of Whitfield. They were succeeded by the Garlands, who were possessed of it in Risdon's time. John Garland, Esq., the last of the family, sold it about 1704 to the Parminters. It now belongs to George Ley, Esq., in whose family it has been nearly fifty years. The rectory is in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge, by purchase from Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. Mr. Harding, who was presented in 1714, was rector for 68 years, dying in 1782.

In the parish-church is a monument for William Parminter, Esq., Inquisitor-general for the South-Sea Company, in Terra Firma, who died in Panama, 1737 ; Mary, daughter of Parminter, and wife of George Ley, Esq., 1726 ; and the families of Garland^p, Mervin^q, Chichester^r, and Hartnoll.^s

In the church-yard are some memorials for the family of Ley.^t There was formerly a chapel at Westcote barton. The *Liber Regis* speaks of the chapels of Westcote and Whiteford, in this parish, both in ruins.

^p William Garland, barrister-at-law, 1618 ; Dorothy, wife of John Garland, Esq., 1677.

^q Richard Mervin, Esq., 1740 ; John Mervin, Esq., 1750.

^r Eleanor, wife of John Chichester, Esq., of Hall, 1634 ; Ann, relict of John Chichester, of Hall, and daughter of Sir Arthur Basset, 1664 ; Eleanor, daughter of Edward Pine, of East Downe, married first to John Garland, and afterwards to Henry Chichester, Esq., 1663.

^s 1645, &c.

^t 1750, &c.

The

The Rev. Richard Harding gave by will, in 1782, the sum of 250*l.*, with which was purchased 389*l.* 15*s.*, 3 per cent. consols, three-fifths of the interest of which is appropriated to the purpose of a school for poor children.

William Westacott, labourer in husbandry, who died in 1814, having, by his industry and saving habits, accumulated a fortune of 700*l.* left 100*l.*, 3 per cents., to this school.

MARY ANSLEIGH, or MARIANSLEIGH[†], in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from South Molton. The village of Alswear, is in this parish.

Risdon speaks of this place as having been at an early period in the Weinards, and afterwards in the Pollards. The manor is now the property of Sir John Davie, Bart.: it was purchased, in 1579, of Robert Dyllon, Esq., of Chymwell, by Mr. John Davy, of Exeter, together with the rectory and advowson.

The great tithes are vested in the corporation of Exeter, as trustees of John Davy, Esq., who, by his deed, in 1599, directed that the minister should enjoy all the profits, subject to the payment of 16*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the almshouse founded by him in Exeter.

MARY CHURCH, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies near the sea-coast, about two miles from Torquay, and about five from Newton Abbot. The village of Babicomb is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of St. Mary Church was held under Earl Moreton, by Richard, ancestor, it is probable, of Robert de St. Mary Church, who possessed the manor in the reign of Henry II.: his heiress married de Rotomago. It was afterwards in the Lords Audley, and passed from them, by female heirs, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. From the latter it passed, by sale, to the Fords of Bagtor. It is now the property of George Cary, of Tor Abbey, whose family purchased it of the Fords.

The manor of Comb Pafford, in this parish, belonging to Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart., was purchased by his father of John Savery, Esq., to whom it had been conveyed by the dean and chapter of Exeter, under the powers of the land-tax redemption-act.

[†] The name seems to have been a corruption of Mary Anstey; for the parish is called in some records Anstey St. Mary.

The

The manor, or reputed manor, of Edginswell, belonged to the Southcotes. In 1773, a moiety of it was purchased of John Henry Southcote, Esq., by the father of the Rev. Aaron Neck, the present proprietor, who resides in the manor-house; the other moiety was purchased by Mr. Richard Codnor, and now belongs to his three grand-daughters, minors.

The manor of Colleton Sheephay, or Shiphay, was purchased, in 1742, of Sir John Lear, of Lindridge, by William Kitson, Esq.: it is now the property and residence of his grandson, the Rev. William Kitson.

The barton of Babicombe was formerly a seat of the Heles, with whose heiress it passed to Trelawney: having passed with Stapeldon and other estates to the daughters of the Honourable Rose Herring May, it was sold by them to the Right Honourable Lord Clifford, who is the present proprietor.

Cadwell, built by the late Sir Thomas Louis, Bart., is now the seat of his son, Sir John Louis, Bart. Hampton House, built by the late R. H. Anguin, Esq., is now the property and residence of Thomas Wilson France, Esq.

In the parish-church is the tomb of Margaret, wife of John Hobriner, 1526. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

MARY STOWE, or MARISTOW, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about seven miles from Tavistock. The small villages of Cholwell and Dipford-town, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Hampton, afterwards to the Trenchards. No manor is now known by that name; but the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, who is descended from the Trenchards, possesses the manor of Raddon Allerford, in this parish, as well as that of Sydenham, both of which he inherited under the will of the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq.

Sydenham gave name to a family who possessed it in the reign of Henry III., and who were succeeded by that of Mauris. In the reign of Henry IV., it was the property and residence of John Wise, Esq. The heiress of Wise brought it to the Tremaynes. Sydenham House, which occupies three sides of a quadrangle, was erected by Sir Thomas Wise, created K.B. at the coronation of James I., and was, as Risdon describes it, beautified with buildings of such height, that the very foundations were ready to reel under the burden. The hall appears to have been fitted up in 1658. In this old mansion are some portraits of the family of Wise, &c.
Syden-

Sydenham House, having been a garrison of the king's, was taken by Colonel Holbourn, for the parliament, in the month of January, 1645.*

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Thomas Wise, above mentioned, supported by Corinthian columns. There are memorials also for the Lady Mary, daughter of Edward Viscount Carrickfergus, married, 1. to Thomas Wise, Esq.; 2. to John Harris, Esq.; and, 3. to Sir Henry Cary; ob. 1657; St. John, only son of Edward Wise, Esq., 16..8; and Zenobia, wife of Robert Stafford, Esq., 1608. Mr. Tremayne is patron of the benefice; which is a vicarage endowed with a portion of the great tithes accruing on the south side of the river Lyd. Mr. Tremayne continues a benefaction of 10*l.* per annum, long given by the family, for the education of twenty-five children.

MEAVY, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies between six and seven miles from Tavistock. Loveton and Brisworthy are small villages in this parish.

The manor^u belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Robert Bastard; afterwards, to the family of Meavy. Sir William Strode was lord of the manor, and had a seat here in 1630. It is now the property of Sir Masseh Manasseh Lopes, Bart., having been purchased by him, in 1808, of Hugh Malet, Esq., in whose family it had been for many years.

The manor of Good-a-Meavy, anciently called God Mewy, which belonged formerly to the family of Pomeroy, is now the property of Joseph Scobell, Esq. The manors of Callisham and Durance belong to T. T. Fuller Elliott Drake, Esq.

The king is patron of the rectory.

MEETH, or METHE, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about four miles from Hatherleigh, and about eight from Torrington.

Meeth belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Giffards; and afterwards to the family of Dennis, whose heiress brought it to Giffard of Yeo. It now belongs to Richard Preston, Esq., M.P. The manor of Fryes Hele (erroneously called Hele Prior) belonged to the Fryes, whose heiress brought it to the Parkers, of North Molton, ancestors of the Earl of Morley, who is the present proprietor.

* Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 96.

^u By the name of Metwi.

The

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Ley.*

The Crockers had an estate also in this parish called Hele, which was their residence before they removed to Lyneham. The Rev. J. Lempriere, D. D., is the patron and present incumbent of the rectory.

MEMBURY, in the hundred of Axminster, and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about three miles and a half from Axminster. The villages, or hamlets, of East Membury, Longbridge, and North Membury, are in this parish.

There is a cattle fair at this place on the 10th of August.

At the time of the Domesday survey, William Chievre, or Capra, held the manor of Membury (Manburia) in demesne. King Henry I. granted the manors of East and West Membury to Robert de Chandos, who gave West Membury to a priory which he had founded at Goldcliffe, in Monmouthshire. This priory was made a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy; the estates of which having been confiscated, as belonging to an alien monastery, the manor of Membury was, in 1474, given to the dean and chapter of Windsor^x, to which it still belongs. East Membury belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to the Heles, from whom it descended to Franceis, of Comb Flory, and was by that family sold to Hurde. It was afterwards in the Petres, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Petre.

Yarty, in this parish, gave name to a family whose heiress, in the reign of Henry IV., brought it to Frye. It is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord King, whose great uncle, John Lord King, married the heiress of Robert Frye, Esq., who died in January, 1725-6. Yarty is now inhabited as a farm-house.

West Waters, in this parish, was the property and residence of the family of De la Water, whose heiress brought it to Hele, and the heiress of Hele to Perry: it continued in the last-mentioned family for six descents. The co-heiresses of the last heir male sold it to Frye. Having since passed with Yarty, it is now a farm belonging to Lord King.

The barton of Chaldanger, (now called Challenger,) belonged to a family of that name; afterwards to the Bonvilles. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was granted to Petre. It is now the property of Mr. B. C. Tucker, solicitor, of Chard.

* John Ley, 1705; Thomas Ley, 1713; Thomas Ley, rector, 1748.

^x Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. IV. pt. 1.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Shilston Calmady, who is said to have been killed at the siege of Ford House, February 3. 1645-6. There are some memorials of the family of Frye of Yarty.⁷ The cemetery at Membury was consecrated in 1316.⁸

MERTON, in the hundred of Shebbear, and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about seven miles from Hatherleigh, and about five from Torrington. The villages of Smithacott and Little Potheridge are in this parish.

The manor of Merton, which had belonged to Earl Harold, was one of the numerous estates, given by the Conqueror to Geoffry, Bishop of Constance; and this was one of the five manors held in demesne by that prelate, who was Chief Justiciary of England, and had been the Conqueror's Lieut.-General at the battle of Hastings.⁹ Merton gave name to an equestrian family, who possessed the manor from the reign of Henry II. till that of Edward III., when the heiress brought it to the Stawells. It was afterwards in the Rolles, and has passed, by descent, to the Right Honourable Lord Clinton.

The manor of Potheridge, in this parish, belonged, for many descents, to the ancient family of Le Moyne, or Monk. The celebrated General Monk, being the representative of this family, was, for his good services in bringing about the restoration, created Duke of Albemarle, in 1660. He rebuilt the mansion of his ancestors at Potheridge, which was his principal country-seat. The title and the family became extinct, in 1687, by the death of his only son Christopher, Duke of Albemarle; his duchess survived him many years, dying in 1734. The manor of Potheridge now belongs to Lord Rolle. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.^b

The greater part of Potheridge House, which appears to have been finished in 1672, was pulled down after the Duchess's death, in 1734.^c The remainder has been fitted up as a farm-house. The chapel, which was of Grecian architecture, was in a ruinous state in 1770, and has since been taken down, except part of the western wall. The magnificent stables are still standing.

⁷ John Frye, Esq., 1683; Robert Frye, Esq., 1722; Robert Frye, Esq., 1725-6.

⁸ Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Stapeldon's Register.

⁹ Another manor, or lands, at Merton, was held by Richard Fitz-Torold, under Baldwin, the Sheriff.

^b Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^c Chapple's Collections.

Mention

Mention is made, in Chapple's Collections, that a modus of 3*l.* per annum was paid out of the barton of Potheridge to the rector, who had formerly been entitled to a dinner every Sunday, and the keep of his grey mare; but that these emoluments had been long withheld.

Speccot was, in the reign of Henry II., the property of Fitz-Bernard, whose posterity took the name of Speccot, and possessed this estate for many generations. The co-heiresses of the last of the family sold it in 1661 to the Fortescues, from whom it passed, by sale, also to the Rolles. It was purchased of Lord Rolle's father by Richard Stevens, Esq., great uncle of Thomas Stevens, Esq., of Winscot, who is the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Yeo.^d Lord Rolle is patron of the rectory.

MESHAW, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about six miles from South Molton.

The manor, which had belonged to the Avenells during the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth century, was afterwards in moieties between Fleming and Furneaux: it is now a divided property, the greater share of which belongs to Richard Preston, Esq., M.P.

In the parish-church is the monument of James Courtenay, Esq., of Meshaw House; buried at Molland, in 1683. The Rev. William Tanner is patron and incumbent of the rectory. The advowson belonged, formerly, to the priory of Cornworthy.

MILTON-ABBOTS, in the hundred and deanery of Tavistock, lies on the road from Tavistock to Launceston, about six miles from each. Foghanger and Quither are villages in this parish.

The manor was given, together with the barton of Leigh, to the abbot and convent of Tavistock, by its founder, Ordulph. After the dissolution, it was granted to John Lord Russell, ancestor of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Week Dabernon was given to the monastery of Tavistock by John Dabernon, of Bradford, in 1353; that of West Liditon^e, (partly in this parish,) by Odo le Arce-

^d Francis Yeo, 1669; William Yeo, rector, 1687; Mary, wife of Charles Yeo, 1725.

^e This manor was appropriated, by Abbot Champeaux, or Campell, in the year 1290, to the buying of clothes and shoes for the poor; to be distributed in the cloisters of the abbey, on the second of November annually. Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire monasteries, p. 43.

dekne, in 1288; both these, together with the manor of Foghanger, passed to the Russell family, and are the property of the Duke of Bedford, who has built a spacious mansion, in the cottage style, in a beautiful situation, at Inneslegh, now called Endsleigh, where he occasionally resides. The abbot of Tavistock had a park at Inneslegh, in the reign of Richard II.^f Leigh is said to have been one of the country residences of the abbots.

The manor of Ford, which had been in the family of Spooner, and the manor of Chillaton, belonged to the late John Phillips Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy. Chillaton is now the property of his widow; Ford, of his son, John Carpenter, Esq. Mrs. Carpenter possesses also the barton of Combe.

Edgecomb, or Edgecumbe, in this parish, gave name to the ancient family of Edgecumbe, a younger branch of which has been ennobled, and is represented by Earl Mount Edgecumbe. Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., the representative of the elder branch, which has been settled here ever since the reign of Henry III., still possesses, and resides at Edgecumbe.

In the parish-church are several memorials of the families of Edgecumbe^g and Doidge.^h The Duke of Bedford is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with the great tithes.

Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry, is said to have been born at Milton Abbots, about the year 1686. His name does not occur in the register.

MILTON-DAMARELL, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about six miles from Holsworthy. Whitbeare, East and West Wonford, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Robert de Albemarle, ancestor of the Damarells, of whom it was purchased, in the reign of Edward II., by Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire. After this, it was held under the Courtenays, by the Stapeldons, and their successors, the Hankfords. It is now held under Lord Courtenay, by Earl Stanhope.

A Sunday school for about 100 children is supported by subscription.

^f See Dug. Mon. i. 1001.

^g Thomas Edgecumbe, 1589; Richard Edgecumbe, 1642; Thomas Edgecumbe, 1670; Richard, son of Thomas, 1702; Thomas, son of Richard, 1725; Richard, son of Thomas, 1748; Thomas, his brother, 1763; Thomas, son of Thomas, 1777; Pierce Edgecumbe, aged 94, 1781. The last-mentioned monument was put up by the sons of the deceased, Richard Edgecumbe of Brompton, and Giles Edgecumbe of Canterbury.

^h Richard Doidge, of Leigh, 1584; Richard Doidge, 1661; Richard Doidge, 1717. The representative of this family is Morris Doidge, of Combe.

SOUTH

SOUTH MILTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. The village of Upton is in this parish.

At an early period, the manor belonged to the family of Mohun, from which it passed, by marriage, to Carew. Sir James Bagg purchased it of the Carews: it was afterwards in the family of Moore; and is now the property of Walter Prideaux, Esq. Mr. Prideaux became possessed of it by marriage with the daughter of Thomas Trist, Esq., who purchased it of Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

Horsewell House, formerly a seat of the Roopes, is now the property and residence of Peter Ilbert, Esq., representative of the Roopes.

Holwell, in this parish, is the seat of the Rev. H. A. Gilbert, whose ancestors have resided there for many generations.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Roope.¹ The dean and chapter of Salisbury are appropriators of the great tithes of South Milton, which is a daughter-church to West Allington.

MODBURY, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, is a market-town, fourteen and a half miles from Plymouth, twenty-five from Exeter, and two hundred and eight from London.

Modbury sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. I find no record of the grant of the market. It is held on Thursday for corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions. There were formerly two fairs, at the festival of St. George and St. James. The former only is now kept up, and held on the fourth of May, if it fall on a Tuesday or Wednesday; otherwise, on the Tuesday following. It is a great fair for cattle, clothes, and other merchandize. There is a great market for cattle on the second Tuesday in every month. The principal villages in this parish are Brownston, Leigh, Caton, Penquit, and part of Ludbrook.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Modbury was, in 1801, 1813; in 1811, 1890; according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

In the month of December, 1642, Modbury Castle, then held by its owner, Mr. Champernowne, was taken by a party of the parliamentary garrison at Plymouth; and he himself, with Sir Edmund Fortescue, the sheriff,

¹ John Roope, Esq., of Horsewell, 1708; John Roope, his son, 1745; William Roope, Esq., the last of the family, 1761.

Captain

Captain Peter Fortescue, Sir Edmund Seymour, his son, then knight of the shire, Mr. Pomeroy, and others, were taken prisoners.^k In the month of February following, Sir Nicholas Slanning, who had entrenched himself at Modbury, with two thousand men, was defeated by the Devonshire clubmen.^l

The manor of Modbury belonged to the Valletorts, barons of Harberton. Roger Valletort conveyed it to Sir Alexander de Okeston, who had married Joan, widow of Ralph de Valletort, supposed to have been a concubine of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. They had issue, Sir John de Okeston, who died without issue, having, by the command of King Edward II., conveyed Modbury, and other lands, formerly given to his father by Roger de Valletort, to Sir Richard Champernowne. This Sir Richard was son of Richard Champernowne, by Joan, daughter of the above-mentioned Joan, whom Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in a deed, bearing date 12 Edward I., calls sister. Richard Champernowne, the father, was a younger son of Sir Henry Champernowne, of Clist Champernowne. The manor of Modbury continued in the Champernownes for many generations. Sir Arthur Champernowne, who died at Modbury in the reign of James I., was an eminent commander in Ireland, under the Earl of Essex, by whom he was knighted in 1599. In the year 1700, Arthur Champernowne, Esq., the last of this branch, sold the manor and borough to Nicholas Trist, Esq., of Bowden. In 1803, this estate was purchased of one of the co-heiresses of Trist, by Henry Legassicke, Esq., the present proprietor. Richard Champernowne had a licence for castellating his mansion at Modbury in 1334.^m The remains of the castle were purchased of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., of Mr. Henry Legassicke, who, at the earnest request of Mrs. Sarah Champernowne, in 1698, conveyed its site to her; but it appears that, in 1705, she sold what remained of the old castle for the materials. A small part of the mansion, however, yet remains, said to have been a dining-room, now converted into a stable and hay-loft.ⁿ

In the reign of King Stephen, a priory was founded at Modbury, by an ancestor of the Champernownes, as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter *sur Dive*, in Normandy. This priory, with its lands, having been seized by the crown, as belonging to an alien monastery, was first granted, by King Henry VI., to Tavistock abbey; but afterwards was made part of the en-

^k Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, i. p. 226.

^l Ibid. p. 271.

^m Pat. 8 Edward III. m. 4.

ⁿ From the information of Henry Legassicke, Esq.

dowment

dowment of Eton College, to which the manor, of Priory still belongs, together with the manor of Penquit and Upton. Modbury priory was held some time under Eton College, by the Champernownes; and it was, in 1630, the seat of a younger brother of that family. The lease has been for several years vested in the family of Rhodes.

The manor of Orchardton, or Orcherton, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held under Earl Moreton by Reginald de Valletort: it belonged, in the reign of King John, to Jordan de la Warr; in the succeeding reign it was the property and seat of a younger branch of the Prideaux family. After continuing at Orcherton for thirteen descents, the last of this branch sold it to Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law. Having since passed with the Fleet estate, it is now the property of John Bulteel, Esq. The old mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Shilveston, or Shilston, was held in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey by Osbern de Salceid. In the reign of Henry III. it was in a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence. From them it passed, by marriage, to Ashleigh. In the fourteenth century it belonged to the family of Goneton, from whom it passed, either by purchase or alliance, to Robert Hill, made one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1408. Judge Hill's posterity continued here for eight generations, after which the manor of Shilston was purchased by Christopher Savery, Esq., ancestor of Christopher Savery, Esq., of South Efford, the present proprietor, who possesses also the manor of Spriddlescombe in this parish. Shilston House was rebuilt about the year 1813; Spriddlescombe is now a farm-house.

The manor of Wimpston, or Wymston, was granted by King John to John Fortescue in 1209, and appears to have been the first residence of that ancient and noble family in the county. It was alienated, not long before the year 1600, and in 1620 was in the family of Trobridge. It was afterwards successively in the families of Champernowne and Ourry. Paul Treby Treby, Esq., (some time Ourry,) sold it to W. L. Prettyjohn, Esq., who has built a new house on the estate, and is the present proprietor.

The manor of Leigh Durant, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of De Leigh. After five descents, the heiress of this family married Revell. The co-heiresses of Revell married Hurst, Hill, and Fountayne. Two parts of this estate became vested in Hurst,
and

and passed to Martyn ; the other third passed from Hill to Rouse. The manor of Leigh Durant now belongs to Mrs. Ann Fortye.

The manor of South Ludbrook, belonging to the Rev. N. A. Bartlett, is partly in this parish, and partly in Ermington : the manor of North Ludbrook is partly in this parish and partly in that of Ugborough.

The manor of Brownston, or Bromston, belonged formerly to the Valletorts, and was given by Reginald de Valletort to Ralph de Morville, whose son Adam conveyed it to the abbot and convent of Buckfastleigh. After the dissolution of that monastery, it was granted to Sir Thomas Dennis of Holcombe, whose grandson dismembered it, and sold the royalties to the several tenants. The manor of Boyshele belonged to the ancient family of De Bosco or Boys, whose heiress brought it to Speccot. Sir John Speccot was possessed of it in the reign of Charles I. No estate in Modbury is now known by this name. I suspect it to be the same which, by the name of the manor of Modbury, passed by successive female heirs from Speccot to Hals and Trelawney, and, under the same title as Stapeldon °, is now vested in the daughters of the late Honourable Rose Herring May, of the island of Jamaica.

The manor of Edmerston belonged, at an early period, to a family to whom it gave name : after five descents the heiress of Edmerston married Rous, whose descendants continued to possess Edmerston, and to reside there, for many generations. William Rous, Esq., was the possessor when Sir William Pole made his collections, about 1630. It seems not long afterwards to have passed to the family of Noseworthy : in 1684 Edward Noseworthy, Esq., mortgaged it to Sir John Maynard, serjeant-at-law, by whom it was probably foreclosed. In 1703, Henry Earl of Suffolk, who married the serjeant's widow, joined with that lady in selling it to Mr. John Ford, of Kingsbridge ; of whom it was purchased by Mr. Robert Froude, great-grandfather of the Rev. Robert Hurrell Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, who is the present proprietor. Mr. Froude possesses also the adjoining manor of Gutsford, which has passed by the same title.

Little Modbury was, in the reign of Henry III., the seat of Sir Ralph Rous. After five descents, the heiress of this branch brought Little Modbury to Dymock. By virtue of an entail, it passed to Bonville, and became vested in the crown by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk. It was purchased of the crown by Challons, and passed, by sale, to Hele.

° See p. 139.

There

There is no estate of any consequence now at Little Modbury, which is divided into small farms.

The barton of Old Port is said to have taken its name from an old fort which stood on the river Erme. In the reign of Henry III. it belonged to the family of De la Port, one of the co-heiresses of which, after a few descents, brought it to Heanton, and the heiress of Heanton to Somaster. The last-mentioned family continued to possess it for several descents. Sir Samuel Somaster sold it, in or about the reign of James I., to Sir Warwick Hele. Old Port is now a farm belonging to Lord Ashburton.

The barton of Yarnacombe belonged to the Harts for many generations. Samuel Hart, Esq., the last of that family, sold it to William Mackworth Praed, Esq., the present proprietor, who possesses also the barton of West Leigh. Risdon says that East and West Leigh formerly belonged to the family of Challons, and that their estate was called Leigh Challons. He tells us that Hardwinus, son of the Earl of Challons, married the heiress of De la Leigh; that there were divers knights of the Challons family, and that Henry Challons, one of their descendants, made a voyage for the discovery of Virginia, and New England, in which he was taken by the Spaniards and inhumanly treated. The heiress of Challons married into the St. Aubyn family. The greater part of East and West Leigh is now divided into small farms.

Trewin, now called Trayne, or Traine, gave name to a family who possessed it for several descents. John Terry possessed it in the reign of Henry IV. After this the family of Scoos, who owned Colemore also in this parish, possessed and resided at Trayne for several generations. About the middle of the sixteenth century the heiress of Scoos brought it to the Swetes. Adrian Swete, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1755, having bequeathed all his estates to his mother, Mrs. Esther Swete, who died in 1771, having devised them to her relation the Rev. John Tripe of Ashburton, (now of Oxton,) who took the name of Swete, and is the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are monuments of Mr. Oliver Hill, 1573^p; John, son of John Swete, Esq., of Traine, 1690; and Garnet Loving, captain of the 13th regiment of foot, 1801. There are also some ancient mutilated monuments, which probably were for the Champernowne family.

^p On this monument is a long epitaph in verse, which is printed in Prince's Worthies. It is an acrostic, the first letters of each line forming the words "Oliver Hill of Shilston." By a passage in the epitaph it appears that he had a place at court, and was a military man.

Two-thirds of the great tithes are appropriated to Eton College; and the vicarage is endowed with one-third, with the exception that the College have the whole of the great tithes of Penquit, and the vicar the whole of those of West Leigh. The vicarage is in the gift of the college.

The Independent Calvinists, Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists, have meeting-houses at Modbury.

Dr. William Battie, an eminent physician and medical writer of the last century, was son of Edward Battie, vicar of Modbury, and was born at this place in 1704.

A charity-school was founded at Modbury in the year 1731, by a contribution of the principal inhabitants: a fund of 260*l.* was then raised; from the interest of which 12*l.* per annum is given by the treasurer Christopher Savery, Esq., to a schoolmaster for teaching 12 boys reading, writing, and arithmetic.

MOLLAND, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about 6½ miles from South Molton.

The manor of Molland Bottreaux, which had been Earl Harold's^q, belonged to the baronial family of Bottreaux from nearly the time of the Conquest till the reign of Henry VI.: the heiress of Bottreaux having married Hungerford, it passed with a daughter of Lord Hungerford to Sir Philip Courtenay, a younger son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, whose posterity possessed and resided at Molland till the extinction of this branch by the death of John Courtenay, Esq., in 1732: his sisters and co-heirs married Chichester and Paston; and a daughter of the latter brought this estate to the Throkmortons. It is now the property of Charles Courtenay, Esq., a younger brother of Sir George Throkmorton^r, Bart. The Bottreaux family had a mansion and park here. The manor-house is now inhabited by the tenant of the farm. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^s

^q To this manor belonged the third penny of the hundreds of North Molton, Bampton, and Braunton, as appears by the Domesday survey, and the third of the pasture of animals on the moors.

^r He took the name of Courtenay on becoming possessed of this estate, as his brother George had done in 1792. George Courtenay, upon the death of his elder brother, succeeded to his title and estate, and resumed the name of Throkmorton. The Molland estate then devolved to Charles, who, in 1819, took the name of Courtenay, as above mentioned.

^s Hundred Roll.

Molland

Molland Sarazen, or Molland Champeaux, belonged successively to the families of Sarazen and Champeaux. The latter were succeeded by Lutterell. In Sir William Pole's time it had been five or six descents in the family of Columb. It is now the property of Mr. Courtenay. The manor-house, now called Molland Champion, is occupied by a farmer.

In the parish-church are memorials for the family of Courtenay^t, and a tablet for Daniel Berry, the sequestered minister of Molland, who died in 1654, put up in 1664 by his youngest son, Sir John Berry, the eminent naval officer. The church of Molland was given by William de Bottreaux to Hartland abbey. The great tithes were given by the widow of the last Mr. Courtenay to endow a lectureship at Molland. The benefice is united to Knoweston. The Rev. John Froude is lessee of the advowson under the Courtenays.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, in 1776, gave 4*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish, and a benefaction for books.

NORTH MOLTON, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from South Molton. North and South Radworthy, North and South Heasley, Ben Twitchen, Hunston, Walscott, Upcott, and Flitton, are villages in this parish.

A market at this place on Thursdays, and a fair for three days at the festival of All Saints, were granted to Roger le Zouch in the year 1270.^u There are now two cattle-fairs, the Tuesday after May 11. and November 12.

The manor having been parcel of the demesne of the crown was settled on Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor: it was given by King John to Roger le Zouch. A co-heiress of Zouch brought it to St. Maur, and a co-heiress of the latter to Bampfylde. It is now the property of Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart. The Bampfylde had formerly a seat at North Molton. Court House^w is now inhabited by a bailiff. Sir C. Bampfylde possesses also part of the manor of South Radworthy, which belonged to the

^t John Courtenay, Esq., 1660; John Courtenay, Esq., 1684; John Courtenay, Esq., 1724; (he married a daughter of Lord Treasurer Clifford;) George Courtenay, Esq., 1731; John Courtenay, Esq., 1732; (he married the heiress of Gifford of Brightley;) and Eliz., wife of Philip Shapcote, relict of John Courtenay, Esq., 1700.

^u Rot. Cart. 54 Hen. III.

^w At Barcombe, or Burcombe, the remains of a castellated mansion, said to have been a seat of the Zouches, was standing about the middle of the last century. Chapple's Collections.

ancient family of De Rotomago, and at a later period to the Sydenhams.* The remainder of this manor belongs to the Earl of Morley, who possesses also the manors of Hunston and Flitton, together with the rectorial manor.

In the parish-church is a monument of one of the Bampfylde family, and a memorial for John Burgess, Esq., of Upcott in this parish, 1758, (he married a co-heiress of Escott of Somersetshire).

The church of North Molton, with a manor annexed, was given by Alan le Zouch, in or about 1313, to the monastery of Lilleshull, in Shropshire. It is probable that the Parker family, who have resided from a very early period at North Molton, were, before the Reformation, tenants to that monastery. The Earl of Morley is impropiator and patron of the vicarage. An old mansion called Court is kept by his Lordship in his own hands, but not inhabited.

There were formerly chapels at South Radworthy, Holywell, and Ben Twitchen; the latter had, in 1772, been converted into a dwelling-house.

In 1715 the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at North Molton.†

One of the Parker family founded an alms-house at this place for six poor persons, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 5*l.* 4*s.* per annum.

SOUTH MOLTON, in the hundred and deanery of that name, lies on the road from London to Barnstaple, 10 miles from Barnstaple, and 181 from London.

A market at this place, to be held on Sunday, and a fair for five days at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, were granted to Nicholas Fitz Martin in 1357.‡ There is now a considerable market for corn, provisions, &c., on Saturday; and there are small markets for butchers' meat only on Tuesday and Thursday. The fair days are the Wednesday before June 22.; and the Wednesday after August 26., for horses and cattle. There are great markets on the Saturday after February 13., and March 25.; before April 23., August 1., October 10., and December 12.

The chief manufactures at this place were formerly serges, shalloons,

* Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 17 Jac. I.

† Returns made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

‡ Cart. Antiq., H. H. No. 5.

and

and felts^a: coarse woollen cloths are made here for the East Indies and Spain.

About the year 1747 the population of this town was estimated at 2500, about 1773 at 2100. The number of inhabitants, according to the *census* of 1801, was 2753; in 1811, 2739.

South Molton sent burgesses to parliament once in the reign of Edward I.^b

The town of South Molton was incorporated in 1590, and the charter was renewed by King Charles II. in 1684. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and 18 capital burgesses.

The manor of South Molton was part of the ancient demesne of the crown. In the reign of Edward I. it was held by Lord Martin, under the Earl of Gloucester, by the service of finding a bow with three arrows to attend the Earl when he should hunt in Gower. It was afterwards in the Lords Audley^c, and passed to the crown under an entail in default of male issue. It was some time, by royal grant, in the Hollands, dukes of Exeter.^d Margaret Countess of Richmond had a grant of it for life in 1487. Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to Thomas Whitmore, who conveyed it to Hugh Squier. In 1700 it was purchased by the corporation of the executors of Mr. William Squier, subject to the life-interest of Hugh Squier, Esq., who died in 1710. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^e

The manor, or reputed manor, of Freynston, in this parish, belongs to the Rev. Richard Bryan, whose family have possessed it for several generations: the lands have been dismembered.

Hache, in this parish, belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress married Worlington in the reign of Henry III.: the grand-daughter of Worlington married Atwater, who took the name of Hache. His posterity continued to possess it and reside here for many generations till the death of the last heir male, about the middle of the last century, or somewhat earlier; it was then purchased by the Acland family, and is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.

North Aller, or Aure, belonged to the family of Aller, or Aure, whose heiress married Hache in the reign of Edward III. After the death of John

^a Brice.

^b Willis.

^c In the division of Lord Martin's estates, it was assigned to Philip de Columbers, who married the other co-heiress, but she died without issue.

^d Granted by Pat. 12 R. II.

^e Hundred Roll.

Hache,

Hache, in 1731, it was purchased by the Fortescue family, and is now the property of Earl Fortescue. In the reign of Henry III. Clotworthy belonged to the family of Furlong, which about that time assumed the name of Clotworthy, and continued to possess it for many generations. It is now, by inheritance, the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Bremridge, in this parish, which belonged anciently to the Tracies, was the seat of Sir John Dodderidge, the judge, and was built about 1622. Having passed, under his will, to his brother, it descended by female heirs to Crossing and Blundell, and is now, by purchase, the property of Earl Fortescue.

In the parish-church at South Molton are monuments of Humphrey Shobrooke, 1642; several children of John Hache, Esq. (1682—1713); John Cruse, first master of the school, 1691; John Molford, Esq., 1692; Peter Pierce, of Molland, 1713; Hannah, wife of Thomas Nott, of Irishcombe, and daughter of Thomas Deane, 1718; Thomas Nott, 1735; John Hutchinson^f, Gent., 1728; Richard Bawden, 1746; and his two wives, Joan, daughter of Arthur Pollard, 1709; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Pierce, 1745; and the family of Karlake; Henry Karlake, Sarah his wife, and their two sons, "were destroyed by fire in their own house^g," at South Molton, January 30, 1749.

About two miles from South Molton, at a place called Honiton barton, belonging to the Rev. Lewis Southcomb, is a chapel called Trinity chapel, built, and very handsomely decorated, in 1730, on the site of an ancient chapel, by his grandfather the Rev. Lewis Southcomb, at the expense of above 500*l*. It is floored with black and white marble, and fitted up with cedar and mahogany, with an organ, &c. Over the altar-piece is a picture of our Saviour baptized by John the Baptist. Choir service was performed here in the lifetime of the founder, who had daily

^f Second son of John Hutchinson, of Collumpton, Esq., by a daughter of William Langford, Esq., of Langford, in Cornwall, and one of the co-heiresses of Prowse of Chagford. John, the father, was son of Dr. William Hutchinson, rector of Kenne, canon residentiary of Exeter, and chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I., by Frances, daughter of John Stukly, Esq., and sister of Sir Lewis Stukly; which Dr. Hutchinson was son of Dr. Humphrey Hutchinson, rector of Kenne, and chaplain in ordinary to King James I. (one of the translators of the Bible.)

^g The life of the Rev. John Burgess Karlake, then an infant, now rector of Filleigh, Buckland, and Creacombe, was saved by his nurse-maid jumping out of the window with him in her arms.

prayers

prayers in it for his family. He endowed it with 40*l.* per annum, and directed that it should never be made a sinecure; that the stipend should be paid every Lord's day; and that if service was ever omitted, the stipend of that day should go to the repairs of the chapel. There is now only monthly service in it. The founder, and his father of the same name, were both buried in this chapel.

The church of South Molton, was given by King Henry VIII., in 1547, to the dean and chapter of Windsor, in exchange for the manor of Iver, in Buckinghamshire, &c. The tithes are now appropriated to the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the curacy.

In the parish register occurs the following instance of longevity:— William Lake^b, aged 104 years; buried September 2. 1754.

In 1715, the Independents and Baptists had congregations at South Molton.¹ There is now a meeting-house of the Independent Calvinists, and another of the Wesleyan Methodists. Samuel Badcock, already mentioned, was born at South Molton, in 1749, and was some time pastor of the independent congregation at this place, before he conformed to the Establishment. The late Mr. Lavington was also some time pastor of the congregation here.

Hugh Squier, the last of that family, in his lifetime built and endowed a school at this place, appropriating the sum of 50*l.* per annum for its support; of which, 20*l.* was given to a grammar master, and 20*l.* to a master for teaching writing and arithmetic. By his will, bearing date 1709, he somewhat altered the endowment, and gave the rectory of Northam, held under the church of Windsor, and the tenement of Upcot, in Swimbridge, to the corporation of South Molton, charged with 40*l.* per annum for the school; which is thus allotted: 25*l.* per annum to the master, (one only being mentioned,) 5*l.* to the trustees, 3*l.* for two annual dinners, and the remaining 7*l.*, for the repairs of the school-house, or the highway between

^b I was favoured by John Bawden, Esq., with a curious memorandum (in the handwriting of his uncle, the Rev. Richard Bawden) relating to the family of Henry Lake, of South Molton, who, probably, was son of this William. "Henry Lake had six children; his son Robert was drowned at Bristol; his son Thomas killed by a fall from a mast; his son John went to America, and was never more heard of; his wife was squeezed to death by a waggon; his grandson was drowned in Jamaica; his grand-daughter was killed by being tied neck and heels to a horse, by a parish officer, for the purpose of removing her to South Molton. The officer was tried at Bridgwater, and executed in 1757." Mr. Bawden was present at the trial. Among the burials at South Molton, in 1757, appears Agnes Lake, buried May 3.

¹ Returns to queries of Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

that

that and Molebridge; the residue of the profits of the estate, to be thus appropriated: one half to the mayor of South Molton, for his expences during his mayoralty, and the other half for repairing highways in and near the town of South Molton. The late Judge Buller and Mr. Badcock received their education at South Molton school.

A charity-school was instituted at South Molton by subscription, in the year 1711, originally for thirty boys. In 1714, it was extended to ten girls. There are now thirty-five boys and fifteen girls, who are clothed and educated; the boys, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls, in reading, sewing, &c. Various benefactions* have been given to this school, which has now a stock of about 1800*l.* five per cents., besides subscriptions and collections at annual sermons.

MONKLEIGH, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about four miles from Bideford, and about two and a half from Torrington.

This parish was called Monkleigh, as having belonged to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire, to which the manor of Leigh, in Devonshire, was given by William, Earl Moreton, its founder, in the reign of Henry I. After the Reformation, it came to the family of Coffin; and is now the property of the Rev. John Pine Coffin.

Annery, in this parish, was the seat of the Stapledons, whose heiress brought the manor to Hankford. Sir William Hankford, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, resided here; and dying in 1422, was buried in Monkleigh church, where is a monument to his memory, the inscription of which was visible when Westcote wrote his survey, in the reign of Charles I. Sir William Hankford, who had been appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in 1398, is said to have been the judge who committed Prince Henry, for striking him a blow on the bench; but traditions related as such, even by the most respectable historians, are not much to be relied on; some have ascribed the honor of this transaction to Sir John Hody, who was not on the bench till many years afterwards. Sir William Hankford, was made Chief Justice by King Henry V., soon after his accession, and re-appointed to that high office by his successor; a few months after which he died.

* The first benefaction was 20*l.*, given by Mr. Henry Blagdon, in 1717. The principal subsequent benefactions have been 200*l.*, by Mrs. Eliz. Squier, in 1734; and 100*l.* by Mrs. Eliz. Northcote, in 1742.

A strange

A strange story is told relating to the Chief Justice, which, probably, is wholly without foundation. It is said, that he was so overwhelmed by the troubles of the times, that he wished for death; but not choosing to die by his own hands, he devised this extraordinary scheme to hasten his end. Sending for the keeper of his park at Annery, he scolded him for not being more vigilant, and gave him strict orders to shoot any man whom he should meet with in the park at night, if he refused to answer, or to give a satisfactory account of himself. Having given this charge, he walked out in his park the same night, it being then very dark, and met, as he intended, his certain destruction. So much is this tradition, as told by different writers, at variance with the real history of this learned judge, that Westcote relates it, as having happened about the time of the accession of Henry IV.; Risdon tells it as the consequence of his fear of having offended Henry V., as above related, when Prince; and Holinshed, as having happened in 1470, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, nearly fifty years after Sir William Hankford's death, which, it may be observed, really happened when the kingdom was in perfect tranquillity. One of the co-heiresses of Sir Richard Hankford, grandson of the Chief Justice, married Boteler, Earl of Ormond, one of whose co-heiresses brought Annery to Sir James St. Leger. Sir James St. Leger, the grandson, sold it to Tristram Arscott, whose descendant, of the same name, died seised of the capital messuage of Annery, and the manor of Half Annery, in 1621. The heiress of this branch of Arscott married Johnson. Annery was afterwards in the Prusts: it has of late passed through various hands, and is now the property of William Tardrew, Esq. The old mansion of Annery is said to have been famous for a long gallery, in which thirty beds might be placed on each side, in alcoves, so as not to be seen^k: this gallery was taken down about 1800. The house has been modernized by Mr. Tardrew.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Coffin^l, Prust^m, Andrewⁿ, and Saltren.^o Mr. Incedon's notes mention also memorials of

^k Polwhele.

^l A large altar-tomb of John Coffin, Esq., 1566; Jane, daughter of John Coffin, 1646, &c. &c.; William Gaye, Gent., 1651; Eliz. his wife, daughter of Coffin, (by whom he had one daughter and heir,) 1640.

^m Joseph Prust, of Annery, 1692; John Prust, of Annery, 1695. There is an inscription, now only in part visible, in memory of their father, Mr. Joseph Prust, who was Lieut.-Colonel to Sir Thomas Stucly, for King Charles I., and lost his hand at the siege of Plymouth.

ⁿ William Andrew, 1646; John Andrew, 1653.

^o John Saltren, Esq., 1784; Rev. Thomas Saltren, 1814.

James St. Leger, Esq., 1509 ; and Henry Hastings, Esq., 1627. Miss Saltren, of Petticombe, is impropiator of the great tithes, which had belonged to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire ; this estate was purchased by her ancestors, the Saltrens of Petticombe, in 1646 ; Miss Saltren has the perpetual advowson of the vicarage also, which was purchased by her family in 1700.

MONKTON, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies three miles from Honiton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Thomas Marcey ; in the following reign, the relict of Sir William Bonville had one moiety. The Mohuns were afterwards possessed of the whole ; and it descended from them by successive female heirs to Carew and Southcote. In 1773, it belonged to Mr. Hall of Bristol, and is now the property of Christopher Flood, Esq., who purchased of Hall. In the parish-church is a memorial of Thomas Southcote, Esq., of Mohuns Ottery, 1699. Monkton is a daughter-church to Colyton, and in the same patronage.

MORCHARD BISHOP'S, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about six miles and a half from Crediton, and about seven from Chulmleigh. The villages of Middlecote, Frost, Oldborough, and Knightstone, are in this parish.

There is a cattle-fair at Bishop's Morchard, on the first Monday after September 8.

The manor belonged, from ancient times, to the bishops of Exeter. It is probable, that it was alienated, with other manors of the see, in the reign of Henry VIII., or that of Edward VI. Sir Peter Carew conveyed it to Southcote, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In Risdon's time it belonged to Boucher, of London. It is now the property of R. H. Tuckfield, Esq. Rolston and Week belong to John Quick, Esq., of Newton St. Cyres. Easton gave name to a family who possessed it for many generations : it is now the property of John Hann, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

Mr. Tuckfield is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is annexed.

Thomasine Tucker, in 1733, gave a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum to this parish for teaching sixteen children.

CRUWYS MORCHARD, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of

of South Molton, lies about seven miles from Tiverton, and about nine from Crediton. The villages of Cotton and Way are in this parish.

The manor had long been in the ancient family of Cruwys, at least as early as the reign of King John, soon after which it acquired the name of Cruwys Morchard. It is now the property and residence of Mrs. Sharland, one of the co-heiresses of Dr. Henry Shortrudge Cruwys, the last of the family, who died in 1804. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^p

The parish-church, which had been built in 1529, was much injured by lightning in 1689: it was repaired, and the upper part of the tower rebuilt in 1702. There is a memorial in the church for Robert Averay, Esq., of Hookers, in this parish, who died in 1745. Mrs. Sharland, and Mrs. Melhuish, daughter of Dr. Cruwys, are patrons of the rectory, with alternate right of presentation. Robert Gay, in 1725, gave a rent-charge of *1l. 15s. 4d.* per annum to this parish, one half of which was for the purpose of teaching poor children.

MOREBATH, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about two miles from Bampton, and nine from Tiverton. The small village of Exebridge is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Brushfield, in Somersetshire.

There is a cattle-fair at this place on the Monday after the 24th of August.

The manor of Morebath was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey: Warin de Bassingbourn gave it to the abbey of Berlinch or Barlynch. ^q After the Reformation it was granted, with other possessions of that monastery to Sir John Wallop, by whose family it was sold, in 1658, to Thomas Bere, Esq., of Huntsham. It is now the property of his descendant Montagu Baker Bere, Esq. The old manor-house is dilapidated. The late Mr. Bere fitted up a farm-house, for his occasional residence, in the cottage style: it is now occupied by a farmer. The Rev. John Bere built a house on an estate called West Timewell, now inhabited by his widow. Ashdown, in this parish, was the property and residence of the Sayers, a co-heiress of which family having married Davy Bere, Esq., it is now the property of Montagu Baker Bere, Esq. Burston was, about 1700, the residence of Sir John Thorold, who became possessed of it by marriage with Chamberlain: it is now a farm belonging to Mr. Lowdell of Leatherhead, in Surrey.

^p Hundred Roll.

^q Dug. Monast. II. 252.

In the parish-church are some small remains of a window of Barlynch abbey, given to the parish by John Dysse in 1537: there are monuments in this church of Nicholas Sayer, Esq., 1733, (his daughter married Bere); Davy Bere, Esq., 1774; Anne, wife of Montagu Bere Baker Bere, Esq., 1802; Thomas Frederick Musgrave, Esq., (of a younger branch of the Edenhall family,) 1780; he married a co-heiress of Bere; Robert Pearse, Esq., 1777.

Mr. John Brook, of Ashdown, in 1688, gave the sum of 100*l.* for building an almshouse for two poor persons, and a school-house over it, and charged his estate with 12*s.* a month for the almshouse, and 10*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster for the parishes of Morebath in Devon, and Skillgate in Somersetshire; he directed also that a gown of the value of 1*l.* should be given to each of the poor persons once in five years, and appropriated 4*l.* per annum for repairs, and the expenses of the trustees.

MORELEIGH, or MORLEY, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about six miles from the several towns of Totnes, Dartmouth, Modbury, and Kingsbridge.

A market at this place on Tuesday, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, were granted to Martin Fishacre in 1315.^a

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of De Morley, afterwards to that of Fissacre, or Fishacre, the co-heiresses of which brought it in moieties to Ufflete and Maynard. Ufflete's moiety passed by marriage to Walrond; Maynard's moiety by marriage to Holway, and by sale to Champernowne. At a later period, this manor belonged to the family of Shapleigh. John Shapleigh, Esq., sold it, about the year 1778, to John Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone, of whom it was purchased by Lord Boringdon. When the present Lord Boringdon was advanced to the dignity of an earldom, in 1815, he took the title of Morley from this place. The barton of Place, which was for many years the residence of the Shapleighs, now belongs to the Rev. John Swete, of Oxton.

In the parish-church is a memorial for one of the Shapleigh family, 1656. The Earl of Morley is patron of the rectory.

Stanborough, the site of an ancient fort, in this parish, gives name to the hundred.

^a Cart. Rot. 9 Edw. II.

MORETON HAMPSTEAD', a market-town, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, is 12 miles from Exeter, and 185 from London.

A market on Saturday at this place, and two fairs, each for six days, at the festival of St. Andrew and St. Margaret, were granted, in 1335, to Hugh de Courtenay.* The market is still held on Saturday for corn and various provisions. There are two cattle-fairs, the third Thursday in July, and the last Thursday in November, and there is a great market for cattle on the Saturday before Whitsun-week. There was formerly a considerable manufacture of serges at this place, which has long since very much declined.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Moreton Hampstead, in 1801, was 1768; in 1811, 1653, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods. The villages of Dacombe (or Dockham) and Houghton are in this parish.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Moreton with his army on the 8th of January, 1646.†

The manor of Moreton, to which belonged the third penny of the hundred of Teignbridge, was in the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to the Earl of Ulster, who held it by the render of a sparrow-hawk. It was afterwards in the Courtenay family, some of whom had formerly a seat here. It is still the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay, who is patron of the rectory. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.‡

The manor of Dacombe, in this parish, held under the dean and chapter of Canterbury by the Rev. George Gregory, of Dunsford, has the custom of free bench, and the lord of the manor is obliged to keep a cucking-stool for the punishment of scolding women. Wray, in this parish, was successively in the families of Chiverstone, Abbot, Wray, Laford, and Corslet; the heiress of the last-mentioned family brought it to the Southmeads, who have possessed it for several generations. This barton, and the manor of High Hayne, are now the property of John Rowe Southmead, Esq. Moor-barton belongs to Sir L. V. Palk, Bart.

* It is generally written Moretonhampstead.

† Sprigge's England's Recovery.

‡ Cart. Rot. 8 Edw. III. No. 13.

• Hundred Roll.

In

In the parish-church is a monument of the Rev. James Fynes, *alias* Clinton, 38 years rector, 1774.

There are meeting-houses of the Unitarians, (formerly Presbyterians,) Particular Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independent Calvinists, at Moreton Hampstead. The congregations of Presbyterians and Baptists existed in 1715.* Micaiah Towgood, the late eminent Presbyterian divine, was pastor of the congregation at Moreton Hampstead from 1722 to 1736.

The sum of 10*l.* per annum was allotted, by Sir John Maynard, out of the estates given for charitable uses by Elize Hele, for the support of a charity-school at this place. It has no other endowment.

MORTHOE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about four miles from Ilfracombe, on the north coast. Horsborough, Shesborough, and Eastacott, are villages in this parish.

The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Aluric under Ralph de Limesi, the Conqueror's nephew. At an early period, it was in the family of Bray, afterwards in that of De Lancelles. It now belongs to John Palmer Chichester, Esq., of Arlington.

Wollacombe Tracy, in this parish, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Tracy. Sir William Tracy is said to have lived secluded from the world here after the murder of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the tomb of William de Tracy in Morthoe church is erroneously said to have been his. The heiress of Sir William married Courtenay, who took the name of Tracy. This branch ended in females after a few descents. The manor of Wollacombe Tracy was afterwards in the family of Stowford, who conveyed it to Fitzwarren. It was in the Chichester family as early as the year 1620^x, and is now the property of John Palmer Chichester, Esq.

Over Wollacombe, in this parish, seems to have been mistaken by Risdon and his late editor for a place of the same name in Roborough, which was the ancient property and residence of the Wollacombe family. This manor of Over Wollacombe is the property of Earl Fortescue, whose ancestor, Hugh Boscawen, Esq., purchased it of Humphrey Courtenay, Esq., in 1706.

* Returns made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

^x Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, 17 Jac. I.

In the parish-church is the tomb of William de Tracy, rector of Morthoe, who died in 1322¹: this has been erroneously attributed to Sir William de Tracy as before mentioned. William de Tracy, the rector, founded a chantry in the parish-church of Morthoe, in the year 1308², and endowed it with lands in Morthoe and West Downe, valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 12*s.* per annum. In this church is also the monument of Mary, wife of Mr. T. Newell, of Eastacott, daughter of John Cutcliffe, Esq., of Damage, 1700. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage. A school, on the Madras system, in which about 70 children are instructed on Sundays and Wednesdays, is supported by the curate.

MUSBURY, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about nine miles from Honiton, and about two from Colyton.

The manor of Musbury belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Baldwin de Sap, or de Brioniis, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Courtenays, by the same title as the castle of Exeter. After the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it was given to Sir Edward North, who sold it to John Drake, Esq., of Ash. This place gave name to the family of De Esse, or Ash, who possessed it, by gift of the Courtenays, at an early period. Henry de Esse gave it to Julian, wife of John Orwey. It was afterwards successively in the families of Street and Hampton, in consequence of marriages with the co-heiresses of Orwey. A co-heiress of Hampton brought it to Billet, whose heiress married Drake, and afterwards Frankcheyney. The Drakes eventually became possessed of this place, which continued to be their chief seat for many generations. Sir Bernard Drake, born at Ash, became an eminent military character in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: he died in 1585, of a pestilential fever caught at the assizes at Exeter. Sir John Drake, his great-grandson, was created a baronet in 1660; he rebuilt the old mansion at Ash, which had been demolished in the civil wars. The title became extinct on the death of Sir William Drake, the sixth baronet, in 1733: his widow survived till 1782. The manor of Musbury is now vested in the trustees of George Tucker, a minor, having been purchased by his grandfather of Captain William Peer Williams, (now admiral of the Red,) nephew of Lady Drake. Ash is occupied as a farm-house, and belongs

¹ Mr. Oliver's notes, from the Bishop's Registers.

² Rot. Originalia, 2 Edw. II.

In the parish-church is a monument of the Rev. James Fynes, *alias* Clinton, 38 years rector, 1774.

There are meeting-houses of the Unitarians, (formerly Presbyterians,) Particular Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independent Calvinists, at Moreton Hampstead. The congregations of Presbyterians and Baptists existed in 1715.^v Micaiah Towgood, the late eminent Presbyterian divine, was pastor of the congregation at Moreton Hampstead from 1722 to 1736.

The sum of 10*l.* per annum was allotted, by Sir John Maynard, out of the estates given for charitable uses by Elize Hele, for the support of a charity-school at this place. It has no other endowment.

MORTHOE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies about four miles from Ilfracombe, on the north coast. Horsborough, Shesborough, and Eastacott, are villages in this parish.

The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Aluric under Ralph de Limesi, the Conqueror's nephew. At an early period, it was in the family of Bray, afterwards in that of De Lancelles. It now belongs to John Palmer Chichester, Esq., of Arlington.

Wollacombe Tracy, in this parish, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Tracy. Sir William Tracy is said to have lived secluded from the world here after the murder of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the tomb of William de Tracy in Morthoe church is erroneously said to have been his. The heiress of Sir William married Courtenay, who took the name of Tracy. This branch ended in females after a few descents. The manor of Wollacombe Tracy was afterwards in the family of Stowford, who conveyed it to Fitzwarren. It was in the Chichester family as early as the year 1620^x, and is now the property of John Palmer Chichester, Esq.

Over Wollacombe, in this parish, seems to have been mistaken by Risdon and his late editor for a place of the same name in Roborough, which was the ancient property and residence of the Wollacombe family. This manor of Over Wollacombe is the property of Earl Fortescue, whose ancestor, Hugh Boscawen, Esq., purchased it of Humphrey Courtenay, Esq., in 1706.

^v Returns made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans.

^x Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, 17 Jac. I.

In the parish-church is the tomb of William de Tracy, rector of Morthoe, who died in 1322¹: this has been erroneously attributed to Sir William de Tracy as before mentioned. William de Tracy, the rector, founded a chantry in the parish-church of Morthoe, in the year 1308², and endowed it with lands in Morthoe and West Downe, valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 12*s.* per annum. In this church is also the monument of Mary, wife of Mr. T. Newell, of Eastacott, daughter of John Cutcliffe, Esq., of Damage, 1700. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage. A school, on the Madras system, in which about 70 children are instructed on Sundays and Wednesdays, is supported by the curate.

MUSBURY, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about nine miles from Honiton, and about two from Colyton.

The manor of Musbury belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Baldwin de Sap, or de Brioniis, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Courtenays, by the same title as the castle of Exeter. After the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, it was given to Sir Edward North, who sold it to John Drake, Esq., of Ash. This place gave name to the family of De Esse, or Ash, who possessed it, by gift of the Courtenays, at an early period. Henry de Esse gave it to Julian, wife of John Orwey. It was afterwards successively in the families of Street and Hampton, in consequence of marriages with the co-heiresses of Orwey. A co-heiress of Hampton brought it to Billet, whose heiress married Drake, and afterwards Frankcheyney. The Drakes eventually became possessed of this place, which continued to be their chief seat for many generations. Sir Bernard Drake, born at Ash, became an eminent military character in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: he died in 1585, of a pestilential fever caught at the assizes at Exeter. Sir John Drake, his great-grandson, was created a baronet in 1660; he rebuilt the old mansion at Ash, which had been demolished in the civil wars. The title became extinct on the death of Sir William Drake, the sixth baronet, in 1733: his widow survived till 1782. The manor of Musbury is now vested in the trustees of George Tucker, a minor, having been purchased by his grandfather of Captain William Peer Williams, (now admiral of the Red,) nephew of Lady Drake. Ash is occupied as a farm-house, and belongs

¹ Mr. Oliver's notes, from the Bishop's Registers.

² Rot. Originalia, 2 Edw. II.

to Mrs. Gatcomb, of Shovel-house, near North Petherton, in Somersetshire. This house is celebrated as having been the birth-place of John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough: he was born on Midsummer-day, 1650, his mother being then on a visit to her father, Sir John Drake. Ash was many years the residence of the last Lady Drake. In 1778, being then in the occupation of Sir John Pole, the stables were burned down, and 13 coach-horses and hunters perished in the flames: the dwelling-house was not much injured.

The manor of Ford belonged to the family of De la Ford, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Bonville and Pole. It is now the property of Sir William Templer Pole, Bart. The manor of Little Musbury belongs to John Hallett, Esq., of Stedcomb, in Axmouth.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Drake^a, and that of Nathaniel Gundry, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, who died at Launceston, of the jail-fever, in 1754. The patronage of the rectory is held with the manor of Musbury.

NETHEREX, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Exeter.

The manor belonged to the family of Crewes, or Cruwys, in the reign of Henry II., and in the middle of the thirteenth century was divided among the co-heiresses of that family. At a later period, it was successively in the families of Limpany, Hurst, and Martyn. The Netherex estate is now the property of George Peter Martyn Young, Esq., having been bequeathed to his father by William Clifford Martyn, Esq., who died in 1769. No manerial rights have of late been exercised. The Berrys, of Berry Narbor, had formerly a small manor in this parish, which was sold by them to the Bampfyldes. The family of Milford had a considerable estate in Netherex, which passed by marriage to Kett, and is now the property of George Kett, Esq., of Brook House, in Norfolk.

^a John Drake, Esq., 1558; Sir Bernard Drake, Knight, 1586; John Drake, Esq., 1628; Sir John Drake, Knight, 1636; Dame Mary, wife of Sir Henry Rosewell (daughter of Drake), 1643; Jane, wife of Sir John Drake, 1652; Sir John Drake, Bart., 1683; Judith, wife of Sir William Drake, Bart., 1701; Sir John Drake, who married the daughter and co-heir of John Lord Boteler, of Bramell, (no date). Mr. Incedon's notes add Walter Drake, Esq., 1674; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, and wife of Sir John Briscoe, Bart., 1694; Sir William Drake, 1715; and Sir John Drake, 1724.

Netherex

Netherex is a chapel or daughter-church to Rewe. This parish has some interest in the almshouse at Clist, founded by Henry Burrowes.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about five miles from Exeter, and about three from Crediton. The village of Winscot is in this parish.

There is a cattle-fair at Newton St. Cyres on the Monday before Midsummer-day.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was with his army at Newton St. Cyres on the 22d of October, 1645.^b

The manor was given to the prior and convent of Plympton by Robert de Pont Arch. After the Reformation, it was, for many generations, in moieties between the families of Quicke and Northcote. The Quicques settled here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The whole of the manor is now the property of John Quicke, Esq., a moiety having been purchased of the Northcote family in 1762. Newton House is the seat of Mr. Quicke.

Hayne, the old seat of the Northcotes, in this parish, belonged to the Drewes, whose heiress married Northcote, after having resided here for several descents. This estate is still the property of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., but the old mansion has been in part taken down: part of the hall is remaining. Bidwell, in this parish, gave name to a family by whom, after some generations, it was alienated to Roope: the co-heiresses of Roope married two brothers of the family of Kirkham. Bidwell is now a farm, the property of Mr. — Roberts.

The manor of Norton and the small manor of Penson, or Painstone, belong to the dean and chapter of Exeter.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Northcote^c and Quicke^d; Robert Fortescue, Esq., 1663; and Boughey Okey, Esq., 1795.

^b Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 147.

^c A monument of Jacob Northcote, Esq., with his effigies in armour, and underneath kneeling figures of his two wives, the daughters of Sir Anthony Rouse and Sir Hugh Pollard: under the first is inscribed, "My fruit was small: one son was all, that not at all." Under the other, "My Jacob had by me as many sons as he; daughters twice three." John Northcote, 1679; John Northcote, 1680; Arthur Northcote, Esq. (son and heir of Sir Arthur), 1680, married the heiress of Gay of Bristol.

^d John Quicke, 1677; Thomas Quicke, Esq., 1701; John Quicke, Esq., 1703; Francis Hall, Esq., of West Sandford, (who married a daughter of Andrew Quicke, Esq.,) 1728; John Quicke, Esq., 1776; and Andrew Quicke, Esq., 1793.

Sir Stafford Northcote has the great tithes of this parish, which were given to the priory of Plympton, and appropriated to that monastery. Mr. Quicke is patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a chapel at Norton, in this parish. Dr. Downman, the poet, was a native of Newton St. Cyres.

NEWTON FERRERS, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about eight miles from Modbury, and about five and a half from Plympton. Higher and Lower Newton, and Higher and Lower Torr, are the principal villages in this parish.

The manor of Newton belonged to the ancient family of Ferrers, of Bere-Ferrers. A co-heiress of Ferrers brought it to Lord St. John, of Basing, from whom, by successive female heirs, it passed to Bonville and Copleston. Walter Hele, Esq., of Gnaton, in this parish, purchased it of Christopher Copleston, Esq., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. About the beginning of the last century, the co-heiresses of Hele married the Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards Duke of Leeds, and the Right Honourable George Treby. It is now in moieties between Henry Roe, Esq., now of Gnaton, (the ancient seat of the Heles,) and William Holberton, Esq., whose ancestors had resided, for many generations, on a patrimony of their own at High Torr. Brownston, in this parish, another seat of the Heles, is now the joint property of the two daughters of the late Mr. Samuel Roe, one of whom is married to Captain Bignall of the marines.

The manor of Postlinch, or Puslinch, was given by William Ferrers, Lord of Newton, to the family of De Postlinch, who were succeeded by the Mohuns. The heiress of Mohun brought it to a younger son of Upton of Trelosk, in Cornwall. Prince supposes, that Nicholas Upton, the heraldic writer, was of that family; and it appears that there was a younger son of this family named Nicholas, about the time that this author flourished. William Upton, Esq., who died in 1709, left two daughters, one of whom brought this place to James Yonge, M. D., of Plymouth, a friend and correspondent of Sir Hans Sloane, and author of several works, popular in their day.^f Postlinch is now the property and residence of his great-grandson, the Rev. John Yonge. Pruteston, in this parish, now called Preston, gave name

* See Sir William Pole.

^f "Medicaster Medicatus;" "Sidrophel Vapulans;" "Currus triumphalis;" "Treatises on the Wounds of the Brain; on the Origin of Fountains;" &c.

to a family whose heiress brought it to a branch of the Fortescues : it is now the property of John Holberton, Esq. The barton of Collaton belongs to Mr. Samuel Algar.

In the parish-church are memorials for Anthony Clifford, rector, 1685 ; and Francis Hingeston, his successor, "discharged by death," 1725. There was formerly a chapel of St. Toly (Olave) in this parish ; the rector of which had an endowment of 1*l.* 3*s.* per annum, for performing Divine service therein four times in the year.⁵ Mr. Yonge is patron of the rectory.

NEWTON ST. PETROCK, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about eight miles from Holsworthy, and about seven from Shipwash. The village of West Hole is in this parish.

The manor, which had been parcel of the manor of Shebbear, was given by King Henry I. to the priory of Bodmin.^b After the dissolution, it was granted to Prideaux, in whose family it continued several descents. It is now the property of Lewis Buck, Esq., of Daddon. The barton of Lane belongs to Thomas Burnard, Esq., of Bideford. The family of Dean had, for several generations, a seat here : they removed from hence to Horwood. The Rev. Dr. Lempriere is patron of the rectory.

NEWTON TRACEY, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about five miles from Barnstaple. The manor belonged, in ancient times, to the family of Tracy, and passed, by successive female heirs, to the baronial families of Martin and Audley, and to the families of Hilary, Troutbeck, and Talbot of Grafton. I cannot learn that there is now any lord of the manor. The barton belongs to Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Appledore.

The King is patron of the rectory.

ST. NICHOLAS, *alias* RINGMORE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies on the banks of the Teign, opposite Teignmouth. Shaldon is partly in this parish and partly in that of Combe in Teignhead. The manor, which was parcel of the barony of Oakhampton, was many yeats in the Carew family : it was purchased, in 1671, by Lord Treasurer Clifford, of Thomas Carew, Esq., and is now the property of his descendant, Hugh Lord Clifford.

⁵ Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office, 1547.

^b Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

The benefice, which is a donative in the gift of Lord Clifford, has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty: it is said to have been formerly annexed to Haccombe.

BROAD NIMET, or NYMET, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about eight miles from Crediton.

With the exception of Kingsbridge, this is the smallest parish in the county, containing no more than fifty-two acres, and consisting only of the manor barton, which in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries belonged to the family of De Brode Nymet, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. There is only one house in the parish.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge is patron of the rectory.

NIMET, or NYMET ROWLAND, *alias* ROWLAND'S LEIGH, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about six miles from Chulmleigh and ten from Crediton.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to Rowland de Nymet, whose descendant, Sir Walter, was possessed of it in the reign of Henry III. It was afterwards in the family of Wolrington, whose heirs were Hach and Buckingham. This manor has long ago been dismembered.

The Rev. William Radford is the present patron and incumbent of the rectory.

NIMET TRACEY, *alias* Bow, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, is ten miles from Oakhampton, and seven from Crediton.

The manor belonged anciently to the Tracey family, and passed, by successive female heirs, through the families of Martin, Audley, Fitzwarren, and Hankford, to the Burchiers, earls of Bath. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart. The Rev. Burchier Marshall is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There is a charity-school in this parish, founded, in 1684, by Mr. John Gould, and endowed with lands let at 13*l.* per annum, and a house for the master, who instructs five boys, and the same number of girls, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In this parish is the small decayed town of Bow, which had formerly a market on Thursday, granted in 1258, to Henry Tracey, with a fair for three days

days at the festival of St. Martin.¹ There is now a great cattle-market on the third Thursday in March, established in 1815; and two fairs for cattle, &c., on Ascension-day, and November 22. Sprigge mentions a skirmish at Bow, between Sir Hardress Waller and some of the king's forces, in which Sir Hardress was successful, and took many prisoners.

NORTHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about a mile and a half from Bideford.

A fair at Northam, to be held for two days, at the festival of the decoliation of St. John the Baptist, was granted to the prior of Frampton in 1252.^k This fair has been discontinued.

The manor of Northam was given by William the Conqueror to the church of St. Stephens, in Caen, and confirmed in 1252, to the priory of Frampton, in Dorsetshire, which was a cell to St. Stephens.¹ Having been seized as part of the possessions of an alien monastery, it was given to the college of St. Mary Ottery. Queen Elizabeth granted it, in 1564, to the dean and chapter of Windsor, to whom the fee still belongs, together with that of the great tithes^m, and the advowson of the vicarage. The manor was held under the church of Windsor, by the family of Melhuish, who sold it to the Willetts, for 200 years, to commence from the death of William Melhuish, Esq., in 1770; after which it is to revert to the heirs of the Rev. Thomas Melhuish, late vicar of Witheridge. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of capital punishment.ⁿ

Durrant, in this parish, some time the residence of the Melhuish family, is now the seat of Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White, who purchased it, about 1810, of Mr. Husband, as devisee of Melhuish. Sir Richard has much improved and enlarged the house and grounds.

Porthill, in this parish, was built by the late Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq., about the year 1775, and was sold by his widow to Sir Richard Keats. It is now in the occupation of Thomas Smith, Esq. Borough, an old mansion in this parish, belonged formerly to the Leighs, by marriage with the heiress of Borough. The co-heiresses of Leigh married Basset and Berry. Borough became the property of the last-mentioned family. After the death of Sir Thomas Berry, it passed to the Downes. Borough is now the property and

¹ Cart. Rot. 43 Hen. III. m. 4. ^k Cart. Rot. 37 Hen. III. m. 8. ¹ Cart. Rot. 37 Henry III.

^m The great tithes of Northam are held on lease, under the church of Windsor, by the corporation of South Molton. See the account of that town.

ⁿ Hundred Roll.

seat of R. Barton, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, who married the heiress of the late Henry Downe, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Melhuish^o, and Downe^p; Sir Thomas Berry, 1690^q; Mary, wife of Arthur Lippincot, (daughter of Thomas Leigh,) 1594; Thomas Leigh, æt. 20, 1628; and Thomas Hogg, Esq., of Appledore, 1786.

William Leigh, Esq., who died about the middle of the seventeenth century, founded an almshouse for four poor widows. Mr. William Burrows gave 20*l.* towards its endowment. Thomas Leigh gave 2*l.* per annum to the widows in this almshouse. There is no trace of this almshouse or of its endowment.

I find no account of the foundation of the charity-school. Thomas Melhuish and his wife, in 1702, gave a rent-charge of 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, to the schoolmaster, for teaching six poor children writing and arithmetic. Dame Ann Berry, in 1716, gave 20*l.* to purchase a field for the school; but the purchase was never made. Dorothy Docton, in 1737, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* for teaching six poor children; but her heirs, some time since, refused to continue the payment, and the charity has been lost. John Wood, in 1752, gave 1*l.* per annum to the free-school at Northam; this also has been discontinued and lost in like manner. Mr. Richard Cholwill, in 1687, gave 60*l.* to the school, which has been laid out in the purchase of lands, producing a rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* per annum, now enjoyed by the schoolmaster. David Best, mason, in 1791, gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum, and in 1806 a further rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum, after the death of his wife, for the instruction of twenty poor children, fourteen at Appledore, and six at Northam. The children under Dame Berry's foundation, and David Best's six children, are instructed in separate small schools at Northam.

Appledore^r, in this parish, is a small sea-coast town, which has a considerable coasting trade, and has lately been annexed to the port of Barnstaple. There are two weekly provision markets here for the convenience of the shipping, Wednesday and Saturday. Westcote, writing in the reign of Charles I., says that, within the memory of persons then living, there were

^o Thomas Melhuish, 1696; Roger Melhuish, 1745; William Melhuish, 1770; &c.

^p Henry Downe, Esq., 1717; Henry Downe, Esq., 1805; Anne, only daughter of John Downe, Esq., and relict of the Rev. Richard Vyvyan, 1812.

^q He was son of John Berry, Esq., by a co-heiress of Leigh.

^r The manor of Appledore, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin, the sheriff.

only

only two *poor* houses at this place, although it then equalled many market-towns in the multiplicity of houses and inhabitants.

There is a chapel at Appledore, kept in repair by the church of Windsor; but no service has been performed in it within the memory of any person living. The Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Appledore, in 1715¹: the congregation are now Independent Calvinists.

The Danes having landed at Appledore, with a powerful army, in 878, laid siege to the castle of Kenwith, the garrison of which, in a successful sally, killed their chief Hubba, and defeated his army with great slaughter. Mr. Studley Vidal, F.S.A., in a paper communicated to the Society, in 1804, supposes that a small fortified spot, called Henniborough, or Henni Castle, about a mile north-west of Bideford, was the site of Kenwith Castle, the object of this memorable siege, of which Camden and Baxter had considered every vestige to have been long ago obliterated, or swallowed up by the sea. In one important point, however, the want of water, it does not agree with Asser's description.

On the coast, adjoining to Northam-borough, a large sandy tract of about 800 acres, is a remarkable bank of pebbles, of great height, about a mile in length, resembling the Chesil-bank, near Weymouth.

NORTHLEIGH, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about four miles from Colyton. Triccombe, Bucknole, and Puddle-bridge, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, anciently, to a younger branch of the Leighs of Southleigh, and was divided among three co-heiresses, in the reign of Henry III. Two parts passed to Bonville, and were afterwards in Lord Petre's family. The remaining third, which had been given to the priory of Canonleigh², was afterwards in the family of Prideaux. The manor of Northleigh, and the advowson of the rectory, were sold by Lord Petre, to John Mountstephen How, Esq., and are now the property of his surviving brother, the Rev. Samuel How.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the Marwoods (1660 and 1671).

The Rev. James How, in 1816, gave 4*l.* per annum, for the endowment of a Sunday-school, in this parish.

¹ Return to Mr. Neale, author of the "History of the Puritans."

² The nuns of Canonleigh appear to have acquired it in the reign of Edward II. See Rot. Originalia, 6 Edward II.

Nathaniel

Nathaniel Carpenter, an eminent philosopher and mathematician, was born, in 1588, at Northleigh. His father, John Carpenter, rector of Northleigh, was a learned divine, and author of several religious tracts, among which was "A sorrowful Song for Sinful Souls, composed upon the strange and wonderful Shaking of the Earth, April 6. 1586."

BISHOPS NYMPTON, or NIMET, in the hundred of Witheredge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about three miles from South Molton. The village of New-town is in this parish.

There are cattle-fairs at Bishops Nympton on the 14th of April and the 20th of October.

The manor has belonged, from ancient time, to the bishops of Exeter. The greater part of it is held under the bishop, by the Southcomb family.

The manor of Whitechaple, in this parish, belonged to the Peverells; and having passed, by marriage, to Basset, was for many years one of the seats of that ancient family. Sir Robert Basset sold it, about the year 1600. It was afterwards, successively, in the families of Lear, Gibbins, and Short. Mrs. Hull, who was of the last-mentioned family, sold it, between 1770 and 1780, to the father of Mr. John Sanger, the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. "

Grilleston, in this parish, gave name to a family, from whom this place passed, by successive female heirs, to Valletort, or Vawtort, of Clist Lawrence, and Pollard. It now belongs to the Rev. William Thorne.

In the parish-church is a rich monument, without inscription, to one of the Pollard family. The Bishop of Exeter is appropriator of the great tithes and patron of the vicarage. Some small sums given to this parish by Henry Zeal and John Burgess, for teaching poor children, have been lost.

The Rev. Thomas Baker, an eminent mathematician, author of a celebrated work called "The Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations unlocked," was several years vicar of this parish. He was collated to this vicarage, said to have been "then lawfully vacant," in 1681; but Mr. Chapple supposes, that he had been presented many years before, during Cromwell's protectorate, and that he conformed. He was buried at Bishops Nympton, on the 22d of May, 1689.

John Loosemore, who built the fine organ in Exeter cathedral, was a native of Bishops Nympton: he died in 1686, and was buried in Exeter cathedral.

GEORGE NYMPTON, or NIMET ST. GEORGE, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about two miles from South Molton, by which parish it is almost entirely surrounded.

The manor was, at an early period, in the family of Nymet, or Nimet, afterwards in that of Hache, from whom it descended, through the Malets, to the Aclands. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., who is patron of the rectory.

Broom House, in this parish, which belonged formerly to the family of Hale, is now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Gay. The late possessor, Thomas Gay, Gent., was descended from Matthew Gay, who was deprived of the rectory of Bratton Fleming in 1645.

KING'S NYMPTON, or NIMET, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from Chulmleigh, and about five from South Molton.

The manor, which was parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown, was granted by King John to Joel de Mayne, and (having been again vested in the crown by his rebellion) by King Henry III. to Roger le Zouch.* In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to Sir Jeffrey Cornwall, whose family continued to possess it in that of Henry V. Sir Lewis Pollard, who was one of the justices of the Common Pleas, purchased this manor, built a mansion here, and enclosed a park in the reign of Henry VII. Sir Arthur Northcote, Bart., who died in 1688, purchased King's Nympton of the Pollards. James Buller, Esq., who died in 1765, purchased it of the Northcotes, and built the present house, called New Place, or King's Nympton Park, now the property and occasional residence of John Buller, Esq., one of the Commissioners of Excise. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.†

The late Mrs. Melhuish had also a manor in King's Nympton (purchased of Brown), which is now the property of her niece Mrs. Byne.

In the parish-church are memorials of Robert Pollard, Esq., 1680; and Sir Arthur Northcote, Bart., 1688. Albany Savile, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

There are two charity-schools in this parish, one containing 40 boys, and the other 20 girls, supported chiefly at the expense of J. Buller, Esq.

* Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III.

† Hundred Roll.

OAKFORD, or OKEFORD, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about nine miles from Tiverton, and two and a half from Bampton.

The manor belonged anciently to the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, of whom it was purchased by Sir Lewis Pollard, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Henry VII. His great-grandson, Sir Hugh, sold it to Richard Spurway, Esq., of Tavistock, a younger brother of the Spurway family. After the death of Henry Spurway, Esq., in 1680, this estate was divided between co-heiresses. A fourth is now vested in Mr. R. H. Parkin, descended from one of the co-heiresses; the remainder, which in 1773 belonged to the Rev. Mr. Sanford, is now the property of James Hay, Esq.

The manor of Spurway, in this parish, has been, from an early period, in the Spurway family, and is now the property of the Rev. John Spurway, of Barnstaple. The manor-house, which was the seat of the elder branch of the Spurways, is now occupied by the farmer of the estate. Grede, in this parish, appears to have been the original residence of the Spurways, who, in the reign of Henry III., were described as Grede *alias* Spurway.

Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe, in 1730, gave 5*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

Hightleigh St. Mary, an extraparochial place, where was formerly a chapel, adjoins to Oakford. The manor belongs to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, in whose family it has been for a considerable time.

OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Lifton, is an ancient market and borough-town, 22 miles from Exeter, and 198 from London. The villages of Chissacot and Meldon are in this parish, and the hamlet of Kigbear, which is in the hundred of Black Torrington.

The market is on Saturday, by prescription. There are six fairs; the second Tuesday after March 11.; May 14.; the first Wednesday after July 6.; August 5.; the first Tuesday after September 11.; and the first Wednesday after October 11. There is a great cattle-market on the Saturday before Christmas; and on the Saturday after Christmas a great holiday-fair, called a *giglet*.

Oakhampton sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and Edward II. This long dormant privilege was restored in the reign of Charles I. The right of election is vested in freeholders and freemen by servitude,

servitude, or their eldest sons. The present number of electors is about 200.

Oakhampton was incorporated by King James I. in 1623, and the charter was confirmed in 1684. The body corporate consists of a mayor, and seven other capital burgesses, eight assistants, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. A manufacture of serges was formerly carried on in this town, but it has been discontinued. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish, in 1801, was 1430; in 1811, 1440, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

During the civil war, Oakhampton was occasionally the quarters of each of the contending parties, but seldom more than a temporary station. Prince Maurice was there on the 17th of July, 1644.⁷ The King was there on the 30th of July, and on the 16th of September.⁸ Sir Richard Grenville was quartered at Oakhampton in December, 1645, with a considerable force, and had barricadoed the town; but, on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, suddenly quitted his post, and retreated into Cornwall.⁹ Sir Thomas Fairfax was at Oakhampton again in the month of March, 1646.

William the Conqueror gave to Baldwin de Sap, or de Brioniis, the honor or barony of Oakhampton. Richard, his son, inherited the barony, but dying without issue, it passed to Ralph Avenell, son of Emma, his second sister, the elder having had no issue. This Ralph having fallen under the displeasure of King Henry II. was dispossessed of his barony, which was given to Matilda, daughter of the said Emma by her second husband, William D'Averinches. Hawise, daughter of Matilda D'Averinches, by her husband the Lord of Aincourt, brought the barony of Oakhampton to William de Courtenay, son of Reginald, who came over into England with Eleanor, Queen of Henry II. The barony continued, without interruption, in the Courtenay family till the reign of Edward IV., when it was forfeited, together with the earldom of Devon. King Henry VII. restored the honors and estates to the Courtenay family, afterwards advanced to a marquisate: they were again forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter: the estates and the earldom were again restored. After the death of the last Earl of Devon, in 1556, the estates were divided among the co-heiresses, married to Arundell of Talvern, Trethurfe, Mohun^b, and Trelawney. Sir Francis Vyvyan, one of the representatives of Trethurfe, possessed an eighth so late as 1743. Another eighth was, for nearly a century, in the

⁷ Walker's Historical Discourses.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 155.

^b Mohun was created Baron Mohun of Oakhampton, in 1628.

family of Northmore: it afterwards passed to Luxmoore, and from Luxmoore to Holland. One-fourth was some time in the family of Coxe. The Mohun's, who possessed one-fourth by inheritance, acquired another fourth and the site of the castle. These two-fourths of the manor came, by purchase, to the Pitts, who possessed them for many years. Lord Clive became possessed of these and another fourth by purchase. The whole, I believe, was purchased by Lord Clive, and was successively in the possession of his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and of Henry Holland, Esq. The present proprietor is Albany Savile, Esq., M.P. Mr. Savile is building a mansion for his residence, of Grecian architecture, a short distance from the town, to which he has given the name of Oaklands. The hundreds of Hayridge, Wonford, and West Budleigh, are still attached to the manor.

The barons of Oakhampton were hereditary sheriffs of Devon, and keepers of the castle of Exeter, till the reign of Edward III. They held eight manors in demesne, in which they had the power of life and death; they had also several advowsons, and the patronage of the abbey of Ford and the priory of Cowick. They held also three fees of the see of Exeter, and were stewards to the bishops at their enthronization, being entitled to all the vessels with which they were served at the first course. Ninety-two fees were held of this great barony.

About half a mile from Oakhampton are the ruins of the castle, which was the ancient seat of the barons. The park was disparked and alienated by King Henry VIII., at the instance of Sir Richard Pollard. In Sir William Pole's time it was the inheritance of Mary, daughter of Sir John Fitz, whose ancestor had purchased it after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. It is now the property of Charles Luxmoore, Esq., who possesses also the manors of Halstock and Meldon, which were purchased a few years ago of Lord Viscount Courtenay.^c The manor of Kigbear is the property of John Newton, Esq., who purchased it, about the year 1806, of Partridge.

Oakhampton church is situated on a hill above the town: having been rebuilt, it was consecrated, in 1261^d, but the greater part of the present structure is of later date. In this church are monuments of Tomasia, wife of Peter Godolphin, 1608; John Hayne, Esq., (a native of Oakhampton, sent up to London by charity, and eventually registrar of the

^c The Courtenays became repossessed of Oakhampton Park by bequest from the widow of Sir Richard Grenville to Sir William Courtenay, who died in 1702. *History of the Courtenay family*, p. 304.

^d Mr. Oliver's notes from the Bishops' Registers.

diocese

diocese of Canterbury,) ob. 1719; Henry Luxmoore, surgeon, 1801; and John Eastabrooke, Esq., commander of the London East Indiaman, 1804. In the town is a chapel, belonging to the corporation, in which Divine service is performed at the Quarter Sessions, and on some other public occasions. There was formerly a chapel at Halstock.

The great tithes of this parish, which had been appropriated to the priory of Cowick, are now vested in Arthur Holdsworth, Esq. The advowson of the vicarage was lately vested in the trustees of the will of the late Rev. Aaron Hole, by whom it has been sold to Albany Savile, Esq.

The Independent Calvinists have a meeting-house at Oakhampton.

At Brightley, in this parish, was an abbey, founded by Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon, and afterwards removed by his sister and heir to Ford, in the parish of Thorncomb. On the site are the ruins of a chapel, now the property of Mr. Savile.

Mr. Richard Harragro, in 1623, gave 50*l.* for the endowment of a free-school at Oakhampton. There is still a school-room and a house for the master; but the funds are wholly lost, and no master has of late years been appointed.

There are two charity-schools, containing together 75 children, supported by subscription and a funded property of about 250*l.*, gradually raised by surplus balances. The children are clothed chiefly by the benevolence of Albany Savile, Esq., and Mr. Huyshe, the present vicar.

MONK OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies two miles and a half from Hatherleigh, and about eight from Oakhampton. The small village of Burrows is in this parish.

It is probable that, at a very remote period, the manor had belonged to some monastery. At the time of the survey of Domesday, the manor of Monacochamtone belonged to Baldwin de Brioniis, lord of the barony of Oakhampton, who then held it in demesne. In the reign of Henry III. this manor belonged to the family of Langford, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to De la Mare, De la Grave, Ancell, and Salle. The latter possessed it in the reign of Henry VI. The co-heiresses of Salle married Berry and Pyne. It was some time in the family of Cleveland, and is now the property of Mr. Samuel Piper, who possesses also the barton of Wood.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Mr. Robert Rolle, 1735. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

OFFWELL,

OFFWELL, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies two miles and a half from Honiton. Part of the village of Wilmington is in this parish.

Offwell gave name to a family, who, at an early period, possessed the manor, and whose co-heiresses married Park (or De Parco) and Orway. These families had two-thirds, and Roger de Vere the remaining third of the manor. Park's share passed to Courtenay, and by marriage to Dinham. Vere's share passed through the families of Mules, Gilbert, and Norbury, to Lord Bray; Orway's was subdivided into parcels. At a later period, the family of Collins was settled for some descents at Offwell, and possessed the manor: the heiress of this family appears to have married Southcote. The manor has since been dismembered, and no manerial rights are now exercised in the parish.

The barton of Colwell gave name to a family which possessed it for six generations; it afterwards passed successively to Park and Courtenay, and through the Peverells and Hungerfords to the Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to Collins. East Colwell now belongs to Mr. Inglett Fortescue, in right of his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Marwood. West Colwell, which had been several years in the Southcote family, has recently been purchased by the Rev. Dr. Copleston, Provost of Oriel College, in Oxford. The Rolle family had a manor, or nominal manor, called Culbeer, in this parish, which, in 1773, belonged to the Countess of Orford. It is now the property of Lord Clinton.

The barton of Glanville belongs to Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, Bart.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Southcote and Collins*, and the tomb of an ecclesiastic, with a cross flory. The Rev. John Bradford Copleston is patron of the vicarage.

There is a charity-school here, supported by the rector and another subscriber.

EAST OGWELL, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about a mile and a half from Newton Abbot.

The manor of East Ogwell was held under Ralph de Pomerai, at the time of the Domesday survey, by William Pictavensis, or Peytevin, from whose descendants it passed, by successive marriages, through the families

* Thomas Collins, Gent., 1598; William Collins, Gent., 1657; Joan, wife of Thomas Southcote, and daughter of Collins, 1696; and Dorothy, wife of Henry Southcote, and daughter of Collins, 1696.

of Malston, Stighull, and Reynell[†], to that of the present proprietor, Pierce Joseph Taylor, Esq., who is patron also of the rectory. Holbeame, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it for twelve generations; the heiress married Marwood, who sold Holbeame to Robert Petre, Esq. Sir George Petre, the great nephew, sold it to John Peryam, Esq., of Exeter. Mr. Peryam bequeathed it to Richard Reynell, Esq., of Creedy, whose daughter brought it to Sir Richard Reynell, of Ogwell. It is now the property of Mr. Taylor.

Edward Reynell, rector of East Ogwell, who died in 1663, published the life of Lucy Lady Reynell, who founded the widows' houses, "Eugenia's Tears for Britain's Glory," and other works.

Sir Richard Reynell gave two fields to this parish, now let at 10*l.* per annum, out of which the burial-place of his family and certain poor-houses were to be repaired, the remainder to be appropriated to the instruction of poor children.

WEST OGWELL, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles from Newton Abbot.

The manor of West Ogwell was also in the Peytevins[‡], and is now the property of Mr. Taylor; but it does not appear to have passed by the same uninterrupted descent as that of East Ogwell. Sir William Pole says that it was some time in the earls of Devon, of whom it was purchased by the Reynells. West Ogwell house is the seat of P. J. Taylor, Esq., who is patron also of the rectory.

OTTERTON, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies on the river Otter, about three miles and a half from Sidmouth, and six from Exmouth. The principal villages in the parish are Northmost-town, Pitson, Passford, and Pinn.

There are two yearly fairs at Otterton, Wednesday in Easter-week, and October 11., if it fall on a Wednesday; if not, the first Wednesday afterwards.

The manor of Otterton was given by King William the Conqueror to the monastery of St. Michael, in Normandy. King John founded here a priory of four monks, subject to the monastery of St. Michael, and endowed it with the manors of Otterton, Sidmouth, and East Budleigh. These

[†] Walter Reynell died seised of it in 1384, 8 Ric. II. His son and heir, of the same name, served under the Duke of Bedford in France.

[‡] A moiety of it is said, in the Hundred Roll, to have been in the Claviles.

monks

monks were to celebrate Divine service, and distribute bread to the poor, weekly, to the amount of 16s.^b The priory and its lands, having been seised as alien property, were granted by King Henry to the abbess and convent of Sion. At the time of the dissolution, this priory was valued at 87*l.* 10*s.*, and was granted as parcel of the possession of the monastery of Sion, in 1539, to Richard Duke, Esq., clerk of the augmentations, whose ancestors had resided at Otterton ever since the reign of Edward III., and probably had been lessees under the monastery. Otterton continued to be the property and seat of the Dukes till the death of Richard Duke, Esq., in 1741. This gentleman bequeathed Otterton to his nephew, John Heath, Esq., who took the name of Duke, and died without issue, in 1775. In or about 1777, the manor of Otterton was purchased of his co-heirs by Dennis Rolle, Esq., and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the family of Duke.¹ Lord Rolle has the great tithes which had been appropriated to the priory, and is patron of the vicarage. The vicar is entitled to the tithes of beans and fish, all small tithes, and the land called the Sanctuary. The prior of Otterton had the right of pre-emption of fish in all his ports, and the choice of the best fish. The prior claimed also every porpoise caught in the fisheries, giving 12*d.* and a loaf of white bread to each sailor, and two to the master; and the half of all dolphins.^k When the church was appropriated to the priory of Otterton, there was a chapel at a place called Herderland, in this parish.¹

OTTERY ST. MARY, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, is a market-town, six miles from Honiton, thirteen from Exeter, and 161 from London.

The market was granted in or about 1226, to the dean and chapter of Rouen, to be held on Tuesday; together with a fair for two days, at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.^m The market is still held on Tuesday for butchers' meat and other provisions: till of late years it was a regular corn-market. There are now three fairs; Tuesday before Palm

^b Dugdale's Monasticon.

¹ One with the date of 1589, probably that of Richard Duke, the grantee; Richard Duke, Esq., 1641; Richard Duke, Esq., 1740.

^k Extract from the Ledger Book of the Priory, in Chapple's Collections. The original is in the possession of the Rev. Duke Yonge, of Cornwood.

¹ Ibid.

^m Cart. Rot. 11 Hen. III.

Sunday;

Sunday; Tuesday after Trinity Sunday; and August 15. for cattle, &c. There was formerly a considerable manufacture of serges at Ottery, but it has much declined. There is still a large manufactory for spinning wool.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish in 1801 was 2415; in 1811, 2880, according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

During the early part of the civil war, Ottery was occupied by the King's forces, who retreated on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax with his army, in the month of October, 1645. After having been quartered some time round Exeter, the General made Ottery his head-quarters, from the 15th of November till the 6th of December that year. A great mortality prevailing at this time at Ottery, eight or nine of the soldiers were buried in a day; and Colonel Pickering, one of the most distinguished of the parliamentary officers, fell a sacrifice to the sickness.^a

The manor and hundred were given by King Edward the Confessor to the cathedral church of St. Mary, at Rouen. John Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, having procured it of the dean and chapter of Rouen by exchange, in 1334^b, founded here a college of secular priests, endowing it with the manor and hundred, and the tithes of the whole parish. The college consisted of forty members; the four principal members, who ranked as canons, or prebendaries, were called the warden, minister, precentor, and sacristar: there were also four other canons, eight vicars-choral, or priest-vicars, two other priests, ten clerks, eight choir-boys, and a master of grammar. The canons were appointed by the Bishop of Exeter.^c

Alexander Barclay, author of "The Ship of Fools," was a priest of this college. When suppressed, in the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were estimated at 303*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* clear yearly income. The site of the college was granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford.^d The manor of Ottery continued, after this, many years in the crown. About the beginning of the seventeenth century it belonged to Burrige, whose heirs sold it to Yonge. It was purchased of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. and K.B., by the late J. M. How, Esq., and is now the property of the Rev. Samuel How, subject to a chief-rent, payable to the Earl of Hardwick. A considerable part of the lands has been enfranchised. The warden's house and some of the

^a Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 155.

^b Pat. 8 Edward III. 27.

^c Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Monasteries in Devon, p. 84.

^d Tanner.

college lands are the property of the Rev. George Coleridge; the chantry with the lands belonging to the warden and chanter belong to James Coleridge, Esq.

Knightheston, in this parish, gave name to a family, by whom, about the year 1370, it was sold to Bittlesgate. After continuing a few descents in that family, it was entailed on Lord Bonville, who enjoyed it notwithstanding a claim made by Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers, as next heir of Bittlesgate. Upon the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it fell to the crown. It was afterwards purchased by William Sherman, Esq., whose family resided here for several descents. From them it passed by a female heir to Copleston, and, by purchase, to Hawtrey: it is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Drury, who purchased it of the trustees under the will of the late Stephen Hawtrey, Esq., in 1803.

Thorne, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, whose heiress brought it to Coke. The Cokes continued here for many descents: the barton was afterwards in severalties. It now belongs to the episcopal school at Exeter; some part of it having been given by Messrs Rolfe, Vivian, and Pitfield, and the remainder purchased in 1776.

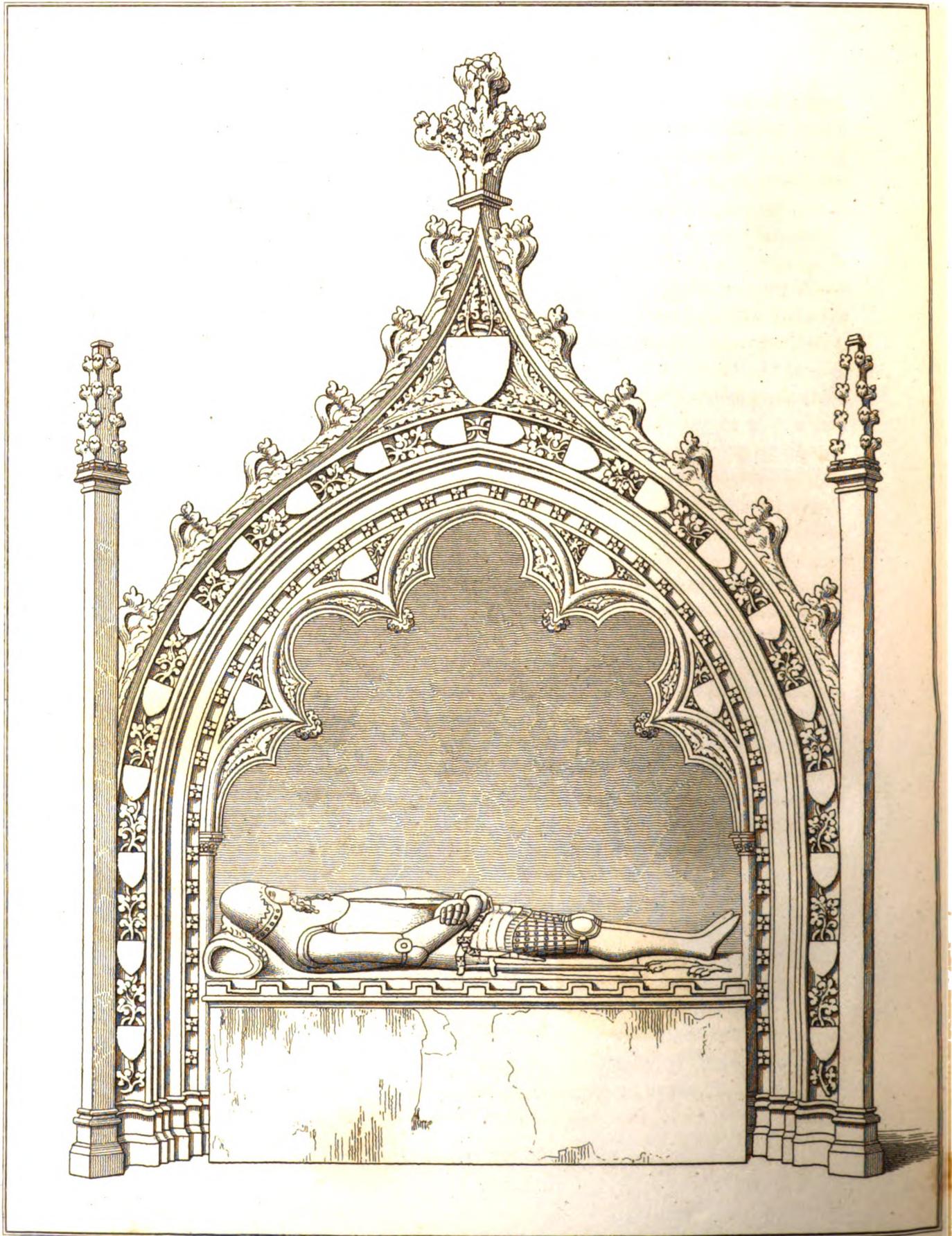
Cadhay also gave name to a family whose heiress married John Haydon, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Haydons continued here for several descents. Cadhay afterwards belonged to William Peere Williams, Esq., barrister-at-law, author of the "Reports." One of his co-heiresses married Admiral Thomas Graves, afterwards Lord Graves, of the kingdom of Ireland; which title was bestowed upon him for his gallant services in the memorable action of the 1st of June, 1794. Lord Graves resided at Cadhay, and died there in 1802. His elder daughter brought Cadhay in marriage to William Bagwell, Esq. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.

Holcombe belonged to the Malherbes; afterwards to Moore: at a later period, it was, for some descents, the property and residence of the Eveleighs. It now belongs to Captain Charles Grant, R.N.

Ash was successively in the families of De Lupo or Wolfe, Treley, and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was granted to Walrond. It has since been in the family of Bennet, and is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Putt.

The barton of Bishops Court, said to have been the seat of Bishop Grandisson, having been held on lease by the family of Mercer, as early as the reign of Edward III., was purchased by them in fee, in the reign of

James



F. Nash del et fecit

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 feet

Monument at Ottery St. Mary. Digitized by Google

James I., and is now held in jointure by the widow of Henry Marker, Esq., junior, whose grandmother was heiress of the Mercers. The Babingtons, a branch of the Derbyshire family of that name, had an estate in this parish by inheritance from French, and resided on it for some descents.

In the parish-church, a handsome structure of the early Gothic, is a handsome ancient monument, represented in the annexed plate, supposed to be that of the father of Bishop Grandisson; a grave-stone for John Cadwodeleigh, prebendary of Ottery College, 1532; there are monuments also, or grave-stones, for the families of Haydon[†], Sherman[‡], Coke[§], Eveleigh[¶], and Vaughan[‡], and the monument of William Peere Williams, Esq., (by Bacon,) 1766.

The small tithes, which were appropriated to the college, are now vested, under a grant of King Henry VIII., in certain governors, as described below. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown: the governors appoint a chaplain-priest, who reads prayers on Sunday and thrice in the week. There were originally two chaplain-priests; reduced to one by a decree of the Court of Exchequer, 40 Eliz. The great tithes belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor. There were formerly chapels at Ottery, dedicated to St. Saviour[‡], and St. Budeaux; and the town is said to have been divided into three districts, called Ottery St. Mary, Ottery St. Saviour, and Ottery St. Budeaux. There were chapels also at Holcombe and Knighteston, of which there are some remains. The independent Calvinists have a meeting-house at Ottery; in 1715, the congregation were Presbyterians.

There was an ancient grammar-school at Ottery, under Bishop Grandisson's foundation. After the suppression of the college, King Henry VIII. granted the church of Ottery, the church-yard, vestries, cloisters, chapter-house, the vicar's house, the secondaries-house, the cloisters-house, and the school-house; with all dwelling-houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, &c., belonging to the same; the whole being then valued at 45*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* per

[†] John Haydon, Esq., 1587; Robert Haydon, Esq., 1648; Gideon Haydon, 1663; Gideon Haydon, 1706. Mr. Incedon's Notes, taken in 1774, add William Haydon.

[‡] Some of the monuments of the Shermans were nearly obliterated in 1774. Mr. Incedon gives the date of William Sherman, Esq., 1542; William, his son, 1583: the dates of 1617, and 1647-8, are still visible.

[§] John Coke, Esq., 1632, (with his figure in armour, with large trowsers,) the monument put up by his grandson, John Misson. Mr. Incedon's Notes mention William Coke, Esq., 1652.

[¶] William Eveleigh, Esq., 1679.

[‡] Ann, relict of Hugh Vaughan, 1730; Charles Vaughan, Esq., 1736. Mr. Incedon mentions also John Curturтин, prebendary of Ottery College, 1432; Richard Channon, Esq., 1668; Joseph Copleston, 1759; Anne, wife of Gilbert Yarde, 1688; and Frances, relict of John Walrond, of Sidbury, 1714.

[‡] Near this chapel was a hermitage. See Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

annum, to four principal inhabitants of Ottery, to be called the four governors of the hereditaments and goods of the church of St. Mary Ottery; whom he incorporated and appointed to have perpetual succession. The governors were to keep all the said houses, &c., in repair; to pay 20*l.* per annum, to the vicar of Ottery, as a pension for the endowment of the vicarage; and 10*l.* per annum to a grammar-schoolmaster, and to provide a house for each; the school to be called "The King's New Grammar-School of St. Mary Ottery;" the vicar to be named by the King, and the master to be appointed by the four governors and the vicar. In addition to this endowment, the master, from an early period, has possessed a field, called the Schoolmaster's Field, now worth about 9*l.* per annum.

In the year 1666, Mr. Edward Salter gave a messuage and some land, at Whimple, now let at 21*l.* per annum, for the foundation of an exhibition from this school. This estate, as long as can be remembered, has been enjoyed by the master of the school, who has taught in consideration two boys of Ottery gratuitously; and these have been for many years the only boys on the foundation.

In 1691, Thomas Axe, the parish-clerk of Ottery, vested certain houses in Southwark, in case the longitude should not be discovered within ten years after his death; to be distributed in twelve parts among his nearest kindred, and after their decease, as follows: one to the vicar; one to the vicar's wife, to buy drugs and plaisters for the poor; one to the chaplain-priest; one to the schoolmaster; one to the parish-clerk; three to form a stock for marriage portions; and the remainder for the relief of the poor. The clear income is now 100*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Mr. Axe gave also an estate at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, now 55*l.* 2*s.* per annum; three-fourths to the parish-clerk, and the remainder to provide medical or surgical assistance for the poor. This is now paid to the Exeter and Devon Hospital.

There is a charity-school on Dr. Bell's system, in which are 170 children.

The Rev. James How, who died in 1817, gave 400*l.* four per cents., to this school, subject to the legacy-tax. By a subsequent legacy from Mrs. Kestell, and a small donation from the parish, the endowment was made up 400*l.*, and laid out in the three per cents.

UP-OTTERY, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies five and a half miles from Honiton, on the road to Taunton. The village of Roridge is in this parish.

There are cattle-fairs at Up-Ottery, March 17. and October 24.

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Pomeroy. It afterwards became vested in the church of Rouen. In the reign of Henry III., the dean and chapter of that church conveyed it to Sir Nicholas Cheyney,

Cheyney, whose descendants possessed this manor and Roridge for several generations. A co-heiress of Cheyney brought them to Willoughby, Lord Broke, with one of whose co-heiresses they passed to Blount, Lord Mountjoy. These manors were afterwards in the Pophams, and were purchased of Edward Popham, Esq., of Littlecot, in Wiltshire, by Dr. Addington, father of Lord Viscount Sidmouth, the present proprietor, who occasionally resides in the manor-house.

The family of Preston possessed an estate in this parish, in the reign of Charles I., called Gorehayes and Trenhayes.^c Westcote calls them the generous family of Preston, of whom was not long since Captain Preston.

In the parish-church are memorials for John Hutchins, Gent., 1707; and Joan, his daughter, wife of Thomas Marwood, Esq., 1741.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are patrons of the rectory. The free chapel of Roridge, or Rawridge, which has been dilapidated many years ago, was founded by the dean and chapter, and endowed with 5*l.* per annum.^d

The Independent Calvinists and Baptists have meetings at Up-Ottery. The former congregation was Presbyterian in 1715.

VEN, or FEN OTTERY, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about nine miles from Honiton.

The manor of Fen Ottery belonged, from an early period, and till the reign of Edward III., to the family of Furneaux. A great part of it came afterwards to Dinham. In Sir William Pole's time, one moiety belonged to Mr. William Drake, of Harpford; the other to the assignees of Stowford. The Right Honourable Lord Rolle has now one third of this manor; the remainder is in severalties.

Fen Ottery was formerly a chapel to Harpford. A furlong of land, which had been a sanctuary, and the advowson of the chapel of Fen Ottery, were given to the priory of Otterton, by John de Furneaux, in 1259.^e It is now a vicarage endowed with the great tithes, by R. Duke, Esq., some time patron: this benefice has been consolidated with Harpford, and is in the patronage of Lord Rolle.

PAIGNTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the Torbay coast, about four miles from Totnes.

^c Pole.

^d Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

^e Ledger-book of Otterton Priory.

A weekly

A weekly market at Paignton, and a fair for three days, at the festival of the Holy Trinity, were granted to the Bishop of Exeter in 1294.^f There is now a holiday-fair on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week.

The villages of Preston, Godrington, or Goodrington, Blagdon, and Collaton Kirkham, are in this parish.

Paignton was, from ancient times, parcel of the demesnes of the see of Exeter. The bishops had a palace here, a small remain of which is still to be seen. The manor was alienated from the see by Bishop Veysey, who conveyed it by royal requisition to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Philip Earl of Pembroke sold it, in the year 1644, to Sir Henry Cary, of Cockington, who, having been ruined by the civil war, was obliged to dispose of it in 1654, and it was purchased the same year of the persons to whom he had conveyed it, by Samuel Kelland, Esq. The manor and borough of Paignton, including the manors of Goodrington and Westerland, after the death of Charles Kelland Courtenay, Esq., passed to his co-heiresses, married to the Earl of Cork, and Mr. Poyntz, of whose representatives the estate was purchased at several times by the Templer family, and the above-mentioned manors are now vested in George Templer, Esq., of Stover, and the Rev. John Templer, of Lindridge. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^g

The manor of Collaton Kirkham, and the barton of Blagdon, belonged to the ancient family of Dacus, or Le Deneis. Sir Robert Le Deneis, in the reign of Edward I., bequeathed them to Sir Nicholas Kirkham, who had married one of his sisters. The heiress of Kirkham brought these estates to Sir George Blount, Bart., of Sodington, of whose representatives they were purchased by M. Parker, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor of Preston belongs to the precentor of Exeter cathedral, to whom the great tithes of the parish belong, having been appropriated, by Bishop Quivil, in the reign of Edward I.^h

Primley, in this parish, is the property and residence of the Rev. Finney Belfield, by inheritance from Finney.

In the parish-church are some ancient monuments of the Kirkham family; an escutcheon inscribed, "Here lyeth the heart and bowels of the Right Honourable, most worthy, and highly esteemed John Snellen,

^f Cart. Rot. 23 Edw. I. No. 13.

^g Hundred Roll.

^h See Archæologia, vol. xviii. p. 389.

Rear Admiral of Holland, 1691 ;" and memorials for Matthew Finney, Esq., 1731 ; Protodorus Finney, Esq., of Blagdon, 1734 ; Allan Belfield, Esq., 1800 ; and Thomas Willes, M.D., 1809. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., George Templer, Esq., and the Rev. John Templer, are patrons of the vicarage, having each a presentation in turn. Sir Henry Northcote purchased one-third of the advowson of Kelland Courtenay, Esq., in 1735 : the remainder was purchased with the manor, &c.

John Kelland, Esq., in 1692, gave the sum of 100*l.* for instructing poor children of this parish in reading : this money having been laid out in land, is said to produce now only 4*l.* per annum. Mr. Allan Belfield above mentioned gave 1000*l.*, 3 per cents., for the endowment of a school for 20 children, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

William Adams, a native of this parish, buried at Paignton in 1687, was one of the five persons whose extraordinary escape from slavery at Algiers, and wonderful preservation in an open boat, in their passage to the coast of Spain, are related in Wanley's Wonders of the little World.

PANCRAS WEEK, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies on the borders of Cornwall, about three miles and a half from Holsworthy. The small villages of Kingford, Dunsdon, and Dexbeer, are in this-parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to William Brewer ; it was afterwards in the family of Dennis, who had a seat here in the reign of Henry II., and continued to possess the manor for several descents. From them it passed, by successive female heirs, to Ferrers, Poinings, Bonville, and Copleston. The Peryams having purchased it of Copleston, this manor fell to the lot of the two younger daughters of Sir William Peryam, married to Dockwra and Williams. It is now the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, who inherits it from the Orchards. This manor is held under the duchy of Lancaster. The church of Pancras Week was given by William Lord Brewer to Tor Abbey, to which the great tithes were appropriated. They are now vested in the Rev. Roger Kingdon. Pancras Week is a daughter-church to Bradworthy : it was originally only a chapel.

There was, in ancient times, a chapel on an estate called Lana, in Pancras Week. The Tamer pursues its course through this parish for about two miles.

PARKHAM,

PARKHAM, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hertland, lies about six miles from Bideford. The villages of Horn's Cross, Calbacot, East Goldsworthy, Broad Parkham, Holywell, Buckish Mills, and Ash, are in this parish.

The manor was anciently in the family of Belston, whose co-heiresses brought it in shares to Speccot, Fulford, and Chamberlain. Two parts, which became vested in Speccot, were sold to Sir John Beaumont in 1373: having descended by a female heir to Basset, these parts were sold to the Rolle family, and are now vested in the Right Honourable Lord Rolle. The other third continued in the Fulfords in Sir William Pole's time. It is probable that this formed a manor which was some time in the Molesworth family, and has been sold in parcels.

The barton of Halsbury gave name to a family whose heiress, in the reign of Edward I., brought it to the Giffards. It was purchased of that family by the Davies of Orleigh, and of them by the late Edward Lee, Esq.: under his bequest it is now the property of William Lee Hanning, Esq. who is to take the name of Lee.

Bableigh, in this parish, was the ancient residence of the Risdon, who possessed it till after the middle of the last century: it was sold in 1760, under a decree in Chancery, relating to the property of Mr. Giles Risdon, deceased, to Mr. Hiern, of whom it was purchased by the late John Trehawke, Esq., and is now the property of his devisee and heir-at-law, Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore. The manor of Goldsworthy, which had been for many descents the property and residence of the family of Gay, was conveyed by them to the Coffins before Risdon wrote his survey, and is now the property of Richard Pine Coffin, Esq.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Fortescue¹, Cholwill², Risdon¹, and Berry³; A. Gifford, Esq., 1595, and Thomas Saltren, Esq., 1753. The Rev. Richard Walter is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

PARRACOMBE, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about six miles from Comb Martin, and 11 from Barnstaple. Parracombe Mill, Heal, and Rowley, are villages in this parish.

¹ William Fortescue, 1722.

² Nicholas Cholwill, 1720.

¹ Giles Risdon, 1672; Jane, wife of Giles, 1685.

³ Robert Berry, 1709; his only daughter and heir married Thomas Saltren.

Parracombe

Parracombe belonged anciently to the barons of Barnstaple, under whom it was held by the St. Albyns in the reign of Edward I. This ancient family had then, and for some centuries, a seat at Parracombe, which still belongs to the family, being now the property of Lawrence St. Albyn, Esq., of Alfoxton, in Somersetshire, who is also patron of the rectory.

The manor of Rowley, which had been a considerable time in the family of Lock, now belongs to its heiress Mrs. Roach. The manor of Medland, or Middleton, belonged successively to the families of Bernefield and Weston; afterwards to the Courtenays, earls of Devon. It is now the property of Mr. William Dovell. On an estate called Holywell, now belonging to George A. Barbor, Esq., is a circular mound called the Castle.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the family of Lock. ⁿ

PEAHEMBURY, or PEYHEMBURY, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about six miles from Honiton. The villages of Cheriton, Upton, Tale, and part of Colstocks, are in this parish.

The manor of Peahembury belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Gifford, from whom it passed, by female heirs, to those of Stanton and Crewkerne. It was afterwards in the family of Prous. The manor, or reputed manor, now belongs to John Venn, Esq. The manor of Upton Prudhome, in this parish, belonged anciently to the family of Prudhome, one of whose co-heiresses, in the reign of Edward II., brought it to the Whitings, and a co-heiress of Whiting to Ashford. The chief part of this estate belonged, in 1773, to the Venns: John Venn, Esq., is now considered as lord of the manor.

The manor of Cokesputt, now Coxpitt, which had belonged to the nuns of Polesloe, was granted by King Henry VIII. to Thomas Goodwin, whose daughter brought it to Stump. This manor and Morden were afterwards, for several generations, in the family of Wright. They are now the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., who possesses also the manor of Tale, which had belonged to Ford Abbey, having been given to that monastery by Joscelyn de Pomeray. After the dissolution, it was successively in the families of Goodwin, Sanders, Pyne, Wyndham, and Bampfyld, before it was purchased by the Kennaway family.

ⁿ Walter Lock, 1667; David Lock, 1786; John Lock, 1809.

Leyhill, the seat of a branch of the Willoughby family, passed by marriage to Trevelyan. Having been purchased of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., by Francis Rose Drewe, Esq., it is now the property of William Drewe, Esq. The mansion at Leyhill, with the chapel, was built by the Willoughbys: it was occasionally inhabited by the Trevelyans, and is now fitted up as a farm-house. The manor of Long Rewe is the property also of William Drewe, Esq.

In the parish-church, a handsome Gothic structure, with an elegant screen, is the monument of Mrs. Dorothy Goswell, 1745. The church of Peahembury was appropriated to the abbey of Ford.^o The great tithes, except a portion with which the vicarage is endowed, are now vested in Wadham Wyndham, Esq., M.P. The Rev. Timothy Terry Jackson is patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

The ancient entrenchment, called Hembury Fort, is in this parish. A mansion near this spot, and bearing the same name, was built by the late Admiral Samuel Graves, a distinguished officer, inventor of the life-boat^p, who resided and died there in 1787. It is now the property of Admiral Richard Graves, but at present unoccupied.

PETERSMARLAND, OF PETERMERLAND, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Torrington.

The manor was, at an early period, in the family of Marshall, from which it passed successively to Northcote and Cervington. The only manor now known in the parish is called Twigbear, and is vested in the executors of the late Joseph Oldham, Esq. In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Stevens of Winscot.^q Thomas Stevens, Esq., is impropiator of the tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Frithelstock, and patron of the curacy.

NORTH PETHERWYN, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Trigg Major (being within the archdeaconry of Cornwall), lies surrounded by Cornwall on the west side of the Tamar, about five miles from Launceston. Holscot, Brassacot, and Maxworthy, are villages in this parish.

^o Inquis. ad q. d. 7 Edw. II.

^p See Gent. Mag. lvii. p. 8.

^q Hugh Stevens, Esq., 1755; Richard Stevens, Esq., 1762; Henry Stevens, 1764; Richard Stevens, 1766.

This

This parish lies within the manor of Werrington, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. The barton of North Petherwin belonged to the Yeos, who resided there for many generations. The heiress of Leonard Yeo, Esq., who died in 1741, brought this estate to the family of Herring. It is now the property and residence of Dennis Kingdon, Esq., major of the 80th regiment of foot, who possesses it in right of his wife, only daughter and heir of Leonard Herring, Esq., who died in 1798.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Yeo^r; and a tablet for Grace, wife of Arthur Secomb, of Widworthy, Gent., (daughter of Bligh of Carnadon,) 1619: his second wife was daughter of Pomeroy of Ingsdon, by one of the co-heiresses of Hengescott. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the vicarage, and impropiator of the great tithes.

PETROCKSTOW, or STOW ST. PETROCK, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Hatherleigh, and about seven from Torrington.

The manor of Petrockstow is recorded among the possessions of the abbot and convent of Buckfast, in the Domesday survey. They possessed it also in the reign of Edward I., when it is upon record, that, as lords of the manor, they had the power of inflicting capital punishment^r: but I cannot find that there is now any manor of Petrockstow so called.

The manor of Heanton Sachville, in this parish, belonged to the ancient family of Sachville, from the reign of Richard I. to that of Henry III.: afterwards to the Killegrews; by an alliance with which family it came to the Yeos, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. The heiress of Yeo brought this estate to a younger son of the Rolles of Stevenstone, the heiress of which branch was married, in 1724, to Robert Walpole, the second Earl of Orford. After the death of George, Earl of Orford, in 1791, Heanton Sachville passed, with the barony of Clinton and Say, to George William Trefusis, Esq., and is now the property of his son, the present Lord Clinton, who possesses also the manor of Hall, in this parish.

Heanton Sachville, which was some time a seat of the Rolles, and afterwards of the Earls of Orford, was burnt down several years ago: a farm-house has been fitted up out of the ruins. The deer-park is still kept up. Merland,

^r Edward Yeo, Esq., 1624; three daughters of E. Yeo, 1633, 1634, and 1638; Dorothy, daughter of John Fortescue, and wife of George Yeo, 1640. (Edward Yeo married the heiress of Stapleton, of Nottinghamshire.)

[•] Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Zoch; from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Fitzwarrens. The heiress of Aylmer Fitzwarren, who lived in the reign of Henry V., married William Davailes, or Davells, of Badeston, which family, in consequence, removed their residence to Merland. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the heiress of Davells brought this estate to the Harrisses. It is now the property and residence of Mr. James Bonifant.

In the parish-church are memorials of the Rolle family[†]; Richard Eveleigh, rector of Peter Tavy and Bratton, 1637; and Catherine, wife of John Mallet, 1810. The advowson of the rectory, called in ecclesiastical records, Stow St. Petrock, *alias* Petrockstow, *alias* Heanton, has passed with the manor.

PILTON, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, adjoins the town of Barnstaple. The village of Bradiford is in this parish.

In the year 1345, a market on Tuesday, at Pilton, and a fair for two days at the festival of St. Matthew, was granted to the prior of Pilton.[‡]

The manor of Pilton belonged to a priory of Benedictines at this place, which was a cell to Malmesbury Abbey. It is enumerated among the possessions of that monastery in Pope Innocent's confirmation, A. D. 1248.[‡] The priory of Pilton had only three monks in it, besides the prior, at the time of the dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at 56*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The site of the priory and the manor were granted to the Chichester family, who continued to possess it for several generations: this estate was afterwards in the Sydenhams, whose heiress brought it to Northmore. Of late years it was in the Incedon family. The site of the priory is now, by purchase from Robert Newton Incedon, Esq., the property of John Whyte, Esq., who resides here in a modern-built mansion.

Joel, son of Alured, Earl of Brittany, gave the manor of Pulchress, and the barton of Bradiford, to the priory of Barnstaple. This estate is now the property of Lord Rolle. Raleigh, in this parish, gave name to, and was the original seat of the ancient family of Raleigh. After eight descents, the heiress of the elder branch brought the manor of Raleigh to the Chiches- ters. From them it passed, by successive sales, to Champneys and Hooper.

[†] Henry Rolle; Margaret, his wife, daughter of Yeo, 1591; Robert Rolle, 1633; Joan, his wife, daughter of Hele, 1634; John Rolle, 1648, (sixth son of Henry Rolle, Esq.)

[‡] Pat Rot. 18 Edw. III.

^x See Dugdale's Monast. i. p. 53.

The heiress of the latter married Basset, of whose descendant it was purchased by Robert Newton Incedon, Esq., the present proprietor. Raleigh House is, or was lately, occupied as a woollen manufactory, for flannel, worsted stockings, &c. Little Raleigh belongs to George Acland Barbor, Esq., of Fremington.

Pilland, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Clavells; afterwards to a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence. The heiress of Pilland, after a few descents, brought it to Brett. Sir Alexander Brett sold it to John Woolton, who was made Bishop of Exeter in 1579: his son, Dr. Woolton, resided at Pilland. It is now the property of Thomas Wrey Harding, Esq., of Upcott. Westaway, in this parish, was for a considerable time the property and residence of the Lethbridge family. It was sold in 1817, by Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart., to John Whyte, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are monuments, or other memorials, of the families of Chichester ^v, Rogers ^z, Lethbridge ^a, and Incedon ^b; Alexander Brett, Esq., 1536; John Downe, Gent., 1627; George Hume, fifty years a school-master, said to have sent 500 young men to the University, ob. 1693; William Powell Matthews, Esq., 1795; Robert Harding, Esq., 1804; and Josiah Crane, Esq., 1813. The tithes, which had been appropriated to the priory, passed with the priory estate: they have been, for the most part, sold to the land proprietors; Mr. Incedon having reserved those of his own estate, with the patronage of the curacy.

There was formerly a chantry chapel at Raleigh, founded by the Chichesters, which had an endowment of 4*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum. ^c An ancient hermitage, at Pilton, is mentioned in Mr. Oliver's History of Exeter.

The hospital of St. Margaret, at Pilton, which was founded for lepers, of both sexes, before the year 1191, still exists, although the benevolent pur-

^v Richard Chichester, Esq., 1498; a handsome monument for Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, 1569; Sir Robert Chichester, K. B., 1627, with effigies of himself and his two wives, a co-heiress of Lord Harrington, and a daughter of Hele.

^z John Rogers, 1618; Philip Rogers, 1655; John Rogers, 1693; John Rogers, 1708; Philip Rogers, 1737; John Rogers, 1768; John, his son, 1791.

^a Christopher Lethbridge, 1713; Christopher Lethbridge, 1746; John, his nephew, 1780.

^b Robert Incedon, Esq., 1758; Benjamin Incedon, Esq. 1796. Mr. Incedon, in his Church Notes, mentions also memorials for Robert Brett, Esq., 1546; Philip Wiott, Esq., 1657; Philip Bowchier, Gent., 1687; and John Hayne, and Julian his wife, benefactors to the church, who both died in 1431.

^c Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

pose

pose for which it was founded is happily become in a manner obsolete. This hospital having been too insignificant to attract particular notice at the Reformation, was disposed of as part of the possessions of the priory of Pilton; and having passed through various hands, is now vested in the parish feoffees. It has always been kept up as an hospital; the members are appointed by the name of prior, brethren, and sisters; they act as a corporate body, and grant leases of their little possessions, under their old seal, receiving the fines and conventional rents, which amount to about 3*l.* per annum, to their own use.^d The chapel of St. Margaret, which belonged to this hospital, has been converted into a dwelling-house.

There is no endowment in this parish for a school, except the small sum of 13*s.* per annum; but about eighty children are instructed by subscription, on Dr. Bell's system.

PINHOE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about two miles from Exeter. The villages of Monkton, or Monkerton, Pinpound, Langaton, Herrington, and Wotton, are in this parish.

A great battle was fought at Pinhoe, in the year 1001, in which King Ethelred's army was defeated with great slaughter; the Danes burnt Pinhoe, Broad Clist, and other neighbouring villages.^e

The manor of Pinhoe, which had been part of the royal demesne, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Robert de Vallibus, or De Vaux, whose heiress brought it to Sir Robert Multon. The heiress of Sir John Multon, a younger son of this family, brought Pinhoe to Sir John Strech, from whose heirs it passed, by successive marriages, to Cheney and Walgrave. Sir William Pole speaks of the manor as having been in his time lately sold piecemeal. The manor-house was a seat successively of the families of Strech and Cheney. In 1655, the barton belonged to William Kirkham, Esq.^f It was afterwards a seat of the Elwills, baronets, and is now the property of Mrs. Freemantle, daughter of the last baronet of that family.

In the church-yard is the tomb of the Rev. James Coneybeare, vicar, 1706. The vicarage-house commands a rich and extensive prospect over Exeter, with a distant sea-view. The great tithes of this parish are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The bishop is patron of the vicarage.

^d See the account of the hospital at Pilton, by the late Benjamin Incedon, Esq., in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 212—214.

^e See Sax. Chron.

^f Chapple's MSS.

John

John Reynolds, a learned divine, and a successful writer against the Roman Catholics, was born at Pinhoe, about the year 1546. He was some time President of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford.

Sir Edmund Elwill, who died in 1740, gave 2*l.* per annum rent-charge, for teaching poor children; and John Sanders, in 1750, 1*l.* per annum, for the same purpose.

PLYMOUTH, a large sea-port borough and market-town, in the hundred of Roborough and deanery of Plympton, is situated at the extreme south-west corner of the county, between the estuaries of the Tamar and the Plym, (from which it takes its name,) forty-three miles from Exeter, and two hundred and sixteen from London.

The old name of this town was Sutton, (*i. e.* the South-town,) and it was divided into the town of Sutton Prior, part of the hamlet of Sutton Valletort, and the tithing of Sutton Ralph. It had been occasionally called Plymouth, as early as the year 1383, as appears by a record of that date. The petition to parliament, of 1411, speaks of the town of Sutton as otherwise called Plymouth; and the subsequent act, of 1439, declares that the town, tithing, and part of the hamlet above mentioned, should constitute the borough of Plymouth.

Leland, who had the authority probably of some monastic record, says that, in the reign of Henry II., this town was "a mene thing as an inhabitation for fischars." Before the year 1253 it had grown to be of so much importance, that a market was established in it. The petition of 1411 describes Plymouth as a great port for the harbour of vessels, and speaks of the town as defenceless, and adds, that it had been frequently destroyed by the enemy in time of war. We have it on record that, in 1338, the French attacked Plymouth, and attempted to burn it, but that it was relieved, and the enemy put to flight with great loss, by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon. In 1350 the French, after burning Teignmouth, attempted Plymouth, but finding it then well defended they destroyed "the farms and fair places" in the neighbourhood.⁵ In 1377 the town was burnt by the French, plundered in 1400, and again plundered and burnt in 1403, when six hundred houses are said to have been destroyed.⁶ After an interval of nearly 30 years, the petition of the townsmen was granted, and among other privileges they had the grant of a toll on all merchandize, to enable them to build walls and towers, and to fortify the town.

⁵ Stowe.

⁶ Holinshed.

In

In 1512 an act of parliament passed for fortifying Plymouth, and other sea-port towns in the west. In 1520 Bishop Lacey granted an indulgence to all such persons as should contribute to the fortifications at Plymouth.^b Leland, who visited it in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "the mouth of the gulph, where the shippes of Plymmouth lyith, is wauillid on eche side and chained over in tyme of necessitie; on the south-west side of the mouth is a block-house, and on a rocky hill hard by it is a strong castle quadrate, having on eche corner a great round tower. It seemeth to be no very old peace of worke." It is probable that it was first built soon after the act of 1439, but additional security having been deemed necessary, it appears that it was resolved to fortify the little adjoining island, and to convert an ancient chapel thereon into a bulwark. Camden calls this island St. Michael's; indeed it appears that although, in ancient histories, it is described as the island of St. Nicholas, yet the chapel was dedicated to St. Michael. It is stated in the proceedings of the privy council, that on the 28th of March, 1548, a letter was written to the mayor of Plymouth and his brethren, "merveling of their unwillingness to proceede in the fortifyinge of St. Michaelles chappelle to be made a bulwarke, and when they allege the pluckinge down of that chappelle to the foundacion, they were answered, the same beinge made upp againe with a wall of turfe, should neither be of less efecte or strength, nor yet of such great coste as they intended, and therefore eftsones the lordes desired them like good subjectes to goe in hande with that worke accordinglie, as they might therby be esteemed that they tender the Kinges Ma^{ties}. pleasure, and their owne sureties and defence chiefeste."¹ Westcote says that the island of St. Nicholas was a place of refuge to divers gentlemen in the insurrection of 1549, when it seems that the insurgents plundered and set fire to Plymouth; for he observes that the evidences of the borough were burnt.^k

The present citadel at Plymouth was built on the site of the old fort, at the east end of the Hoe, after the Restoration, by King Charles II., who went to see it in 1670. It consists of three regular and two irregular bastions, with ravelins and hornworks, and is inhabited by the Lieutenant-Governor and other officers, and a garrison of invalids. There are several block-houses and batteries in the neighbourhood of Plymouth; but the chief security of the harbour consists in the fortifications on the island of St. Nicholas.

^b Mr. Oliver's notes from the Bishop's Register.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 134, 135.

^k MS. Survey. British Museum.

The Spanish Armada appeared off Plymouth in 1588, when Don Medina, the Spanish Admiral, in the confidence of conquest, is said to have selected Mount Edgecumbe for his future residence. The port of Plymouth equipped seven ships against this formidable fleet and one fly-boat, being a greater number than was furnished by any port except London.^l Plymouth was the grand rendezvous of the fleet, previously to the successful expedition to Cadiz in 1596, when 150 sail assembled in this port; the land-forces being mustered and trained every day by their officers. The Earl of Essex and the Earl of Nottingham were in joint command of this expedition. Lord Thomas Howard was Vice-Admiral of the fleet, and Sir Walter Raleigh Rear-Admiral.^m The Earl of Essex also sailed from hence on the unfortunate Irish expedition, which caused his disgrace and death.

During the whole of the civil war, Plymouth was in the hands of the parliament, who retained it even at a time when all the west was in the possession of the royal forces. Soon after the commencement of the war, the Earl of Ruthen was appointed governor, and Sir Alexander Carew had the command of the fort and the island of St. Nicholas. Various attempts were made by the royalists to gain possession of this important post. Sir Ralph Hopton appeared before it in the month of December, 1642, but was driven from his quarters by the Earl of Stamford.ⁿ It having been discovered in the September following, that Sir Alexander Carew was on the point of betraying his trust, he was sent a prisoner to London, and suffered death on Tower-hill.

About the beginning of September, 1643, Colonel Digby was sent with a considerable force of horse and foot to blockade Plymouth, and took up his quarters at Plymstock. The blockading army had batteries at Oreston and Mount Batten, and a guard at Hoo.^o Early in October they planned an attack on Mount Stamford, a fort so called after the parliamentary General, the Earl of Stamford. Their guard at Hoo was defeated with much loss by a party from the garrison on the 8th^p; about which time Prince Maurice, having captured Dartmouth, advanced with his whole army to besiege Plymouth. The Prince's head-quarters were at Widey House, and his army was stationed at Plympton, Plymstock, Causand, Egg Buckland, Tamerton^q, &c. On the fifth of November Mount Stamford was taken by the besiegers, and the fort at Lipson attempted,

^l Stowe.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. i. p. 271.

^o All in the parish of Plymstock.

^p Narrative of the siege, published in 1644.

^q Ibid.

but not with equal success. On this occasion it appears that Colonel James Wardlaw, then governor of Plymouth, took possession of the fort and island of St. Nicholas, with the castle and magazine, then under the charge of the mayor, and intrusted them to approved parliamentary officers. All the inhabitants of the town were then required to take a vow and protestation to defend the towns of Plymouth and Stonehouse, the fort and island to the uttermost, and this protestation was sent up and registered in parliament. ^r On the 3d of December the royalists took a fort at Lory Point, but were repulsed afterwards by the garrison in a sally, and the fort was retaken. ^s On the 18th of the same month an attempt was made to storm the town, but the besiegers appear to have been repulsed with great loss, and the siege was raised on the 25th. ^t The town and garrison had a day of fasting and humiliation on the taking of Mount Stamford; a thanksgiving after the affair of Lory Point, and another after the siege was raised. Among the Devonshire officers engaged in the siege, were the Earl of Marlborough, Sir Thomas Hele, Sir Edmund Fortescue, and Sir P. Courtenay. ^u About the middle of April, 1644, Sir Richard Grenville advanced with his forces towards Plymouth, when Colonel Martin, then governor of the town, marched out with the greater part of the garrison, defeated him at St. Budeaux ^v, and took two companies prisoners: about three days after, Sir Richard advanced again, but as it appears with no better success. ^w He was again repulsed before Plymouth in the month of July. ^x Colonel Kerr was made governor of Plymouth in that month. ^y About this time Prince Maurice again attempted the capture of Plymouth, but not succeeding in his intention, left Sir Richard Grenville with his forces to blockade the town. ^z About the last day of this month, the Earl of Essex approaching Plymouth with his army, Sir Richard Grenville abandoned the blockade, and Mount Stamford, which had been occupied by the royalists since its capture in the preceding November, fell into the Earl's hands. ^a After the surrender of Essex's army in Cornwall, the King came before Plymouth in person, on the 9th of September, 1644, attended by Prince Maurice; the King's quarters were near Magdalen fort ^c; he himself occupied Widey House; Prince Maurice's quarters were near

^r See Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 77., where it is given at length.

^s Ibid., and p. 94, 95., and Narrative of the Siege.

^t Narrative of the siege.

^x Ibid. p. 216.

^a Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 42.

^b Vicars, vol. iii. p. 296.

^u Narrative.

^y Ibid. p. 265.

^c In the parish of St. Andrew.

^v Vicars, p. 215.

^w Whitelock.

Lipson^c works. The town, of which Lord Roberts was then governor, was summoned on the 11th, but refusing to surrender, it was determined, at a council of war, not to undertake an assault or close siege; and the blockade was again entrusted to Sir Richard Grenville. The King, with his army, left the quarters before Plymouth on the 14th.^d About the 10th of January, 1645, an assault was made on the town by Sir Richard Grenville, who is said to have had, at that time, a force of 6000 men. After having so far succeeded as to have gained possession of the four great outworks, the garrison rallied; they were repulsed with great loss, and the outworks retaken.^e Mount Stamford, having been again fortified by the royalists, was taken on the 18th of February^f, with 300 stand of arms, &c. Grenville was again defeated by the garrison on the 24th. In the month of May the town of Plymouth petitioned parliament to have Lord Roberts continued their governor. The petition was refused, and it was ordered that five of the principal persons of the town and neighbourhood should have the government, and that Colonel Kerr should be the military governor.^g In the month of June the command of the blockade of Plymouth was taken from Sir Richard Grenville, and entrusted to Sir John Berkeley.^h In September it was again given to General Digby.ⁱ Colonel Welden was made governor of Plymouth in October.^k On the first or second of January, 1646, Canterbury fort^l, near Plymouth, is said to have been taken by the garrison^m; on the 10th of that month the blockade of Plymouth was finally abandoned.ⁿ

When the combined fleet was in the Channel, in 1779, and the prison-ships were crowded with French and Spanish prisoners, great apprehensions having been entertained for the safety of the place, a corps of volunteers was raised with great promptitude by William Bastard, Esq., then one of the county members^o, and under their escort the prisoners were marched to Exeter. During the alarms of invasion, in 1798, 1803, &c., great exertions were made for the defence of Plymouth town and dock, but they were not attempted by the enemy.

The market at Plymouth was first granted in or about 1253, to be held

^c In the parish of Charles.

^d Walker, p. 85.

^e Vicars, iv. p. 96.

^f Vicars, iv. p. 112.

^g Whitelock's Memorials, p. 140.

^h Lord Clarendon.

ⁱ Lord Clarendon.

^k Whitelock.

^l This must have been Kinterbury, in the parish of St. Budeaux.

^m Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 162., and Vicars, vol. iv. p. 340, 341.

ⁿ Sprigge and Lord Clarendon.

^o See the article of Baronets in the General History.

on Thursday, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. John the Baptist. † In or about 1257 Baldwin de L'Isle had a grant for a market on Wednesday at Sutton, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Ascension. † In Westcote's time there were two market-days, Monday and Friday: there are now three, Monday and Thursday for corn, &c. &c., and Saturday for butchers' meat and other provisions. There are cattle-fairs on the first Monday in April, and the first Monday in November †, and a great market on the second Thursday in every month.

Mr. William Cookworthy, of Plymouth, was the first person who found out the materials for manufacturing porcelain, as now practised at Worcester: his original experiments were made at Plymouth, where a manufacture was for a while established, but it was not at first successful †, and it was not till after repeated trials at Plymouth and Bristol, nor till after its removal to Worcester, that it was brought to its present state of perfection. The principal manufactures now at Plymouth are those of sail-cloth, soap, and Roman cement; the latter is of recent establishment.

Plymouth (by the name of Sutton) sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but there was an intermission from the reign of Edward II. to that of Henry VI. The right of election is in the freemen, the present number of whom is supposed to be about 220. In 1570 the two celebrated naval officers and navigators, Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir John Hawkins, were returned as burgesses in parliament for this borough. Sir John, who was a native of Plymouth, being son of Captain William Hawkins, himself a very gallant naval officer †, was returned again the next year. Sir Francis Drake, who had been bred up under his patronage, and whose name became so distinguished, that the circumstance of his having sailed from this port, on his voyage round the world, is always spoken of as one of its claims to celebrity, was elected one of its

† Rot. Cart. and Pat. Vascon. 37, 38 Hen. III. No. 59.

† Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

† The fairs have been held on these days for the last ten years: Mr. Michael Roe, of Plymouth, in a letter to Mr. Chapple, (in 1776,) says that the chartered markets for corn were Monday and Thursday; that Saturday was a *borrowed* market for butchers' meat, &c. &c. He makes no mention of the fair in April, but says that there was then a fair, or more properly a great market, held on the Thursday after St. Luke's day, or rather thus regulated; the fair day at Plympton being held on old St. Luke's day, October 29.; the fair, or great market, at Plymouth, was held on the Monday or Thursday after; and that therefore it generally happened on the 30th of October, or the 2d or 3d of November.

† Chapple's Collections.

† Westcote.

burgesses

burgesses in parliament in 1592. Sir Richard Hawkins², son of Sir John, who was also an eminent naval officer, and navigator to the South Seas, was returned one of the members for Plymouth, his native place, in 1603. Sergeant Maynard was one of the representatives for Plymouth during the whole of the reign of Charles II.

Plymouth was incorporated by the act of parliament of 1439. The corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. The mayor, his predecessor in office, and the two senior aldermen, are justices of the peace. By the above-mentioned act, the manor of Sutton Prior, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Plympton, by the gift probably of Walter de Valletort, (who bestowed on them the island of St. Nicholas,) was settled on the corporation with all its rights and jurisdictions, markets, &c. &c., subject to a payment of 40*l.* per annum to the convent, and 10 marks per annum to the prior and convent of Bath, pursuant to an arrangement made between them and the abbot and convent of Buckland, as lords of the hundred of Roborough.⁷

Plymouth has a large coasting trade, but no commercial concerns with foreign countries⁸; the chief imports are coals, timber, wines, spirits, Irish provisions, grocery, corn, fruit, culme, tar, iron, glass, and earthen-ware; the exports consist of native produce, as lime, marble, granite, silver, copper, tin, and lead ores, slate, antimony, manganese, &c. Pilchards also, although there is no fishery at this town, are exported in great numbers, many of the inhabitants being concerned in the fisheries at Cawsand, Bigbury bay, and Port Wrinkle, a small fishing village in Whitsand bay.

Plymouth appears to have been a very populous town in the reign of Edward III. The Subsidy Roll of 1377, which was shortly after a great

² There is a tradition in the family, that Sir Richard Hawkins, when a prisoner in Spain, captivated the heart of a Spanish lady, and that the circumstance of the lady's attachment, and his fidelity to his wife, gave occasion to the well-known song, which indeed is said to have been written by him: the gold chain, said to have been presented to him by the lady, has been carefully handed down, and is now in the possession of Mrs. Ilbert Prideaux, a female descendant. It must be observed, however, that there is precisely the same tradition in another family, and that the portrait of Sir John Bolle, who lived about the same time, is still shown with the gold chain about his neck, and has been engraved for Mr. Illingworth's History of Scampton, in Lincolnshire. The portrait of the lady also is said to have been preserved in the Bolle family.

⁷ See Rolls of Parliament, vol. v. p. 21.

⁸ It appears that in 1411, when the townsmen of Plymouth petitioned parliament, they had a foreign trade for wines, cloth, salt, iron, &c., though it is most probable that the two latter articles were brought from some other part of the coast. Rot. Parl. iv. 663.

pestilence, records 4837 persons, of fourteen years or upwards, as having been then rated to a poll-tax, from which only mendicants and clergy were exempted.^a It may fairly be supposed, therefore, that previously to the year of pestilence, Plymouth contained not less than 10,000 inhabitants. It could not have been so populous in 1547, when, as it appears by the Chantry Roll, there were only 2000 houseleyng inhabitants, that is capable of communicating, which, according to the usage of the church, they were supposed to be at fourteen years of age. The total number of inhabitants in the two parishes of Plymouth, in 1801, was 16,040; in 1811, 20,803^b; and in 1821, 21,570.

As a sea-port Plymouth has, from an early period, been one of the principal places of rendezvous of the British navy. From this port Edward the Black Prince, after having been detained at Sutton by contrary winds 40 days, sailed, in 1355, on the successful expedition to France, which was crowned with the glorious battle of Poitiers; and here he landed on the first of May, 1357, with the French king, and his son, the Dauphin, as prisoners in his train.^b Here landed, in 1470, the Earl of Warwick, with the Duke of Clarence, and the Earls of Pembroke and Oxford, to excite the revolt which caused the temporary restoration of King Henry VI.^c The ill-fated Catherine of Arragon landed here in 1501; and from this port were fitted out the vessels of the Earl of Cumberland, Drake, Gilbert, Hawkins, Carlisle, Grenville, and Cavendish, when they set sail on their respective voyages of discovery. The celebrated Sir Martin Frobisher, who sailed also from this port, is said to have died and to have been buried at Plymouth, in 1594.^d The much-injured Sir Walter Raleigh is said by some writers to have been arrested by Sir Lewis Stucly, the Vice-Admiral of Devon, on his landing at Plymouth, previously to the enforcing of the fatal but suspended sentence in 1618.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the inhabitants of Plymouth, Dartmouth, and other sea-ports in Cornwall and Devonshire, represented to parliament that their harbours were utterly ruined by the stream-works of the tanners, in consequence of immense quantities of rubbish having been carried down by the rivers on whose banks the said works were situated; that the mouths of the rivers were choked up, so that whereas formerly ships of 800 tons could enter the harbour at low water, ships of 100 tons

^a Archæologia, vol. vii. p. 341.

^b The total population of Plymouth, with the adjoining parishes of East Stonehouse and Stoke Damarell, which includes Plymouth Dock, was, in 1801, 43,194; in 1811, 56,060.

^b Holinshed.

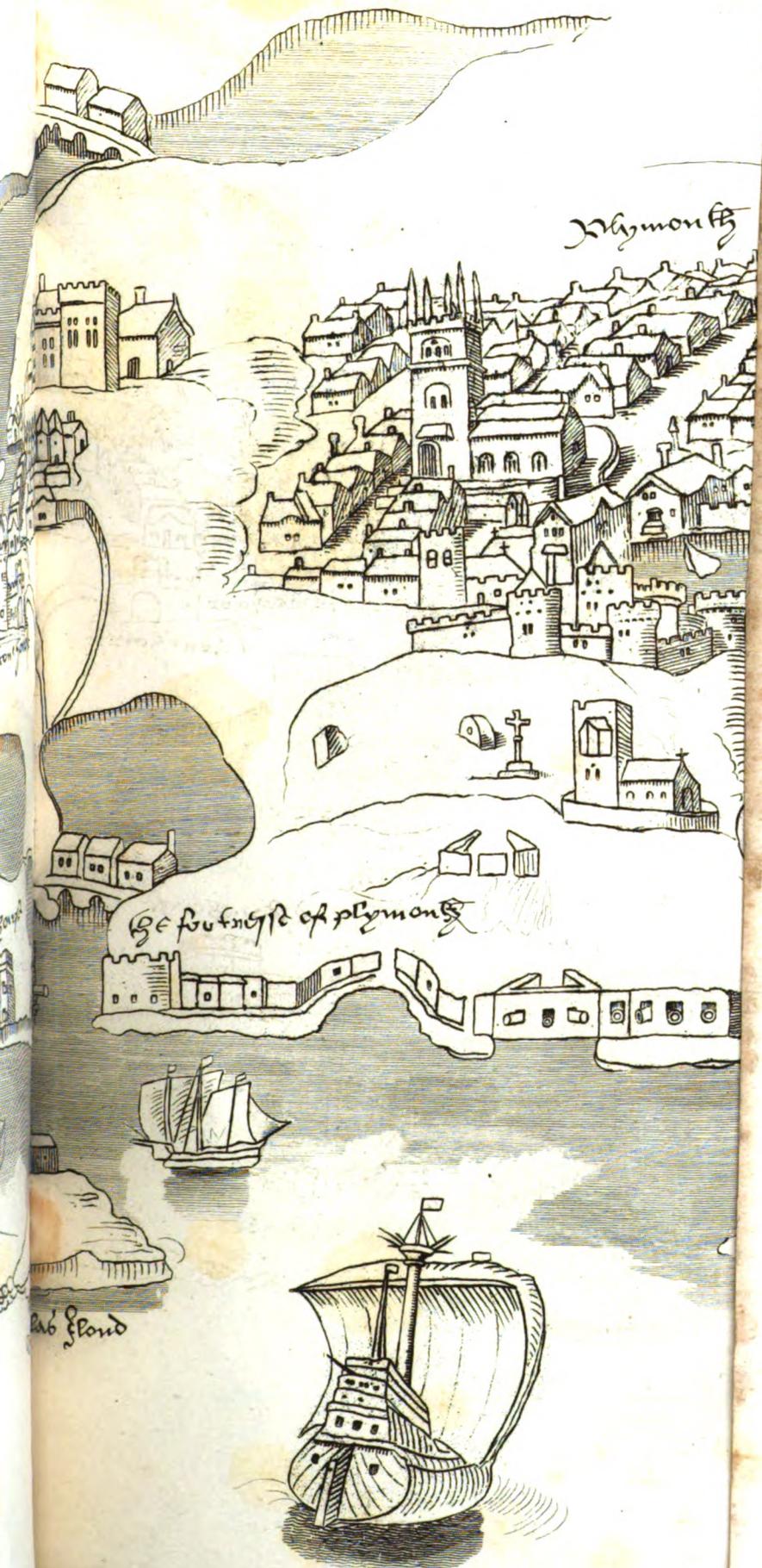
^c Cleveland's History of the Courtenay Family, p. 233.

^d Stowe.

could

LAVEN, &c.
Reign of K. Hen VIII.
Fish Museum.





Plymouth

The fort of plymouth

Robt. Gland

could then scarcely enter. In consequence of this representation an act of parliament passed, in 1531, imposing heavy penalties on tanners who should carry on their works in the neighbourhood of any river communicating with the aforesaid sea-ports, without taking certain precautions for preventing the injury complained of. This act appears not to have been effective; for we find that in consequence of the harbour being still choked up with sand, &c., from the tin-mines, and on account of the great scarcity of fresh water at Plymouth, an act of parliament was obtained, in 1584, for making a canal from the river Meavy, for the purpose of cleansing the channel of the haven, and for a copious supply of fresh water, both for the use of the town and of the ships frequenting the harbour. The act is said to have been obtained by the influence and at the expense of Sir Francis Drake.* This canal, or as it is called *leat* of water, is vested in the corporation.

The famous harbour for the British navy is at Plymouth Dock, and is known by the name of Hamoaze. This harbour is four miles in length, and its depth, at low water, fifteen fathoms. Here is stationed the Port-Admiral's ship. In time of war, Hamoaze is the station of numerous hospital and prison ships; in time of peace, it is one of the principal depôts in which ships are laid up in ordinary. There are moorings in this harbour for ninety-two line of battle ships. At Plymouth are two harbours for merchant ships, called Catwater and Sutton Pool; and there is another at Stonehouse, called Stonehouse Pool. Catwater is at the confluence of the Plym, or rather the Plym passes through it to the sea; it is a large harbour, capable of receiving 1000 sail of ships; and in time of war is frequently filled with transports, captured vessels, and merchantmen detained by contrary winds, or waiting for convoy. The corporations of Plymouth and Saltash exercise jurisdiction in this harbour. A few years ago mooring chains were laid down by Lord Boringdon, now Earl of Morley, in this harbour, of which he is proprietor. His Lordship has also a wet dock, for the reception of ships of large burden, when requiring repair. Ships of war have occasionally been built there by the lessee. Sutton Pool harbour, which is nearly surrounded by the town of Plymouth, belongs to the duchy of Cornwall. The entrance to it from Catwater is between two large piers, erected between 1790 and 1800, ninety feet apart. This harbour is in the hands of lessees. On its side are several public and private quays. The fishing trawlers, upwards of forty in number, usually anchor in this harbour. These

* Westcote speaks of it as the work of Sir Francis Drake, and says that like another Hannibal he cut a tunnel to convey it through a mighty rock. MS. Survey, in the British Museum.
trawlers

trawlers supply Plymouth with fish, great quantities of which are conveyed to the Bath market. Westcote speaks of the fishing-trade as having been carried on to a great extent in his time : he says that very often 100 sail of fishing vessels, and sometimes double that number, were to be seen in the harbour.^d

The great national work of the Breakwater, for the protection of the British navy in Plymouth Sound, was begun in 1812, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Whidbey, who, in 1799, had projected a similar undertaking at Torbay. The first stone was laid on the 12th of August, 1812, since which period, to the month of July, 1821, there have been used in the work 1,930,000 tons of rock, procured from the neighbouring quarries at Oreston. The Breakwater is to extend 1000 yards in a straight line, with a *kant* at each end, of 350 yards in length, each taking an inclination from the straight line to the northward, or in-shore, of 10° of the great circle. The base will be about 290 feet, the breadth at the top 48 feet, and the length at the top 1700 yards. The whole is expected to be finished by the end of 1825.

The average depth of water, on the line where the Breakwater is placed, is 36 feet, at low water spring-tides : it is carried 20 feet in height above that, which is something higher than the general rise of spring tides. The Breakwater has a slope to seawards, of 22° from the horizontal line, and one of 33° towards the land. It is situated seaward, from the citadel of Plymouth, 1850 fathoms, with a good channel to sea at either end for the largest ships at any time of tide, and when completed, will make a good harbour for forty sail of the line, besides many smaller ships.

On the east side of the bay, at Staddon Point, there is erecting a pier, for the purpose of watering ships of war ; and about 1200 yards inland^e is a reservoir, containing 12,000 tons of water, which is carried in pipes to the pier, and from thence conveyed to the ships at anchor in the Sound.^f

Plymouth gave the title of Earl to Charles Fitz Charles, a natural son of King Charles II., who died without issue in 1680. In 1682, the title was bestowed on Henry, Lord Windsor, ancestor of the present Earl of Plymouth.

There were convents both of White and Grey Friars at Plymouth, of which scarcely any thing is known, but their existence. The site of the Grey Friars, of which a very small part remains, was in Woolster-street ; that of the White Friars was at the east end of the town, where some remains of the buildings are to be seen.

The community of poor Clares, established at Aire in 1629, who fled

^d MS. Survey, in the British Museum.

^e See p. 417.

^f From an account obligingly communicated by Mr. Whidbey.

from

from France, in the year 1799, have been settled at Plymouth ever since the year 1813.

Plymouth was divided into two parishes, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in 1640. The new parish has since acquired the name of Charles. Its church, which was built after the Restoration, having been so called in honour of King Charles I.

In the old church of St. Andrew, are monuments of Jonathan Sparke, Esq., 1640; Jane, daughter of Sir Anthony Barker, of Sunning, Berks, wife of Edmund Fowell, Esq., 1640; Sir John Skelton, Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, 1672; Captain Edmund Lechmere^e, 1703; James Yonge^f, M.D. F.R.S., 1721; Captain Philip de Saumarez^g, 1747; John Morshed, Esq., 1771; Digory Tonkin, Esq., 1788; Samuel Northcote, Esq., (father of the eminent artist of that name, who is a native of Plymouth,) 1791; John Mudge, M.D., 1793; Frances, daughter of Captain Thomas Troubridge, (afterwards Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart.,) 1798; &c. &c. There is a memorial also for James Vernon, Esq., (only son of Admiral Vernon,) who died in 1753. The tower of this church was built by Thomas Yogge, merchant, in 1440.

Plymouth, or rather Sutton, was anciently a prebend in the collegiate church of Plympton. After that church was converted into a priory, the church of Sutton was appropriated to it. Since the Reformation, the impropriate tithes, together with the advowson of the vicarage, have been vested in the corporation. Zachary Mudge, vicar of St. Andrew's, who died in

^e A younger son of Edmund Lechmere, Esq., of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire. "He died of the wounds he received on the 15th of January, in an engagement with a French frigate of forty-six guns, (his own ship was the Lyme of thirty-two,) from whom he protected a large fleet of merchant-ships all into safety, and then bravely gave the enemy battle, and forced him to bear away with very much damage. He was in the beginning wounded in both knees, and afterwards received a musket-shot through his body, yet by neither dismayed from prosecuting the enemy with the utmost vigour. Thus fell this brave man, who in his early years (as well by the constancy of his good discipline and prudent conduct, as by his intrepid gallantry, in this and many other actions,) rendered himself famous in many parts of the world, serviceable to his Queen and country; highly esteemed by the commissioners of the fleet; entirely beloved by the seamen, and universally lamented by all that knew him." He died anno ætat. 27. Underneath the inscription is a representation of his action with the French frigate, in bas relief.

^f A learned physician, who wrote on medical and philosophical subjects. See p. 362.

^g A distinguished naval officer, who had accompanied Commodore Anson, in his voyage round the world, and, having behaved with much gallantry in the action, was appointed to the command of the Manilla prize-ship. He was killed by a cannon-shot whilst engaging two of the ships which had escaped from Admiral Hawke, after the action off Cape Finisterre, in 1747.

1769, was author of a volume of sermons much admired; and an essay towards a new version of the Psalms; his son, Dr. John Mudge, who died in 1793, was for many years an eminent physician at Plymouth^s; he distinguished himself as well for his skill in mathematics as in medicine; he improved the construction of the reflecting telescope, and published treatises on the inoculated small pox, and on catarrhus coughs. His son, the late Major-General William Mudge, of the royal artillery, was a native of this place: inheriting the mathematical talents of his family, he had an opportunity of displaying them most conspicuously whilst conducting the great trigonometrical survey of the kingdom, under the auspices of government. General Mudge contributed several valuable scientific papers to the Philosophical Transactions; and to him, as Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, the public are indebted for the excellent regulations by which that establishment is conducted.

A lecturer at St. Andrew's church is chosen by the corporation every three years: he has a salary of 70*l.* per annum, which is augmented by a subscription.

A new church was begun to be built at Plymouth on the eve of the civil war, pursuant to an act of parliament passed in 1640. The building was suspended during the time of the troubles: on its completion, after the Restoration, it was dedicated to the memory of King Charles. The spire was added in 1765. A new parish was constituted by the above-mentioned act, comprising a considerable part of the town, the village of Lipson, and the tithing of Compton Giffard, so called from the ancient family of Giffard, to whom the manor belonged in the thirteenth century: it was afterwards in the Whitleghs of Efford. In 1770, it belonged to Mrs. Mary Coxe, of Peamore, by inheritance, probably, from the families of Northleigh and Tothill: it is now the property of the Earl of Morley.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists, had each a meeting-house at Plymouth; and there was a French church.^b I find it extremely difficult, generally speaking, to give any thing like a correct account of the dissenting congregations of the present day; the dissenters, themselves, being by no means agreed as to the denominations of the several sects; it is by all allowed, however, that those of Presbyterians and Independents are grown obsolete, together with the circumstances which gave rise to them. I have, nevertheless, in most instances, been under the

^s The celebrated Dr. Huxham was many years a physician at Plymouth, and died there in 1768.

^b Returns made to Mr. Neale, author of the History of the Puritans, communicated by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath.

necessity

necessity of retaining them, from not knowing what names to substitute: indeed some very respectable persons among the dissenters approve of retaining the old names. Most of the Presbyterian congregations are become Unitarians, and some of the Independents; others, abandoning the name of Independents, call themselves moderate Calvinists; whilst many of the people who were called Methodists, not liking that appellation, and not belonging to any of the leading connections of the people so called, denominate themselves Independent Calvinists: of the latter description, there are several congregations at Plymouth Dock. I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Worsley, the Unitarian minister, for being enabled to speak with accuracy of the several congregations of dissenters at Plymouth and the adjoining towns. One of the Presbyterian congregations now consists of Unitarians; the other of moderate Calvinists: the Baptists are divided into two congregations, Particular and Calvinistic. The Quakers have a meeting-house here, and the Wesleyan Methodists: the congregations of the old and new Tabernacle call themselves Independent Calvinists: the former was, originally, in Whitfield's connection, and the latter has generally been supplied by ministers from Lady Huntingdon's, and since, from Lady Erskine's College. Besides the above mentioned, there are meeting-houses of the Bryanitesⁱ, and Baringites^k, and a Jews' synagogue.

Besides the eminent natives of Plymouth already mentioned, may be enumerated Sir Thomas Edmondson, the ambassador and political writer; John Glanville, author of the well-known "Treatise on Witchcraft," and various philosophical and other works; John Quick, an eminent non-conformist divine, author of a "History of the Reformation in France," and other works; Mrs. Parsons, author of above sixty volumes of novels, some of which were well received; the Rev. John Bidlake, D.D., master of the grammar-school, and the author of a volume of poems, and several volumes of sermons; and the learned Jacob Bryant, the mythologist. Camden speaks of Ealphegus, a learned priest, who flourished at Plymouth in the reign of William II.

There was an ancient hospital at Plymouth, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary Magdalen, of which nothing is now known, but that it ex-

ⁱ This new sect, called after their founder Bryant, who resides in or near Bodmin, separated from the Wesleyan Methodists in 1814. They hold the same doctrines, but appear to have more enthusiasm: they have spread into several counties, and are said to have succeeded in increasing their numbers by the novelty of introducing female preachers, several of whom have been travelling about the country as missionaries.

^k Thus the followers of Mr. Baring, who a few years ago seceded from the church, are now generally called: they profess high Calvinistic doctrines.

isted in 1374.¹ Leland says that it stood on the north side of the church. The Chantry Roll, of 1547, describes an almshouse in Plymouth, called God's House, the founder unknown, endowed with lands given by divers persons, the rent of which then amounted to 14*l.* 7*s.* per annum. This was, most probably, the church almshouse, in St. Andrew's parish, for twelve widows and a nurse, the income of which now consists of rents of about 25*l.* per annum, besides 3*l.* per annum given by Captain Rawlins, in 1626, for butter on fish-days. The widows' incomes are augmented by the corporation. In a court at the back of this is another almshouse for twelve poor single women, who are placed in it by the corporation; but it does not appear that it has any endowment. There were three set of almshouses, which have been pulled down, founded by Ann Prynne-Fownes, and Alice Miller; the two former had no endowment; the latter was, in 1660, endowed with a rent-charge of 10*l.* per annum, for twenty poor people.

There was also an hospital, called the Hospital of the Poor's Portion, founded by John Gayer, Abraham Colmer, and Edmund Fowell, in 1630, to which John Lanyon gave 2000*l.*, in 1674, laid out in houses, now producing 229*l.* 10*s.* per annum.^m This is applied to the maintenance and education of children. The hospital of the Poor's Portion has, under an act of parliament, passed in 1708, been converted into a workhouse. This workhouse, under the act of Queen Anne, is governed by a corporation of fifty-two guardians, including a governor, deputy-governor, and ten assistants, a treasurer and receiver; which officers are elective. The building is spacious, containing wards for men, women, and infant children; the women's division containing separate wards for reputable women, disorderly, or disreputable, and lying-in women; there are, also, a dispensary, a workshop, cells for disorderly persons, commodious places of confinement for insane persons, school-rooms, and apartments for the boys belonging to Hele's and Lanyon's charities. The whole appears to be under excellent regulations. Two other acts of parliament relating to it were passed in 1754 and in 1786.

The grammar-school at Plymouth was established in the reign of Henry VII. by the corporation, who allowed the master a salary of 10*l.* per annum, and apartments over the ancient chapel. The master has now a salary of 70*l.* per annum, besides a house, garden, &c., allowed him by the corporation, who claim the privilege of sending to the school the sons of poor freemen, to be instructed gratuitously. When Mr. Carlisle published his account of grammar-schools, in 1818, there were but two of this description. The late Dr. Bidlake, Bampton lecturer at Oxford, was master

¹ Mr. Oliver's Notes, from Bishop Brantingham's Register.

^m The rental in 1812 was 347*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

of this school. Dr. Nathaniel Forster was educated there. Mr. Henry Kelway, of Plymouth, having bequeathed, in 1732, all his freehold and personal estates for charitable uses, they were sold and converted into bank stock, amounting to 4860*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The income was directed to be applied to the maintenance, clothing, and education, of boys in Plymouth grammar-school; to be elected by the master of the school and the lecturer of St. Andrew's, who have given the preference to those related to the founder; some of whom, as the funds have been found sufficient, have been sent to the University, and educated for holy orders.

Thomas and Nicholas Sherwell, in 1617, gave land on which to build an hospital for orphans, to contain not more than forty, and not less than three boys natives of Plymouth. The said Thomas Sherwell, in 1629, gave a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum towards the endowment. Some persons, now unknown, gave 13*l.* 7*s.* per annum, in conventional rents. Sir John Gayer, in 1626, gave land now producing 55*l.* per annum, on condition that his heirs, if resident in Plymouth, should always recommend one boy. John Fownes, in 1628, gave 100*l.*, with which was purchased a rent-charge of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Twelve boys are now clothed, maintained, and educated, by this charity. The annual average revenue for the last twenty years, has been nearly 200*l.*

Mr. Elize Hele, who died in 1635, having bequeathed the whole of his estates to charitable uses, Sir John Maynard and Mr. Elize Stert, his trustees, gave certain lands to the town of Plymouth, to be thus appropriated: one half to the governors and guardians of the poor, for the benefit of the poor, at their discretion; the other half to such charitable purposes as the heirs of Sir John Maynard should appoint. The rents of this estate vary according to the dropping in of lives. In 1786, it was estimated at 168*l.* 11*s.* per annum, and now at 340*l.*

An uncertain number of the most deserving boys^a, to be preferred from the workhouse, or hospital of the Poor's Portion, are maintained, clothed, and educated, out of the funds of this charity, and being dressed in red, are called *red* boys; others are selected in the same manner, and maintained, clothed, and educated, by the benefaction of John Lanyon, before mentioned, and being dressed in blue, are called *blue* boys. Part of

^a Stated in the Education-Report (1818,) to be from twelve to sixteen. It appears that, in 1720 no less than seventy-eight children were clothed, maintained, and educated; twenty-four clothed in green, sixteen in blue, eight in red, and thirty in the workhouse, who wore the dress of the house. Mag. Brit. 1720. Both Hele's and Lanyon's funds are at present in debt; and there are now (1821) only eleven boys on Hele's and six on Lanyon's foundation.

Hele's

Hele's fund arises from an annuity of 30*l.* on the market, purchased of the corporation, out of the savings of the Hele estate.

Dame Hannah Rogers gave by will, in 1764, 10,000*l.*, which being laid out in the funds, and the savings having been also funded, now produces an income of 806*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, for the maintenance and education of poor children of Devon and Cornwall, or other charitable uses. The whole of this is applied to the clothing, maintaining, and educating thirty poor girls of Plymouth.

There is a large school at Plymouth, on the Madras system, in which, in the month of December, 1820, there were 350 boys, and 90 girls.

Colonel Joseph Jory, in 1703, gave certain houses, which now produce, on an average, a rent of about 250*l.* per annum, to twelve poor widows of the parish of Charles.

In this parish is a school for the clothing and educating of poor boys and girls, founded in the year 1713. The present amount of subscriptions to this school is 100*l.* per annum; the funded property consists of 2506*l.* O.S.S., and 1140*l.* three per cents.^o, besides about 522*l.* O.S.S., and 200*l.* three per cents., for apprenticing children. There are now 100 boys in this school, and sixty girls: twenty-five of the boys, and twenty of the girls, are clothed. This is called the Grey and Yellow School. The Dissenters have a school in the parish of St. Andrew.

The chapelry, or tithing, of Weston Peverell, or Pennycross, is in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth. The manor was the ancient inheritance of the Peverells; whose heiress brought it to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Carew Castle, the first of the family who resided in Devonshire, and father of Sir John Carew, who married the heiress of Mohun. Having become vested in the crown, it was granted by Edward VI. to Richard Reynell, Esq., for his services in the western rebellion. Some years ago, it belonged to the family of Hewer; from whom it passed to Hall, and is now vested, together with Manadon, which is the seat of the Hewers, in the co-heiresses of the late Humphrey Hall, Esq. Manadon was lately occupied by the widow of

^o The principal benefactions, as to amount, have been, — General Trelawney, 1720, 100*l.*; Joseph Palmer, 1725, 300*l.*; Samuel Addis, 1744, 100*l.*; John Morshead, 1752, 105*l.*; Mrs. Ellen Huxham, 1757, 100*l.*; Anne Morshead, 1762, 200*l.*; Robert Boodle, 1764, 300*l.* S.S.S.; Anthony Porter, 1772, 100*l.*; George Howe, 1772, S.S.S.; Mrs. Margaret Deeble, 1777, 200*l.*; William Batt, 1780, 200*l.* S.S.S.; Mrs. Priscilla Hele, 1788, 100*l.*; Mrs. English Sutton, 1796, 600*l.* 3 per cents.; Mr. William Freeman, 1799, 540*l.* 3 per cents.; Mrs. Hannah Howe, 1811, 200*l.*, 3 per cents.

Colonel

Colonel Waldron, one of the above-mentioned co-heiresses, recently married to Sir William Elford, Bart.

Burrington, in this chapelry, belonged to the family of Weare, or Were, and is now, by inheritance, the property of Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell: it is the residence of his son, John Were Clarke, Esq. Ham was, for nearly two centuries, the seat of a branch of the Trelawneys; now of George Collins, Esq., who married the heiress of that branch.

The beauty of the situation and views has been the occasion of the building numerous villas in this parish, the principal of which are, Prospect, Mrs. Hotchkys's; Boxhill, William Delacour, Esq.; Bellair, Captain Elphinstone; Torr, the Rev. J. Strode Foot; Manhelian, George Herbert, Esq.; Burleigh, George Hunt, Esq.; Meetley, Mrs. Mangles; and Pounds, Mrs. Carswell.

The chapel of Weston Peverell, or St. Pancras, corruptly called Penny-cross chapel, is annexed to the church of St. Budeaux, which is a daughter-church to St. Andrew, Plymouth. Divine service is performed in this chapel once a fortnight in the afternoon, and four times in the year in the morning, by the minister of St. Budeaux. This chapelry maintains its own poor, and pays all its assessments separately: it is not esteemed a separate parish, but a tithing in the parish of St. Andrew: it is about three miles from Plymouth.

Nearly fourteen miles ^P S. W. of Plymouth Sound are the Edystone rocks, which had proved so fatal to mariners before the construction of a lighthouse to warn them of their danger. This important work was first undertaken by the celebrated mechanic Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, in the year 1696: it had scarcely been completed three years, when it was destroyed by the storm of 1703, the most tremendous which had ever been experienced in England, and its ingenious architect, who was then superintending some repairs, perished in its ruins. The building was thought to have been too much ornamented; but it is said that Mr. Winstanley was so well assured of its strength, that he declared he should wish to be in it during the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of the heavens, that he might see what effect it would have upon the structure. Soon after the demolition of the lighthouse, a vessel was wrecked on the Edystone rocks, and the whole of the crew perished. In 1706 a new lighthouse was begun by Mr. John Rudyerd, a simple structure of a

^P The exact distance, as ascertained by General Mudge, is 73,061 feet from the light-house to the flag-staff in Plymouth garrison; the distance from the building at the Ram-head, the nearest point of land, 49,435 feet, being somewhat more than nine miles and a quarter.

conical

conical form; the whole building was 92 feet in height; the lantern was an octagon of 10 feet 6 inches diameter. This lighthouse, after resisting the fury of the waves for 46 years, was destroyed by fire on the 22d of August, 1755; one of the light-keepers, Henry Hall, an old man 94 years of age, lost his life in consequence of melted lead falling down his throat whilst endeavouring to extinguish the flames, as was apparent by dissection after his death; he survived the accident 12 days. Until the circumstance had been proved, it was thought incredible that the lead had been received into his stomach. An account of this extraordinary case was sent, by the attending surgeon, to the Royal Society. The present lighthouse was constructed, upon an improved plan, by the celebrated Mr. Smeaton; the first stone was laid on the 12th of June, 1757, and it was completed August 24. 1759. The outside and basement are of granite; the interior of Portland stone. The height of the main column is 70 feet.

PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE, commonly called PLYMPTON MAURICE, or PLYMPTON EARLS, a market and borough town, in the hundred and deanery of that name, lies about five miles from Plymouth, 39 from Exeter, and 212 from London.

The market, which is now held on Friday for corn, &c., with certain fairs, was confirmed, in 1284, to the burgesses of Plympton, to whom they had been granted by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon.^p It was, till within a few years, held on Saturday, and it was customary for butchers to leave their shambles at an early hour, and proceed to the market at Plymouth. The present fairs, exclusively of that at Underwood, in the adjoining parish, are February 25. and August 12., under Queen Elizabeth's charter; the eve of the Ascension, and the eve of the Annunciation, O. S. and October 28., unless that day should fall after Thursday, in which case it is held on the Tuesday following. These are all cattle-fairs.

Plympton has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is in the freemen, now about 100 in number. Sir Christopher Wren was one of the members for this borough during the reign of James II. Plympton was made one of the stannary towns in 1328.^q

At the commencement of the civil war, Plympton was the head-quarters of the small force which the royalists had then in the county.^r It was

^p Cart. 13 Edw. I. No. 64.

^q Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. III, pt. 2.

^r Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, i. 226.

one of the principal quarters of Prince Maurice's army, whilst besieging Plymouth, from October to December or January, 1643.† The King had a garrison here, which was taken by the Earl of Essex in the month of July, 1644‡: it had then 8 pieces of ordnance.

The barony of Plympton was given, by King Henry I., to Richard de Redvers, whom he created Earl of Devonshire. His son Baldwin, the second earl, rebelled against King Stephen, and was banished from England, but afterwards returned and died in possession of his earldom, to which his son, and his two grandsons, in their turns, succeeded. On the death of the last survivor, the earldom, with its great possessions, devolved on William de Vernon, a younger son of the first earl. This William, on the marriage of his daughter Jane with Hubert de Burgh, the King's chamberlain, settled on his elder daughter the castle and barony of Plympton, and on Jane, his younger daughter, the Isle of Wight, but it was settled, that if, by his then wife, the said William should have male heirs, then Hubert de Burgh should have in lieu land of 60*l.* per annum rent.‡ It so happened that he had male issue, for it appears that Baldwin, his grandson, was the last Earl of Devon of his family. On his death, the barony of Plympton and other possessions devolved on his sister Isabel, wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, who was called Countess of Devon and Albemarle. Upon the death of this lady, in 1292, Sir Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, succeeded to this and other estates of the family of De Redvers, but was not invested with the earldom of Devon till some years afterwards. The barony of Plympton, except during short intervals^w, when it was vested in the crown by attainder, continued in the earls of Devon till the death of the last earl, in 1566; when this and other large estates were divided between his four aunts or their representatives. In the year 1716, according to Brown Willis, the Vyvyans had one half^x, George Parker, Esq., one-fourth, by purchase from Lord Carteret and Mr. Yeo; and John Pollexfen, Esq., one-fourth, purchased by his father of Christopher, Duke of Albemarle. The whole is now vested in the Earl of Morley, who purchased a consi-

‡ Narrative of the Siege.

† Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 296, 297.

‡ Cart. Rot. 1 John, pt. 2.

^w During these intervals it was for a time, under royal grants, successively the property of Hugh Stafford, Earl of Devon, Sir John Dynham, George, Duke of Clarence, and Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.

^x The greater part of this must have been possessed by purchase, as they had but one-eighth by inheritance.

derable part from the family of Prideaux of Padstow. The lords of this barony had formerly the power of capital punishment. †

Leland speaks of Plympton as “ a faire large castelle and dungeon, in it, whereof the waulles yet stonde, but the logginges within be decayed.” Camden describes the ruins as the miserable remains of a castle; yet so lately as 1606 the office of constable of Plympton castle is reckoned among those belonging to the royal household, with a fee of 4*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* per annum. ‡ There are now scarcely any remains of the buildings, but the earth-works show it to have been a place of great strength. It appears from a cotemporary historian, that whilst Baldwin de Rivers was holding out Exeter castle against King Stephen, certain knights, to whom he had entrusted his castle of Plympton, being apprehensive of the Earl's danger, and careful for their own safety, treated with the King, then at Exeter, for the surrender of Plympton; and the historian says that the King sent a party of 200 men to whom it was delivered, and by his command levelled with the ground. § It was most probably never afterwards occupied as a fortress, although some of the walls of the habitable part might have been suffered to remain.

The parish-church was originally founded, as the chantry chapel of St. Maurice, by John Brackley, Esq., and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 7*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per annum. In this church are monuments of Vice-Admiral Rowland Cotton, commander in Plymouth port, who died in 1794; Mrs. Francis Full, 1803; and Lieutenant Thomas William Jones, who was blown up in the *Alphæea* schooner, of 10 guns, with all his crew, whilst engaged with the French ship *Le Renard*, of 14 guns and 50 men, off the Stat Point, in the night of September 9. 1813. The dean and chapter of Windsor are impropiators and patrons of the perpetual curacy.

In the year 1715 there was a meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Plympton: the congregation are now Independent Calvinists.

The grammar-school at Plympton was founded and endowed, in 1658, by Sergeant Maynard, as one of the trustees of the estates left by Mr. Elize Hele, to charitable uses. The sum appropriated to this school is said to have been 1800*l.*, with which an estate called Holland, in Plympton St. Mary, was purchased, said by Prince to have been let at 120*l.* per

† Hundred Roll.

‡ Archæologia, vol. xv. p. 90.

§ Hist. Normannorum Scriptores, p. 935.

annum,

annum, and to have been worth little less in his time. It is now let at 170*l* per annum. The school-house was built in 1664. The nomination of the master is vested in the representatives of Sergeant Maynard, being the co-heirs of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire. The father of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds was master of Plympton school, where this ornament of his country was born, on the 16th of July, 1723. Some of his sketches, whilst a boy, on the walls of the school, were preserved till a few years ago, when, during the absence of the present master, they were destroyed by the brush of a house-painter, ignorant of their value and interest.

PLYMPTON St. MARY, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, adjoins the parish of Plympton Earl. The principal villages in this parish are Underwood, Colebrook, and Ridgway; there are also the small villages of Hemerdon and Sparkwell.

Leland says there was, in his time, a fair on Midsummer-day at Plympton St. Mary. There is now a cattle-fair at Underwood on the 5th of July.

At this place was a college, founded by one of the Saxon kings, for a dean and four prebendaries, or canons. This college was suppressed in the year 1121, by Bishop William Warlewast, he being displeased with the members of the chapter, because "they wold not leve their concubines;" some modern writers have given them a more homely name.^b It is due, however, to the memory of this collegiate body, to observe, that the attempt to impose celibacy upon the English clergy, although it had been enjoined by papal authority, at an early period, and had been enforced by new edicts, procured by Archbishop Dunstan, in the reign of King Edgar, was not for two centuries afterwards generally obeyed; that the wives of such of the clergy as married in defiance of the papal injunction were deemed and called concubines. An edict to enforce more strictly the former injunctions was issued in 1125, four years after this college was dissolved; and two other edicts were found necessary, and were passed in 1138, and 1175, before the injunction of celibacy was universally complied with. We may, therefore, very fairly suppose that it was for their contumacy in marrying contrary to the papal edicts that the members of the college were ejected. After their ejection, Bishop Warlewast founded here a priory of black canons. Its revenues were so much improved by the benefactions of Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, Walter de Valletort,

^b See Dugdale's Monasticon, ii. 6.

and others, that it became the most opulent monastery in the county, its rental being estimated, at the time of its suppression, at upwards of 912*l.* In 1534 it was surrendered by John Howe, the last prior, who, with 20 monks, subscribed to the King's supremacy. The site, with the demesnes, was granted to Arthur Champernowne, and passed to the Strodes by purchase. This estate was afterwards in the family of Fownes, and was sold, a few years ago, in parcels, by John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. The immediate site of the monastery belongs to a miller of the name of Deal. There are scarcely any remains of the monastic buildings. Bishop Warlewast, his nephew, and (after Bishop Chichester) successor in the see, and some of the Courtenay family, were buried in the priory-church.

The manor of Boringdon, in this parish, belonged to the family of Mayhew, whose heiress, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, brought it to the Parkers of North Molton. In consequence of this match, they removed their residence to Boringdon. By the marriage with Mayhew, they became possessed also of the barton of Woodford, which had been granted by King Henry II. to Beauchamp, and had passed successively to the families of Gavegan, Fitzjordan, Fitzrobert, Albamara, Bolhay, Cobham, and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased by Mayhew.

The old mansion at Boringdon has been in part dilapidated; what remains is now occupied as a farm-house; the old hall is still standing: adjoining to this old mansion is an extensive deer-park.

Saltram, where is now the seat of the Earl of Morley, was, in the reign of Charles I., the property and residence of Sir James Bagg, Knight, of Plymouth. Having been forfeited to the crown under an extent, it became afterwards the property of Lord Carteret, and Mr. Wolstenholme, of whom it was purchased, in 1712, by George Parker, Esq., great-grandfather of the present Earl of Morley. John Parker, Esq., of Saltram was, in 1774, created Baron Boringdon, and his son, in 1815, Viscount Boringdon of North Molton, and Earl of Morley. The noble mansion of Saltram was built by the late Lord Boringdon's father. Part of the former house remains. Saltram House, which is the largest in the county, extends 170 feet on the western side, the south and eastern sides being 135 feet in length. In this mansion is a valuable collection of paintings by the old masters: the Bolingbroke family by Vandyke; and portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, and other artists. Saltram House stands on a lawn of 300 acres, surrounded by extensive plantations. Not far from the house a
piece

piece of land; of 175 acres, has been recovered from the sea by an embankment 2910 feet in length, and about sixteen feet perpendicular height above the surface of the mud, at the expence of 9000*l.*, for which a gold medal was adjudged to Lord Boringdon, by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

In the year 1789, the late Lord Boringdon was honoured by having their late Majesties and the Princesses, as his guests, for twelve days. They arrived at Saltram on the 15th of September, and quitted it on the 27th, during which time they attended the grand naval review, and visited Plymouth, Mount Edgecumbe, Cuteele, Maristow, &c.

The manor of Colebrook, belonging to the Earl of Morley, came into his Lordship's family by the marriage with the heiress of Mayhew. It had been part of the original endowment of Plympton Priory.^c

The manor of Hemerdon gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it till the year 1296: it afterwards passed successively to the families of Makarell, Harwell, &c. In 1396, John Crocker, Esq., of Lyneham, became possessed of it by marriage with the heiress of Corim. This family were proprietors also of the manor of Bickford^d town, which had belonged to the Bickfords; and continued possessed of both till the year 1632, when John Crocker, Esq., sold them to Peter Ryder, and Tristram Avent, Esq. A moiety of Hemerdon was sold, in 1687, by the co-heirs of Ryder, to Hurrel: having been conveyed, in 1719, by Hurrel to the Parkers, it was purchased, a few years ago, of Lord Boringdon, by George Woolcombe, Esq., who inherits from the Avents the other moiety of Hemerdon, and the manor of Bickford-town. Hemerdon has been, for many generations, a seat of the Woolcombes. The manor-house at Bickford, which was, for five generations, the seat of the Avents, has been taken down. The manor of Veale Holme, in this parish, which had been successively in the families of Bowdage, Northmore, Weston, and Spurrell, was lately purchased of John Spurrell Pode, Esq., by William Hales Symons, Esq.

Newenham, the seat of the Strodes, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to Simon de Plympton, whose grandson, of the same name, took the name of Newenham: one of the co-heiresses of a grandson of the last-mentioned Simon brought it to the Strodes, and it is now the property of their representative, George Strobe, Esq. The old seat of the Strodes is now a farm-

^c Dug. Mon. ii. 7, 8.

^d This was, most probably, the manor of Bicheford, which, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held in demesne by Robert Bastard.

house.

house. The house at Newenham park, their present residence, was built about the beginning of the last century, upon the adjoining manor of Loughtor, which, at an early period, had belonged, for some descents, to the family of Le Abbe, and afterwards to a younger branch of the Courtenays, whose heiress brought it to the Strodes. Several of this family have been, from time to time, representatives of the borough of Plympton, from the reign of Henry VI. till the Revolution. Richard Strode, Esq., who was one of the members for Plympton in the year 1512, having rendered himself obnoxious to his brother-tinners, (for it appears that he himself was concerned in the tin-works,) by his patriotic exertions in parliament towards the procuring the act for protecting the western harbours from the injuries caused by the stream-works, was prosecuted for imputed crimes against the stannary laws, in the Tinnners' Court, at Croke Tor, and fined in heavy penalties; which refusing to pay, he was thrown into the dungeon of the stannary prison at Lidford, described in the act of parliament, by which he obtained redress for his ill treatment, as "one of the most hanious, contagious, and detestable places in the realm." Here he was kept for more than three weeks in irons, and fed upon bread and water. As good frequently springs out of evil, this case of daring outrage gave occasion to the establishment and maintenance of some of the most important privileges of parliament. William Strode, Esq., who was then one of the representatives for Beer Alston, became a distinguished speaker in the House of Commons, in the reign of Charles I., and was one of the members sentenced to imprisonment for their opposition to the measures of the crown, in 1629, and he was one of the five demanded by the King, when he went in person to the house for that purpose, in 1641. Prince has given an article in his Worthies to another member of this family, Dr. William Strode, a poet and divine, who died in the year 1644.

The barton of Chaddlewood belonged to the ancient family of Snelling, whose heiress brought it to Martyn. After a few descents, in the last-mentioned family, it was divided among co-heirs. Several of the shares were for some time in the Trevanions, from whom they passed to Elford Sparke, Esq., descended from one of the co-heiresses of Martyn. After the death of Mr. Sparke, in 1789, his co-heirs sold this estate to William Symons, Esq., alderman of Plymouth. Chaddlewood is now the property and residence of his son, William Hales Symons, Esq. The barton of Challons Leigh, in this parish, belonged to the family of Challons, by marriage with the heiress of De Leigh. After ten descents in the Challons family,

family, it passed by marriage to St. Albyn, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Trethurfe and a co-heiress of Trethurfe, to Vyvyan; of which family it was purchased, in 1584, by John Woollcombe, Esq., of Holland. This barton was for several generations a seat of the Woollcombe family. It was sold by William Woollcombe, Esq., in the early part of the last century, and now belongs to the grand-daughters and co-heiresses of the late John Culme, Esq., who died in 1804. The barton of Tuxton is the property of Thomas Woollcombe, Esq., by inheritance from his grandfather, who married one of the co-heiresses of Robert Winston of this place. Mr. Winston had purchased a moiety of this estate of the Strodes; the other moiety had been in the Burgoynes, of North Tawton. The barton of Smithale, and Highwoods, a farm in this parish, are the property of John Morth Woollcombe, Esq. Elford Leigh was the seat of Richard Doidge, Esq., sheriff of Devon in 1771. By his bequest it became the property of his niece Elizabeth, (daughter of the Rev. John Yonge,) who married Philip Morshead, Esq. It was lately the property and residence of Henry Morshead, Esq., (late Anderson,) who having married their only child, Elizabeth, took the name of Morshead in 1804. It is now, by purchase, the property of William Langmead, Esq., who possesses also Lower Elford Leigh and the barton of Heath. Mr. Langmead has built a mansion at Elford Leigh for his own residence. Torridge, in this parish, belonged to the family of Rous, by whom it was given to Stockhay; after a few descents it reverted to the heirs general of Rous, and passed successively to Dymock and Bonville. By the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it became vested in the crown. This estate is now the property of George Treby Treby, Esq., who has a seat at Goodamore, in this parish, purchased by his father, the late commissioner Ourry. The barton of Holland, some time a seat of the Woollcombes, is now a farm belonging to the grammar-school at Plympton Earls. Beechwood, in this parish, a new-built mansion, with ornamental pleasure-grounds, &c., is the seat of Richard Rosdew, Esq.^e, built in the year 1797.

The parish-church at Plympton, which was anciently the chapel of St. Mary, standing within the cemetery of the conventual church, is a handsome Gothic structure. In this church are some ancient monuments, with the effigies of knights in plate-armour, without inscriptions; that of Sir William Strode (1637), with effigies of the knight and his two ladies; George Parker, Esq., (son of John,) 1740; and William Symons, Esq., of

^e I have been much indebted to this gentleman for information relating to this parish and neighbourhood.

Chaddlewood,

Chaddlewood, 1801: the church of Plympton was appropriated to the priory. After the dissolution, the rectory was granted to the dean and chapter of Windsor, under whom the Earl of Morley is lessee. The dean and chapter appoint a perpetual curate, whose ancient stipend, of 39*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, payable out of the great tithes, has lately been increased to 54*l.* 12*s.*; the benefice has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty of 300*l.*, and a parliamentary grant of 1000*l.*

There was an ancient hospital of Lazars at this place, on the site of which is built the parish-workhouse. The lands belonging to the hospital are vested in the parish-officers, and produce a rent of about 40*l.* per annum, applied in aid of the poor's rates.

There is a Sunday-school in this parish, for about 100 children.

PLYMSTOCK, or PLYMPSTOCK, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about three miles from Plympton, and two from Plymouth. The large village of Oreston, formerly Harston, and the villages of Hooe, Elburton, and Stoddescombe, are in this parish. The latter was the birth-place of Dr. Nathaniel Forster, the editor of Plato, and the author of other learned works.^e

Plymstock was the head-quarters of the besieging army, when Plymouth was invested by Colonel Digby, in September, 1643; and it continued to be one of the principal stations after Prince Maurice arrived with his army. The royalists had batteries at Oreston and Mount Batten, in this parish, and a guard at Hooe.^f

The manor of Plymstock belonged to the abbot and convent of Tavistock. It was not part of the original endowment, nor does it appear by whom it was given, but it was parcel of the possessions of that monastery when the Domesday survey was taken. Having been granted, with other possessions of Tavistock abbey, to John Lord Russell, it has descended with them to the Duke of Bedford.

The manor of Goosewell, in this parish, belongs to John Harris, Esq., of Radford, in Plymstock, whose family have been settled there upwards of 400 years.

We are informed, by the editor of the last edition of Prince's Worthies, that the ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh was some time a prisoner at Radford, under the charge of Sir Christopher Harris, after his arrival at Plymouth,

^e He was born in 1717.

^f Narrative of the Siege of Plymouth, published in 1644.

in 1618, and it is said that several of his letters were long preserved in the Harris family.

The manor of West Hooe belongs to Sir John Rogers, Bart., and has been a considerable time in his family.

The manor of Stoddiscombe, now the property of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M.P., was purchased by the late Mr. Bastard of Sir William Molesworth, Bart., who inherited it from the Morices.

Bell Vue, adjoining to Radford, the seat of the late Thomas Hillersdon Bulteel, Esq., was built by his father-in-law, Christopher Harris, Esq. It is now occupied by Mrs. Bulteel and her son.

The church was formerly a chapel belonging to the priory of Plympton, to which the tithes were appropriated. The benefice is now a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Windsor, in whom the tithes are vested. At Hooe, or Howe, in this parish, was a chapel of St. Catherine, mentioned as an ancient chapel in Bishop Stafford's register, 1413.^s Leland speaks of it as existing in his time.

The Rev. Vincent Warren, who died in 1791, founded a school for 30 children, 20 of whom, 10 boys and as many girls, are annually clothed. It is endowed with 2000*l.* 3 per cent. annuities.

At Turnchapel, in this parish, is a wet-dock belonging to the Earl of Morley, sufficiently capacious for the reception of frigates. Adjoining it is a ship-yard, in which ships of the line are occasionally built. The *Armada*, of 74, was launched from it in 1810, and the *Clarence*, of 74, has been since built there.

On the Stoddiscombe estate is a reservoir for 12,000 tons of water, conveyed by iron pipes to the shore, where is a pier constructed for the protection of tank-vessels, stationed for the purpose of carrying a supply of water to ships as soon as they enter Breakwater, avoiding thereby a most inconvenient and tedious delay, whilst waiting for changes of wind. This desirable object has been attained by the activity and ingenuity of Joseph Whidbey, Esq., who resides at a new-built house called Bovysand Lodge, overlooking the reservoir.

PLYMTREE, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about four miles from Collumpton, and about eight from Honiton.

The manor was, at an early period, in the family of Fitzpayne; after-

^s Mr. Oliver's Notes.

wards in a younger branch of the Courtenays, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Peverell; from the latter it passed, by successive female heirs, to Hungerford and Hastings. Henry Earl of Huntingdon sold it to Thomas Goodwyn, by whose co-heiresses most of the lands were dismembered. It was held under the honor of Plympton.

Fordmore, in this parish, was, from the reign of Henry II., the property and residence of the family of Ford, which became extinct in 1702. Ann, (the wife of William Chave,) one of his co-heiresses, having become (partly by purchase) possessed of the whole, bequeathed it to her cousin, Mr. William Wright of Collumpton. It is now a farm, the property of Charles Phillott, Esq., of Bath, in right of his wife, who was a niece of Mr. Wright. Woodbeare, in this parish, gave name to a family, from whom it descended to Julian and Dauney. In the reign of Henry IV. it was vested in the co-heiresses of the latter, and was afterwards successively in the families of Tye, Land, and Jope, having passed chiefly by female heirs. It now belongs to Mrs. Young. The old mansion has been converted into a farm-house.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Hayne, has been for more than three centuries in the family of Harward. It is now the property, and Hayne House the residence, of the Rev. Charles Harward, grandson of the late dean of Exeter.

Clist William, formerly belonging to the Salters, is now the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart. A large mansion to the south-west of the church, called Green End, was formerly the property and residence of the Pratts, ancestors of Earl Camden. It was given by one of that family to the uncle of Mr. Thomas Blake, who is the present proprietor and occupier.

In the parish-church, which is a handsome Gothic structure, with an elegant screen painted and gilt, are the monuments of William James Arnold, Esq., 1814; and the Rev. C. Harward, dean of Exeter, who died at Hayne House, in this parish, in 1802. Mr. Incedon's Notes mention memorials of Roger Forde, Esq., 1631; and Thomasine, wife of Charles Forde, 1690.

The advowson of the rectory was purchased of the Mundy family by the provost and fellows of Oriel College, in Oxford, with a sum of money given by Dr. Carter, some time provost, for the purchase of advowsons for the benefit of actual resident fellows.

POLTIMORE,

POLTIMORE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about four miles from Exeter.

The manor, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, had belonged to Brictritus, the sheriff, was held in demesne, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Haimerius de Arcis: it belonged, at an early period, to the family of Poltimore, who possessed it for several descents. Sir Richard Poltimore, the last of the family, conveyed it, in the reign of Edward I., to Simon Lord Montacute, who sold it to William Pointington, a canon of Exeter, for 200*l.* Pointington gave it to his pupil, John Bampfylde, ancestor of John Bampfylde, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1641; his son, Sir Coplestone, was an active promoter of the interests of Charles II., for which, a short time previously to his restoration, he was imprisoned in the Tower. Upon the happy turn of events, which shortly afterwards took place, he was released, and was the first sheriff of Devon after the King's return to his throne. Poltimore is now the property of Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart. The house is only occupied by servants, Sir C. Bampfylde residing in Somersetshire.

Lord Goring, who had been quartered at Poltimore with 1500 horse, retired into Exeter on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his army, in the month of October, 1645. Poltimore House was soon afterwards garrisoned by Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the consent of its owner, Sir John Bampfylde, then on the side of the Parliament.^b The treaty for the surrender of Exeter was begun at Poltimore House on the 3d of April, 1646.¹

The manor of Cutton formed the corps of one of the prebends in the collegiate chapel within the castle of Exeter, now no longer existing. The prebendary of Cutton was to assist the prebendary of Hayes in that chapel, and to say mass once a year in the chapel of St. John at Poltimore. It is now a sinecure, in the gift of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.^k

In the parish-church is a grave-stone inscribed to the memory of John Bampfylde, who built the church, and gave the great bell, (ob. 1390,) and Agnes his wife, daughter of John Pederton; and a memorial of Sir John Bampfylde, the first baronet, who died in 1650.

Near the church-yard is an almshouse for four poor persons, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Bampfylde (widow of Richard), who died in 1599; and

^b Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 151.

¹ *Ibid.* p. 233.

^k Chantry Roll (1547) in the Augmentation-office. It was then valued at *9*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.** per annum.

Sir Amias, her son. John Bampfylde, Esq., in 1631, gave some land for the endowment of this house, which now produces 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Sir Richard Bampfylde, Bart., in 1775, gave a sum of money to the poor of this house, and two other poor persons, the interest of which produces 7*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* per annum. Mrs. Bradford gave to the poor of the almshouse 100*l.* 5 per cent.

SOUTH POOL, or POLE, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge. The villages of North Pool and Coombe are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry I., to Nicholas de Pola. The co-heiresses of this family married Pipard and Clavell. In the fourteenth century it belonged, for a few descents, to the family of De Cirencester, or Chichester. Sir Thomas Courtenay was afterwards possessed of it: having passed by inheritance through the Peverells and Hungerfords to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, it was sold by him to the Heles of Gnaton, and is now the property of Treby Hele Hayes, Esq., one of the representatives of that family, who resides at Dallamore, in the parish of Cornwood. Halwell, in this parish, which was a seat of the Heles, is unoccupied. The manor of North Pool belonged to the Punchardons, of whom it was purchased by Hugh Courtenay, the first Earl of Devon, of that family. It is now the property of his descendant, Lord Viscount Courtenay.

Scobbahull, Scobhull, or Scobell, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, still in existence, whose original residence and property it was for many descents: a co-heiress of Scobhull brought it to Speccot. It is now the property and residence of Thomas Cornish, Esq., who purchased it of the co-heiresses of the late Richard Lake, Esq.

In the parish-church, on the north side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb with a representation, in front, of the resurrection, which serves also as a monument for Thomas Briant, rector of South Pool and Portlemouth¹; there

¹ There can be no doubt that this monument was meant to answer the double purpose of that ordered by Thomas Windsor, Esq., to be put up by his executors at Stanwell, in Middlesex, as appears by the following extract from his will, 1479:— "I will that there be made a playne tomb of marble, of a competent height, to the intent that y^e may ber the blessid body of our Lord and the sepultur, at the time of Estre, to stand upon the same, with myne arms and a convenient scriptur to be sett about the said tombe," &c. See "Middlesex Parishes," p. 257, 258.

are

are monuments also for Leonard Darre, Esq., 1615, (he married a daughter of Sir George Bond, Lord Mayor of London, in 1588); Robert Lake, Esq., of Scobel, 1778; and Robert, his only son, 1780.

PORTLEMOUTH, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies on the sea-coast, about eight miles from Kingsbridge by land; about five by crossing a passage over the estuary, between Salcombe and Kingsbridge; and only three by water. Rickham, Holset, and Goodshelter, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to Alan Fitz Roald, who became possessed of it by marrying the heiress of De Dodbrooke. His posterity, being called Fitzalan, possessed this manor for several descents. The heiress of Fitzalan brought it to Champernowne, of Modbury, which family continued in possession in 1630. It was afterwards in the Pawlets, and is now vested in the representatives of the late Duke of Bolton, who are patrons of the rectory. The manor of West Praul, with a considerable estate^m, belongs to the trustees of Tiverton school, to whom it was given by Mr. Blundell, the founder.

Portlemouth commands one of the most beautiful sea-views in the county, with Kingsbridge and the estuaries, the harbour of Salcombe, &c. The parish-church is dedicated to St. Onolous.

POUGHILL, or POGHILL, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about eight miles from Tiverton, and about the same distance from Crediton.

Poughill gave name to a family, who possessed the manor for many descents. In or about the year 1429, Robert de Poughill conveyed it to Nicholas Radford, from whose family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Prous and Gay. It is now the property of Richard Melhuish, Esq., of Bremridge, in the parish of Sandford, by whose grandfather it was purchased of the Gays. The manor of Broadridge is a divided property; two-thirds of it, which had been in the Pyncombes, are now vested in the trustees of Mrs. Pyncombe's charities; the remaining third belongs to George Henry Carew, Esq., of Crowcomb, in Somersetshire. The barton of Woolster, in this parish, was the old seat of the Pyncombes. One of the

^m This estate consists of about 700 acres; the manor of Portlemouth, about 800.

co-heiresses

co-heiresses of that family had been a maid of honour in the reign of James II.

The rectory of Poughill is in the gift of the crown. There was formerly a chapel at Poughill, dedicated to John the Baptist. ^a Mr. Robert Gay, in 1725, gave 1*l.* per annum for teaching poor children. Mrs. Gertrude Pyncombe, in 1730, gave 5*l.* per annum for the same purpose.

POWDERHAM, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about seven miles from Exeter.

Powderham belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to William Earl of Ow, who forfeited it in the next reign. After this, the manor belonged, for some descents, to a family to whom it gave name. On the attainder of John Powderham, the last of this family, it became the property of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who gave it in marriage with his daughter Margaret to Hugh Earl of Devon. The Earl settled it, about the year 1350, on his younger son, Sir Philip, immediate ancestor of Lord Viscount Courtenay, the present proprietor. Richard Courtenay, eldest son of Sir Philip, was bishop of Norwich, and possessed this and other estates, which on his death passed to his nephew Philip. The bishop died at Harfleurs, having accompanied King Henry V. on his expedition to France. Sir William Courtenay, the representative of this branch, was created a baronet by King Charles II., some years before his restoration. Sir William Courtenay, his descendant, was, in 1762, created Viscount Courtenay, and was grandfather of the present viscount.

Leland describes Powderham as a strong castle, with a barbican, or bulwark, for the protection of the haven. Powderham Castle having been garrisoned for King Charles I., Fairfax sent a party of horse and foot to attack it, on the 14th of December, 1645; the garrison having been in the mean time reinforced with 150 men, Fairfax's party desisted from the attempt, but took possession of Powderham church. The church is said to have been attacked by a detachment from the King's garrison at Exeter, who were obliged to retreat, not without loss. The next day, Sir Hardress Waller marched to Exminster, and sent a force to cover the retreat of the parliamentary garrison from the church. ^o On the 25th of January follow,

^a It was here, and not at Poughill in Cornwall, that the circumstances happened mentioned by William of Worcester. See the History of Cornwall, art. *Poughill*.

^o See Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 158—160.

ing,

ing, Powderham Castle was surrendered to Colonel Hammond.^p Vicars says that there were 120 men in the castle, and four pieces of ordnance. Among Chapple's MSS. I find an account, but the authority is not stated, which says that the garrison consisted of 300 men, and that Sir — Meredith was governor. It appears that after this, Powderham Castle was, for a short time, repossessed by the royalists, and more strongly fortified; for Vicars, in his Chronicle, relates a capture of Powderham Castle by Sir Hardress Waller, about the 21st of March, 1646, at which time it was fortified with eighteen pieces of ordnance.^q The castle has since undergone various alterations, but retains, in some degree, its castellated appearance. In the north wing was a chapel, rebuilt in 1717, which was converted into a drawing-room by the late Lord Courtenay. On the hill above the castle is a triangular building, with three hexagonal towers, called the Belvidere, constructed for the purpose of commanding the rich and diversified prospects of the sea, the river Exe, and surrounding country. This building is above sixty feet in height, including the towers. The deer-park, plantations, and pleasure-grounds, are extensive; and there is a large and beautiful flower-garden.

In the parish-church is the monument of Lady Mary Bertie, daughter of James Earl of Abingdon, who died in 1718. In the window of the north aisle is a female effigies in stone; probably the lady of Sir Philip Courtenay, founder of the Powderham branch, about the middle of the fourteenth century.

Robert Mandley, in 1708, gave 5*l.* for teaching children. Lord Courtenay's trustees support a charity-school on Dr. Bell's system.

PUDDINGTON, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about eight miles from Tiverton.

The manor of Podington, or Puddington, belonged, at an early period, to the Sachvilles, and afterwards, for some descents, to the family of Walrond. In Sir William Pole's time it belonged to a family of the name of Hays, who had acquired it by purchase, probably from the Atmores.^r Afterwards, it was, for a few descents, in the Tristrams, one of the coheiresses of which family brought it to Welman. It is now the property of Thomas Welman, Esq., of Pauncefort Park, near Taunton, who is patron

^p Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 158—160.; and Vicars, iv. 358. ^q Vol. iv. p. 402.

^r It was in Atmore in 1620. See *Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall*, of that date.

of

of the rectory. In the parish-church are memorials of Robert Tristram, 1716; and John Patch, 1783. There is an old Presbyterian meeting in this parish, with an endowment in land of about 30*l.* per annum. George Davy, in 1746, gave a small benefaction, producing 12*s.* per annum, for a school.

EAST PUTFORD, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about eight miles from Great Torrington.

The manor of East Putford belonged to the family of Poteford, or Putford, whose co-heiresses married Stockey and Pollard. I cannot learn that there is now any manor of this name. Mambury, in this parish, now the property and residence of the Rev. John Phillips, was, at an early period, in the family of Mambury, from which it passed, by successive female heirs, to Barnfield and Phillips. Winslade was the original property and residence of the Winslade family. It is now the property of the Rev. William Walter, rector of Bideford.

In East Putford church, or chapel, which is considered as a daughter-church to Buckland Brewer, are monuments of Fry, Barnfield, and Phillips.*

WEST PUTFORD, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about eleven miles from Bideford, near the Torridge. Wedfield, Colscot, and Thriverden, are villages in this parish.

The manor was, at an early period, successively in the families of Morton and Cary. Lord Rolle and Lord Clinton have each a manor in this parish, called the manor of West Putford. Lord Clinton is patron of the rectory. The barton of Cory, in this parish, gave name to the family of Cory: it is now a divided property.

Mr. Incedon's Church Notes mention a memorial in the parish-church for Mary, daughter of — Casielis, wife first of E. Morden, and afterwards of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, 1647. Other monuments of the Prideaux family have been removed to Padstow, in Cornwall.

PYWORTHY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about two miles from Holsworthy.

* Humphry Fry, the elder, æt. 103, 1758; Abraham Barnfield, Esq., 1759; Joseph Phillips, who married his daughter, 1784.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to Matthew Fitzjohn. It was afterwards, for many generations, in the family of Boniface; afterwards, in the Arscots. It is now the property of Sir Arscot Ourry Molesworth, Bart. The manor of Moor, now the property of Miss Kingdon, was purchased by her father, of John Bulteel, Esq.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Roger Mapowder, 1722. The Rev. Thomas Hockin Kingdon is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

RACKENFORD, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies on the turnpike-road, eight miles from Tiverton, and ten from South Molton.

Rackenford is, in ancient records, described as a borough. A market was granted at this place to Robert de Sydenham, in the year 1235, to be held on Thursday; together with a fair for three days, at the festival of All Saints. There is now a small cattle-fair on the Wednesday before the 19th of September, established in the year 1776.

The manor was, at an early period, in the family of Sydenham. It was afterwards divided into moieties. One moiety, with the advowson of the church, and the manor of Little Rackenford, belonged to the Crewys family, who, about the year 1620, sold this estate to the several tenants. The other moiety, with the barton of Leigh, was in the Tirrells, who sold to Hache of Aller. It was afterwards in the family of Shortridge. In 1772 it belonged to William Lyddon, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. William Leigh, who is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. Among the presentments in the manor-court, the following very singular one is recorded: — "That one Richard Taillour, on the 12th day of March, 1 Richard III., with force and arms, viz. with swords, staves, and daggers, at Great Rackenford, made an assault, and was there lying in wait to destroy himself, against the peace of our Lord the King." The offender was fined 2s." The Rev. John Comins is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

RATTERY, or RATTREY, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Totton, lies about six miles from Ashburton, and four from Totnes.

William de Falesia, was Lord of Rattery, in the reign of William the Conqueror. Robert Fitzmartin gave it, in the reign of Henry I., to the abbey of St. Dogmaels, in Pembrokeshire. I have not been able to find what became of it after the dissolution. It is now the property of Sir

* Rot. Original.

† Rot. Cart. 19 Hen. III.

‡ Extract from the Court Rolls, in Chapple's Collections.

Henry Carew, Bart., in right of his wife, the heiress of Walter Palk, Esq., who purchased it of John Bidlake Herring, Esq., about the year 1790. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. "

Luscombe, in this parish, after having been previously in the families of De Altaribus, Pillond, and Bastard, gave name to a family, whose property and residence it was for about 400 years. It was purchased of the Luscombes, not many years ago, by the late Walter Palk, Esq., and is now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart. Willing, in this parish, which was an old seat of the Savery family, is now a farm-house, the property of John Browne, Esq. In the parish-church are some memorials of the families of Savery and Pyne.* Sir Henry Carew is impropiator of the great tithes, which had belonged to the abbey of St. Dogmaels, and patron of the vicarage.

REVELSTOCK, or REVELSTOKE, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about five miles from Modbury. The village of Noss is in this parish.

Revelstoke was the property and residence of the ancient family of Revell. Richard Revell, of this place, was several years sheriff of the county, in the reign of Richard I. After five descents, the co-heiresses of this family married Hurst, Hill, and Fountayne. The manor now belongs to Sir John Perring, Bart., who has also the manor of Noss Mayo, in this parish. The manor of Lambside, belonging to Edward Wynne Pendarves, Esq., extends into this parish. Revelstoke is a daughter-church to Yealmp-ton, in the patronage of the prebendary of King's Teignton, in the church of Sarum, to whom the great tithes are appropriated.

REW, or REWE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about five miles from Exeter.

Previously to the reign of Edward III., the manor of Rewe was successively in the families of Villars, Sacheville, Causebeuf, Blakeford, Picot^y, and Tantifer. The heiress of Tantifer married Chiselden, and one of the co-heiresses of Chiselden brought this manor to Wadham. It is now in the Earl of Ilchester and the Honourable Percy Wyndham, as representatives of the Wadham family; the Earl having five, and Mr. Wyndham seven shares. The advowson is divided between them in the same proportion.

^u Hundred Roll.

^x Thomas Pyne, Esq.; Arthur Pyne, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1760; Richard Savery, Esq., &c. The dates are mostly concealed by pews.

^y Picot held under Blakeford, in 1274. Hundred Roll.

In the parish-church is the monument of Paul Draper, merchant, 1686. At the village of Upex, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel.

RINGMORE, or RINMORE, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about seven miles from Kingsbridge, and four from Modbury. The villages of Marwell, Renton, and Langston, are in this parish.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Fitzstephen; afterwards, to that of Fissacre, or Fishacre. It belonged to the Kirkhams, in the middle of the seventeenth century, and is now the property of William Roe, Esq., of Gnaton, whose uncle purchased it of Thomas Kirkham, Esq., in 1759. The manor of Okenbury passed, by successive female heirs, from Bozun to Ferrers, Ayshford, and Wise. It is now the joint property of Ayshford Wise, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Splatt. Abel Ram, Esq. is patron of the rectory.

ROBOROUGH, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about five miles from Torrington. The village of Ebberley is in this parish.

Alexander Cloigny held this manor in the reign of Henry III. In that of Edward III. it was in moieties, between Pollard and Barry. Pollard's share was sold to Molford about the middle of the sixteenth century. Barry's share was subdivided, and passed to Colles and Wollacombe. The manor now belongs to Henry Hole, Esq., who has lately built a new house, for his own residence, at Ebberley: his grandfather purchased the manor of the Wollacombes. Mr. Hole is proprietor also of the manor or barton of Cliston, and of the barton of Thelbridge, which had belonged to the Bickfords, and has been recently purchased of the Rev. William Holland Coham. Over Wollacombe, in this parish, is said by Sir William Pole to have given name to the ancient family of Wollacombe², who possessed it nearly from the time of the Conquest: probably this is what is now called Owlacombe, belonging to Lord Rolle: the bartons of Combe and Barlington are the property of — Vivian, Esq.; and that of Scotterington, of the Rev. David Horndon.

In the parish-church are memorials of John Sanders, Gent., 1641; and Eliz., wife of Robert Langford, Esq., 1648. The Rev. Thomas May is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

² Others have supposed that the Wollacombes took their name from Wollacombe in Morthoe, but I do not find that the Wollacombes, who till lately had considerable property in this parish, ever possessed either of the Wollacombes, or any other estate, in Morthoe.

ROCKBEARE, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about seven miles from Exeter. The village of Marsh Green is in this parish.

At an early period, Alice, relict of John Fitz Richard, gave the manor and church of Rockbeare to John, son of Theobald.¹ In the reign of Edward III., Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, gave his manor of Rockbeare to Matilda, Countess of Gloucester, who bestowed it on the abbey of Canonleigh. It now belongs to Thomas Porter, Esq., who purchased it of the late Mrs. Sainthill: it had been a considerable time in the Sainthill family. Rockbeare House, some time the property and residence of the late Sir John Duntze, Bart., stands about a mile east of the church. It was purchased of the present baronet by Mr. Porter, who pulled down the old house, and has built on its site a handsome mansion for his own residence: The manor of Rockbeare Baldwin belonged, at an early period, to Baldwin de Belston. The co-heiresses of this family married Speccot, Chamberlayne, and Fulford. The descendant of Speccot, who possessed two-thirds of the manor, took the name of Belston. The last of this family conveyed his share of the manor to Sir John Beaumont. After continuing several descents in Beaumont, it passed by marriage to the Bassets, by whom it had been sold in parcels to the tenants before Sir William Pole made his collections. The remaining third continued in the Fulfords, and was called the manor of Marsh, or Marsh Bowden. It is supposed that this also has long ago been disposed of in like manner. The Fulfords have not of late years had any estate in this parish.

The barton of Doniton, or Dotton, (between Colyton Raleigh, and Newton Poppleford,) which is tithe-free, and maintains its own poor, belonged to the priory of Otterton, and afterwards to the Dukes. There was formerly a chapel here.² This barton is now the property of Lord Rolle, having been purchased with other estates of the Dukes.

The Bidgoods had, for several descents, a house near the church; it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Bidgood, widow of the late Charles Bidgood, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1813. Westcott is the property and residence of the Rev. John Elliott.

In the church-yard is a monument for Sir John Duntze, Bart. 1795; and Lady Duntze, 1801. The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the abbey of Canonleigh, are annexed to the See of Exeter. The Bishop

¹ Deed without date, in Chapple's Collections.

² It is mentioned in a deed of 1260. Chapple's Collections.

is patron of the vicarage. Lawrence Colesworthy, in 1702, gave 4*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children of this parish.

ROMANSLEIGH, or more properly RUMONSLEIGH, commonly called RUMSLEIGH, in the hundred of Witheridge and deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from South Molton.

The abbey of Tavistock, in which St. Rumon, the patron saint of this church, was buried, had an estate in this parish, held under the abbey successively by the families of Copiner, Champeaux, and Oskerville. The manor and barton now belong to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The manor of Kitcott has been for a considerable time in the family of Willment, and is now the property of Samuel Willment, Esq. There was anciently a lay manor, possessed by the family of Herward in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. This probably was the estate which belongs to Lord Rolle, now one of the principal land-owners in the parish. Sir T. D. Acland is patron of the rectory.

ROSE ASH, formerly RALPH ASSE, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about six miles from South Molton. The village of Yard is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Ralph de Esse. Sir Ralph Esse, the last of this family, left three daughters co-heiresses, married to Dennis, Giffard, and Hals, between whom the manor and advowson were divided. Dennis's share passed, by marriage to the Glynn's of Cornwall: this share of the manor is now vested in E. J. Glynn, Esq., but some of the lands have been sold off. Elizabeth Esse, who married Giffard, left two daughters co-heirs, married to Bury, or Berry, and Langdon, between whom her share was subdivided; Berry's share passed by marriage to Downe. Hals's share was sold to Smith, from whom it passed by descent to Davy and Annesley, and from the latter, by sale, to Southcomb. The Rev. John Southcomb now possesses a part of the manor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^a

The advowson of the rectory, having passed with the manor, was also divided and subdivided, the heirs or assigns of two of the co-heiresses of Esse having each a third turn in the presentation, and the heirs or assigns of the co-heiresses of the other daughter (Giffard) having each a sixth

^a Hundred Roll.

turn.

turn. This complicated title occasioned considerable confusion and litigation, before it was completely investigated by the late Mr. Southcomb.

The manor of Yard Cole, some time in the Shortridge family, has been dismembered: the royalty is now vested in Mr. Southcomb, who is possessed also of the royalty of Mare.

Lewis Southcomb, who was deprived of this rectory as a nonjuror, published some devotional tracts: his son, who built Honiton chapel, in the parish of South Molton, published a treatise against converting tithes, and a medical tract dedicated to four Georges—King George II., George Prince of Wales, George Lavington, Bishop of Exeter, and his own youngest son George, then curate of King's Nympton.^b

Mrs. Ann Vicary, in 1753, gave the interest of 6*l.* for educating a poor child of this parish. Mr. John Bray, in 1764, gave the interest of 20*l.* for educating three poor children.

ROUSE DOWN, formerly RALPH DOWN, and sometimes called ST. PANCRAS, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, is a depopulated parish on the borders of Dorsetshire. The church is dilapidated, no service having been performed in it for many years. The whole parish, which is surrounded by that of Axmouth, consists of an estate of about 200 acres, which, as early as the reign of Henry II., was in the ancient family of Downe, one of whom, Ralph de Donne, or Downe, gave the name, now corrupted to Rouse, to the parish. One of the co-heiresses of Downe brought this estate to the Holcombes, who possessed it for six descents. Gilbert Holcombe, the last of this family, sold it to the Mallocks, in whom it continued for many generations. It is now the property of Robert Chick Bartlett, Esq.

SALCOMBE REGIS, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about a mile and a half from Sidmouth. The villages of Seed and Trow are in this parish.

The manor is said to have been given to the church of Exeter by King Canute. It was sold, in 1801, by the dean and chapter, under the powers of the land-tax redemption-act, when three-fourths of the manor, which had been held on lease by his father-in-law, the late John Kestell, Esq.,

^b Chapple's MSS.

and

and some other estates were purchased by George Cornish, Esq., the present proprietor. The bartons of Higher and Lower Dunscombe, which formerly belonged to the Drakes, are now also the property of George Cornish, Esq. Knoll has been for many generations in the family of Woolcott, and is now the property of Mr. John Woolcott, junior.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the ancient family of Michell. Thomas Michell, Esq., 1721, &c. That of Thomas Michell, Esq., (the last heir male,) who died in 1785, was put up by his sole nephew Sir Isaac Heard, now Garter Principal King of Arms. Mr. Incedon's Church Notes mention a memorial of — Hooper of Thorne, 1611; and Nicholas Hooper of Slade, 1659.

The dean and chapter of Exeter have the appropriation of the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

The *Liber Regis* records a dilapidated chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Clement and St. Magdalen.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Oakhampton, lies about six miles from Oakhampton, and about seven from Hatherleigh.

Sampfurd Courtenay is remarkable as having been the place where the western rebellion, occasioned by the alteration of the church-service, broke out in 1549.

The manor, being parcel of the barony of Oakhampton, belonged to the Courtenay family till the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter. In the year 1569, Lord Buckhurst, being entitled to the reversion of this manor, after the death of Winifred, Lady St. John, conveyed it to the Queen in exchange, to the intent that it should be granted, together with the advowson, to King's College in Cambridge. The barton is held on lives, under the College, by the Rev. Corydon Luxmoore. The manor-farm of Halford, in this parish, belongs to Mr. John Snell.

In the parish-church are memorials for the family of Tickell, 1738, &c.; and the Rev. John Heath, rector, 1772. Sticklepath, on the road from Hatherleigh to Oakhampton, has a chapel, in which Divine service is performed twice a year by the rector of Sampford Courtenay, who administers the sacrament there at the same time (the Sunday after Easter and the Sunday after Michaelmas). In the reign of Henry V. it was a
separate

separate parish and a rectory, as appears from a record of the year 1414^c; yet in the Chantry Roll of 1547 it is spoken of as a chapel, with an endowment, then valued at 9*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

SAMPFORD PEVERELL, in the hundred of Halberton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about five miles from Tiverton, and six from Collumpton. It is described in ancient records as a borough.^d

There are two fairs at Sampford Peverell, the Monday before the last Wednesday in April, a great fair for cattle, sheep, and horses, and a holiday-fair on the ninth of September.

There was formerly a considerable woollen manufacture at this place, but it has long since declined; there are now only a few weavers in the parish. The grand Western Canal intersects this parish.

The manor of Sampford was the ancient inheritance of the Peverells, who resided here for several descents. The co-heiresses of Sir Thomas Peverell, the last of the family, married Wraxall, Cottle, and Rivers. Sir Elias Cottle possessed Sampford Peverell in the reign of Edward II. It was afterwards successively in the families of Dinham and Aisthorpe. Upon the death of Sir William Aisthorpe without issue, King Henry IV. granted it to John, Earl of Somerset^e, from whom it descended to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, (mother to King Henry VII.) who is said to have resided at Sampford. Sir Amias Paulet purchased this estate of King Henry the Seventh, and Sampford became one of the seats of the Paulet family. Sir Amias Paulet, (the grandson,) one of Queen Elizabeth's confidential servants, who had the custody of the Queen of Scots at the time of her execution, was of Sampford, and married the heiress of Harvey, of Culme John: the last-mentioned family is said also to have possessed for nine descents a place in Sampford, which they acquired by marriage with the heiress of Sandford.^f The manor and demesnes of Sampford Peverell were sold at various times between 1806 and 1809, by Earl Paulet. The manor is now the property of Mr. Thomas Hellings, attorney-at-law, of Tiverton. The castle, or castellated mansion, of Sampford Peverell, appears to have been built by Oliver Dinham, in or about the year 1337.^g There are now no vestiges of it, the ruins having been taken down about the year 1755.

^a Pat. Rot. 2 Hen. V. pt. 2.

^c Pat. Rot. 2 Hen. IV. pt. 2.

^e Pat. Rot. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2.

^d Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^f See Polwhele, p. 365.

In the parish-church is the monument of Lady Margaret Paulet, 1602; and that of the wife of Henry Daubeney, Esq., 1801. The Rev. S. Pidsley is patron and the present incumbent of the rectory.

SAMPFORD SPINEY, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about 11 miles from Plymouth, under Dartmoor. Part of the village of Horrabridge is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., and for some generations afterwards, to the family of Spinnet, or De Spineto. In 1630 it was the property of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., from whose family it passed to Bidgood. It is now vested in the co-heiresses of the late Humphrey Hall, Esq., who had purchased it of the Bidgoods. The dean and chapter of Windsor are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy.

SANDFORD, in the hundred of Crediton and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about two miles from Crediton. West Sandford, Eastern Buildings, and New Buildings, are villages in this parish.

The manor of Combe Lancelles, commonly called Combe Lancy, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Lancelles, who possessed it for several generations: it has been at least 200 years in the Davie family, and is now the property of Sir John Davie, Bart. Creedy, in this parish, the seat of Sir John Davie, Bart., has been many generations, in his family. The mansion built by the first baronet was originally called Newhouse; it has been frequently altered, and has still the appearance of a modern mansion. John Davie, Esq., who first settled at Creedy, was a younger son of Robert Davie of Crediton, a younger brother of Davie of Ebberley. John Davie, Esq., his son, was created a baronet in 1641, and was the immediate ancestor of Sir John Davie, the present and ninth baronet.

It appears by Risdon that the barton of Ruxford, in this parish, which was said to have been the seat of Sir John Sully, in the reign of Edward III., was the property and residence of Sir William Davie, Bart.; on a division of his estates, this barton passed to one of his co-heiresses, married to a son of Sir Nicholas Hooper, by whom it was devised to Henry Coxe, Esq., of Stone Easton (in Somersetshire). It was purchased of Mr. Coxe by Sir John Davie, grandfather of the present baronet.

West Sandford was a seat of the Chichesters, the baronet's branch.

The house has been pulled down, and the estate is now, by purchase, the property of John Quicke, Esq. Bremridge, the property and residence of Richard Melhuish, Esq., belonged from a very early period to the family of Bremridge, whose heiress married the father of the present proprietor.

Dowrish, in this parish, anciently written Duris, gave name to a family, whose residence it was from an early period till the death of Henry Dowrish, Esq., the last heir male, in 1717. His widow married Charles Chalice, Esq., of Lyon's Inn: Mrs. Lock, the daughter and heir of Mr. Chalice, dying without issue in 1774, bequeathed this estate, for life, to two maiden ladies of the name of Pitt, and after the decease of the survivor, which happened in 1792, to Mrs. Arabella Morgan, the present proprietor, who resides at Dowrish House.

Doddridge, in this parish, was the ancient property and residence of the family of that name, who continued to possess it in 1746. It was afterwards successively in the possession of Lake and Payne, and now belongs to the Rev. John Hewlett, to whom it was conveyed in 1808.

In the parish-church (formerly a chapel to Crediton ^b) are memorials of the families of Dowrish ¹, Davie ^k, and Robert Northcote, Esq., 1621.

Sandford has been for some time esteemed a separate parish. The twelve governors of Crediton are impropiators of the tithes, and three of them nominate a minister, to be approved of by the majority of the parishioners. If they should disapprove, the three governors nominate another. Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, author of numerous sermons, expositions of the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, &c., was born at Sandford, where his father was minister, in 1633. His baptism does not appear in the register, which is imperfect about that time.

In the year 1773, Mr. John Ham, in pursuance of the will of his brother, the Rev. Robert Ham, who died in 1770, settled a rent-charge of 3*l.* per annum, out of an estate called Cradock, in the parish of Uffculme, of which 1*l.* 10*s.* was to be appropriated to teaching of poor children of New Buildings, and 1*l.* 10*s.* to a schoolmaster at the Eastern village. Mrs. Mary Lock, who died in 1774, gave 100*l.* for the purpose

^b St. Swithin's chapel, at Sandford, was consecrated by Bishop Stapeldon in 1318. It belonged to Plympton priory before the Reformation. Mr. Oliver's notes.

¹ Mary, relict of Walter Dowrish, and sister of George Carew, Esq., of Totnes, 1604.

^k Julian, wife of John Davie, Esq., and daughter of Sir William Strode, 1607; William Davie, Esq., 1663; John Davie, Esq. 1675; Sir John Davie, 1692; and Mary, wife of Nicholas Hooper, and daughter of Sir William Davie, 1762.

of

of raising an annuity of 3*l.* for teaching 10 children of the Eastern village: this was laid out in land, which now produces 10*l.* per annum.

SATTERLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about four miles from South Molton.

At the time of the Domesday survey, Godbold Arbalistarius¹ held the manor of Satterleigh in demesne: it was in the Raleigh family as early as the reign of Henry II., and was conveyed by John Raleigh in or about the year 1324 to Lord Martyn, from whom it descended to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. The manor of Warkleigh and Satterleigh *cum* Roburrow, is now the property of James Gould, Esq., who is patron of the rectory.

Satterleigh barton was for several descents the property and residence of the family of Melhuish. It is now the property of Henry Byne, Esq., who possesses it in right of his wife, one of the devisees of the late Mrs. Melhuish, mother of Richard Melhuish, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1809.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Hache^m, and in the church-yard that of William Melhuish, Esq., 1770. The rectory is annexed to that of Warkleigh.

SEATON, or SEETON, and BEER, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, form an united parish. Seaton lies on the sea-coast, about eight miles from Axminster, and about 10 from Honiton. It is supposed by some of the best informed antiquaries to have been the *Mori-dunum* of Antoninus. The Danes are said by Risdon to have landed here in 937. I find no mention of it in the printed chronicles; but the time corresponds with the battle of Axminster, and it is probable that it may be mentioned in some of the MS. chronicles. Leland says there had been "a notable haven here; but now," he adds "a rigge or peer of pebble-stones at the mouth; a fair peer was begun at Beer, but three yeres since a great tempest tare it to pieces:" he speaks also of an attempt of the men of Seaton "to make a waul within the haven, and to break thro' the chesil, to have diverted the course of the river Axe, and to have received in the main sea, but the purpose came to no effect." There is now no pier at Seaton, but coal and culme are landed by the aid of boats. An act of parliament for making a harbour in the cove of Beer passed in the year 1792, but nothing having been done in consequence, and the commissioners being

The Bow-bearer.

^m Robert Hacche, Gent., 1628; Lewis Hacche, 1637; Robert Hacche, Esq., 1699.

all dead, except two, a new act was passed in 1820 for that purpose, appointing new commissioners, granting more effectual powers for making a pier, and taking other measures to make a safe and commodious harbour, and empowering Lord Rolle, as lord of the manor, to take certain duties from all vessels entering the harbour. Nothing hath as yet been done in consequence of this act. There is a holiday-fair at Seaton on Whit-Tuesday.

I find no account of the manor of Seaton of an earlier date than what is mentioned by Sir William Pole, namely, that the grandfather of John Willoughby, Esq., the then possessor, purchased it of Frye of Yarty. It is probable that it was held with Beer by the abbot and convent of Sherbourne. The heiress of Willoughby brought it to Trevelyan; and Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., sold it, about the year 1788, or 1789, with Seaton House, some time one of the seats of that family, to the father of Thomas Malet Charter, Esq., the present proprietor, who occasionally resides there. The house was rebuilt about 1800.

The manor of Beer belonged, before the Conquest, to the abbey of Horton, which in 1122 was annexed, with all its lands, to Sherbourne Abbey. After the dissolution, it was in jointure to Queen Catherine Parr. The manor was afterwards purchased by the family of Hassard of Lyme, and the demesnes by Mr. John Starr. The whole, before 1630, became, by purchase, the property of a branch of the Walronds, settled at Bovey, in this parish. A moiety of the manor had been for some time in the Poles, having been purchased of the Hassards by Sir William Pole's father, and sold by himself to Walrond. This estate is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Rolle, whose lady, lately deceased, was the sole heiress of William Walrond, Esq., the last heir male of this branch of the family. Bovey House is in the occupation of William Read, Esq.

In the parish-church of Seaton are monuments of the family of Walrond; (Edmund Walrond, Esq., 1640; and William Walrond, Esq., above mentioned, 1762). Mr. Incedon's Church Notes, taken in 1771, mention a memorial for Jane, daughter of Sir William Strode, and wife of John Willoughby, Esq., of Peahembury, 1695. At Beer is a chapel of ease. Lord Rolle is impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged to the abbey of Sherbourne, and patron of the vicarage.

The late Lady Rolle bequeathed the sum of 7000*l.* 3 per cent., for the founding and endowing some charitable institutions at Beer, of which a farther account will be given in the Appendix.

There was a meeting-house of the Presbyterians at Beer in 1715, which still exists; and a small one of the Methodists at Seaton.

SHAUGH

SHAUGH PRIOR, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies under Dartmoor, about ten miles from Plymouth.

Roger de Novant gave the manor of Shaugh, by the name of Staghes, to the priory of Plympton^a: after the dissolution, it was purchased by the family of Slanning, who had long possessed lands in this parish, by marriage with the daughter of At-Ley. From the Slannings it passed with Buckland-Monachorum, and other estates, to Modyford and Heywood. After the death of James Modyford Heywood, Esq., in 1798, it was purchased by Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes, Bart., the present proprietor. The Strodes of Newnham have a manor in this parish called Fernhill. The manor of Wotter belongs to a farmer of the name of Maddacott. Coldstone, the seat of the ancient family of Martyn^o, is now the property and residence of a farmer of the name of Cole. The barton of Brixton^p belongs to the Earl of Morley. Troulsworthy Warren, the property of Thomas Woollcombe, Esq., has been in his family since the reign of Edward VI. The dean and chapter of Windsor are impropiators of the tithes which had belonged to the priory of Plympton, and patrons of the perpetual curacy.

SHEBBEAR, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Tarrington, lies about four miles from Sheepwash, and between seven and eight from Hatherleigh. The small village of Cott is in this parish.

The Nevilles, earls of Westmorland, were formerly lords of the manor. At a later period it was in the Rolles, from whom it descended to the Right Honourable Lord Clinton. John Alvethol held lands in Shebbear, in the reign of Richard II., by the service of holding the king's stirrup whenever he should come into the lordship of Shebbear.

The barton of Benworthy, belongs to Mr. Hugh Brent; Allicott, to William Harris, Gent.; Dippermill, to the representatives of the late Mr. Hockin; Berry, to Mr. John Heam; Lybeare, to Mr. Edward Walter; Werdon, to Miss Harrington; Dean, to Miss Silke; and Spraywood, to the Rev. William Holland Coham. The barton of Wotton is in moieties between Lord Clinton and John Fortescue, Esq.

Risdon speaks of a monument in the church, covered with pews, said to

^a Dug. Mon. ii. p. 8.

^o William Martyn, Esq., the last of this family, died in 1758, as appears by his monument in the church.

^p Probably the *Terra de Bricstanetun*, which belonged to the priory of Plympton. See Dugdale *ut supra*.

be that of lady Prandergist, Lady of Ladford and Beare. There are memorials of the families of Battishull and Hockin. Mr. Incedon's Notes mention those of the family of Shebbear (1677—1716); and Mary, wife of Nicholas Tucker, and daughter of William Shebbear, 1714.

The church of Shebbear, belonged to the abbey of Tor. The impropriate tithes, except such as have been purchased by the several landowners, are now vested in Mr. Hugh Brent, Mrs. Mary Heyset, and Mr. William Braund. The King is patron of the vicarage.

SHEEPWASH, or SHIPWASH, in the hundred of Shebbear and deanery of Torrington, is a small decayed market-town, four miles and a half from Hatherleigh, about thirty-three from Exeter, and $206\frac{1}{2}$ from London.

I find no record of the grant of a market; but till towards the latter end of the last century^a, a market was held here on Monday, of which there are now no traces, but two dilapidated market-houses.

There was an ancient fair held here on St. Lawrence's day; but it had declined previously to 1777. In the year 1778, fairs were advertised to be held annually on the 10th of April, the 10th of August, and the 9th of October: there is now no fair. A destructive fire happened in this town in 1743. The town and parish contained, in 1801, only 348; in 1811, 378 inhabitants.

The manor of Shipwash belonged, in the reign of Henry I., to William Fitz Reginald, whose daughter brought it to the Avenells. The last-mentioned family possessed it for several generations. Sir Andrew Metsted was lord of the manor in 1314; his daughter brought it to the Hollands, who continued in possession in the reign of Charles I. It is now the property of Lord Clinton, by descent from the Rolles.

Upcot, in this parish, was the property and residence of the Hortons, whose heiress brought it to Thorne. It now belongs to the Rev. William Holland Coham, one moiety by inheritance, his ancestor having married one of the co-heiresses of William Holland, Esq., whose grandfather married the heiress of Thorne. The other moiety has lately been purchased of the daughter of the late Archdeacon Coham, descended from the other co-heiress.

^a It was so considerable a market about the middle of the last century that the tolls are said to have been let for 70*l.* per annum.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Lewis Coham, Esq., of Upcott, 1778. Sheepwash is a daughter-church to Shebbear.

SHEEPSTOR, or **SHIPSTOR**, anciently written **SCHITESTOR**, or **SHITTOR**, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies under Dartmoor, about seven miles from Tavistock. The village is prettily situated near Schittestor rock, on the little river Mew.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Herbert, of Combe, who were succeeded by Scudamore. A co-heiress of Scudamore, about the end of the fifteenth century, brought it to the Elford, in which family it continued till after the death of the last heir male of the elder branch, in 1748. It is now the property of Walter Northmore, Esq.^a Longstone, the ancient residence of the Elford family, is now a farm-house. In the parish-church are several monuments of the Elford family. Shipstor is a daughter-church to Bickleigh.

SHELDON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies between six and seven miles from Collumpton, and six from Honiton.

The manor, which had belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey, is said, by Sir William Pole, to have been afterwards in the Bouchiers, earls of Bath: but I am informed by the Rev. W. Palmer, D.D., the present proprietor of the barton of Newhouse, that the manor was granted by the crown to the Earl of Stamford, by whom the royalty was sold in parcels, as attached to the several estates; that the barton of Newhouse was sold to the family of Waldron, or Walrond, of whom it was purchased about the year 1780, by his grandfather. The barton of Grange, in this parish, is the property of John Bacon, Esq., R.A. The tithes which belonged to Dunkeswell Abbey are now vested in William Drewe, Esq., who is patron of the perpetual curacy: the benefice has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

SHERFORD, or **SHIRFORD**, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies about three miles from Kingsbridge. Part of the village of Frogmore is in this parish.

The manor belonged to the priory of St. Nicholas, in Exeter; and after the dissolution, to the family of Willoughby, whose heiress brought it to Trevelyan. It is now the property of the Rev. John Templer, by whom

^a Walter Northmore, Esq., gave a deputation for it in 1792.

^r John Elford, 1584; Elizabeth, heiress of Copleston, wife of John Elford, (no date); Hugh Elford, 1636; John Elford, æt. 78, 1748; Walter Elford, his son, æt. 48, 1747.

it was purchased, in 1783, of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. Kennedon, in this parish, belonged anciently to the Pralls, afterwards (1395) to Gove. In the reign of Henry V., it was the seat of John Hals, appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1423; his son, John Hals, who was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1450, was born here, and it was for many years the residence of his descendants: Sir William Elford, the representative of this family, sold Kennedon to Mr. John Aldham, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Luke Howard, the present proprietor. The old mansion is now a farm-house: a square tower remains of Judge Hals's building.

Malston, in this parish, gave name to a family, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Stighull^a and Reynell.^b In the reign of Henry V. it was settled on a younger branch of the Reynells, by whose descendants it was sold, in 1729, to Daniel Phillips, M.D. In 1775, it was conveyed by Phillips to Batt: it is now vested in the representatives of the late William Clarke, Esq., who purchased it of Batt. Sherford is a daughter-church of Stokenham.

SHERWILL, or SHIRWELL, in the hundred and deanery of that name^c, lies about four miles from Barnstaple.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Sherwill, there written "Aiscirewilla," was held by Robert de Bellomonte, or Beaumont, under Baldwin the sheriff.^x The heiress of Beaumont, in the reign of Henry VII., married the ancestor of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart., of Youlston park, in this parish, the present proprietor, who is also patron of the rectory. The lord of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^y

In the parish-church are memorials of Anne Lady Chichester, daughter of John Leigh, Esq., and wife of Sir Arthur Chichester, 1723; and of the family of Lugg (1650—1712).

SHILLINGFORD, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about three miles from Exeter.

^a Rawlinson's MSS., Bodleian Library, No. 425.

^b Robert Malston was in possession 19 Edward III.; his heiress married Stighull, and the heiress of Stighull, Walter Reynell, who was seised of it 8 Richard II.

^c The hundred is written Sherwill, and the deanery Shirwell.

^x The Beaumonts held of the Courtenays, (heirs of Baldwin,) temp. Edw. I. Hundred Roll.

^y Hundred Roll.

At

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Shillingford was held in demesne by William Chievre, or Capra. It was afterwards, for a few descents, in an ancient family who took their name from this, the place of their residence: in the reign of Edward I. it was settled on an illegitimate son, whose descendant sold it, in the reign of Henry VIII., to Sir William Huddesfield, the King's Attorney-general. Sir William settled at Shillingford, and left two daughters co-heiresses. This manor was sold by them to John Southcote, Esq., of whose descendant, Henry Southcote, Esq., it was purchased by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., and is now the property of his grandson, Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. The Southcotes had also the manor of Abbots Shillingford, which belonged to Tor abbey, having been given by the founder William Lord Brewer.²

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir William Huddesfield, above mentioned; and his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay. There are memorials also for the family of Southcotes.² Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

SHOBROOKE, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies two miles from Crediton, and eight from Exeter. The village of Little Silver is in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to Walter Clavell. The family of Ercedekne, or Archdeacon, possessed it in the reign of Henry III. The heiress, after several descents, brought it to Carew. Richard Carew, of Anthony, the historian of Cornwall, sold it to Sir William Periam, whose daughter brought it to Basset. It was afterwards successively in the Reynells and Tuckfields, and is now, under the will of Henry Tuckfield, some time M.P. for Exeter, who died in 1797, the property of R. Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq., son of the Rev. John Hippisley, of Stow in the Wold, in Gloucestershire.

Little Fulford, partly in this parish, and partly in Crediton, was granted by Michael le Ercedekne to Roger le Squier. After this (in the reign of Edward II.) it was in the family of Dirwyn, whose heiress, after four descents, brought it to Hache, and the heiress of Hache to Malet. It was sold by the latter to Sir William Periam, of whose co-heiresses the

² See Dugdale's Mon. Ang. vol. ii.

² John Southcote, Esq., 1556; — Southcote, Esq., 1588; — Southcote, Esq., 1631. Westcote mentions also Nicholas Tottle, 1622; and John Peter, of Bowhay.

greater part was purchased by the ancestor of the late Mr. Tuckfield. Little Fulford House, built by Sir William Periam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, has been taken down, and a new mansion lately built for the present proprietor, R. H. Tuckfield, Esq., by Hakewill. There is a deer-park at this place.

Raddon, or West Raddon, gave name to the family of Raddon, who possessed it for several descents. It was afterwards in the lords Martyn, whose heiress brought it to Lord Audley. Having been divided between two co-heiresses of Audley, one moiety passed to Tuchet, Lord Audley, and, having been forfeited by attainder, was granted to Dennis, and subdivided among coheiresses of that family. The other moiety, having passed by female heirs through the families of Hilary and Troutbeck to Talbot, was sold to the Westcotes, who settled at Raddon in the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Westcote, the antiquary, was born at Raddon in 1567, and buried at Shobrooke about 1640.^b His grandson, of the same name, is said to have ruined his family, and to have sold the estate. It is now the property of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq., by bequest from the late Charles Hale, Esq., of Ingsdon. It was purchased by Mr. Hale of Henry Lord Rolle, who died in 1750.

Pennicot was the property and residence of the Poyntingdons, or Poyntingtons, from the reign of Edward III. till after the middle of the seventeenth century. The rectory has been annexed to the bishopric of Exeter since the year 1717.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Shobrooke, which still exists.

The earliest benefaction to the charity-school was 10*l.*, given by Thomas Poyntington, in 1665. Mary Trenchard, in 1728, gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* per annum. The present annual amount of the endowment, including other small benefactions, is 5*l.* 12*s.* per annum.

SHUTE, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Axminster, and about six from Honiton. The village of Whitford is in this parish.^c

The manor belonged to a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence, anciently called Schete, and it seems to have passed by marriage to the Pynes. One of the co-heiresses of Sir Thomas

^b I could not procure the date, as the register is imperfect for a few years after 1639.

^c See an account of the manor of Whitford and the fair there, p. 129, 130. Both Whitford and Shute were formerly in the parish of Colyton.

Pyne brought this manor to Nicholas Bonville, great-great-grandfather of William Lord Bonville, who was beheaded after the battle of St. Albans. After the death of John Bonville, his nephew, this estate passed to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the first husband of the only daughter of Lord Bonville's son, who died in his father's lifetime; and to Henry Earl of Stafford, her second husband. Upon the attainder of her grandson, Henry Duke of Suffolk, in 1553, it escheated to the crown, and was granted by Queen Mary to Sir William Petre, her principal Secretary of State, of whose descendant, Lord Petre, it was purchased, in 1787, by the late Sir John William Pole, Bart., and is now the property of his son, Sir William Templer Pole, the present and seventh baronet of that family.

Leland calls Shute a right good manor-place of the Marquis of Dorset's: it had been before the seat of the Bonvilles. Sir William Pole, the learned antiquary, being possessed of Shute House and park^d, settled his eldest son Sir John there, who, when he was created a baronet in 1628, during his father's lifetime, was described of Shute, which has ever since been the chief seat of the family. The greater part of the old mansion was pulled down by the late baronet; the present edifice was begun in 1787. There is a deer-park detached from the house.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the families of Pole^e and Templer.^f Shute is a daughter-church to Colyton.

SIDBURY, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles from Sidmouth. The villages of Sidford and Harcombe are in this parish.

A market at Sidbury on Wednesday, and a fair for three days, at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, were granted to the dean and chapter of Exeter in 1290.^g The market has been discontinued time out

^d I had supposed that Shute House was purchased by Sir William Pole; his own words are, "Sir William Petre, from whom my father had the house and park and dwelled there during his life, and left it unto me, and my eldest son John Pole holdeth it from me." I am informed, however, that the fee of Shute House was bought of Lord Petre by the late Sir John William Pole. Sir William Pole's possession, therefore, must have been by a long lease.

^e Sir William Pole, master of the household to Queen Anne, with his effigies in white marble in full dress, with his wand of office, 1741; Sir John William De la Pole, Bart., 1799; John George Pole, Esq., 1803.

^f James Templer, Esq. 1782; Charles Bickford Templer, Esq., lost in the Halsewell East Indiaman, 1786.

^g Cart. Rot. 19 Edw. I. No. 28.

of mind: there are now two cattle-fairs, held on the Tuesday before Ascension-day, and on Michaelmas-day, if on a Tuesday, otherwise the first Tuesday afterwards.

The manor, which had been given to the dean and chapter of Exeter by King Athelstan^h, was sold under the powers of the act for the redemption of the land-tax, in or about 1800, to William Guppy, Esq., and others, of whom it was purchased by Robert Hunt, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor-house, called Court Hall, was held for many years under the dean and chapter by the family of Pearse: it is now occupied as a school by Mr. Henry Newbury.

The manor of Stone and Sidford belonged, in the reign of Henry II., and for several descents after that period, to the family of De la Stane. Henry Trivet had the greater part in the reign of Edward III. One of the co-heiresses of his grandson brought it to Roger Pym, whose descendant sold this estate to Sir William Periam. His son-in-law, Sir William Pole, became possessed of it partly in right of his wife, and partly by purchase. Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., sold it a few years ago to the uncle of J. B. Stuckey Bartlett, Esq., the present proprietor.

Mincombe, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed it for some descents; it was afterwards in the Holbeames, whose heiress brought it to Marwood, and the co-heiresses of Marwood in moieties to Wichalse and Chichester. The Woolcotts purchased a moiety of the Trevanions, who were representatives of Wichalse. Mr. John Woolcott is now proprietor of the whole; the other moiety had been successively in the families of Yonge and Warren.

The barton of Sand gave name to a family who possessed it at an early period. In the reign of Henry V. Roger Tremayle was possessed of Over Sand. Sir Thomas Tremayle, one of the justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Henry VII., purchased other lands in Sand, and the whole passed with the heiress of his son to Ashley. About the year 1560 this estate was purchased by a younger branch of the family of Huyshe, of Donniford, in the county of Somerset, and it is now the property of the immediate descendant and representative, the Rev. Francis Huyshe rector of Clist Hydon. The house at Sand, which was the seat of the Huyshe family, was built by Rowland Huyshe in 1594. Over the door of a small

^h Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

garden



Engraved by J. G. Thompson, 1847

Published by J. G. Thompson, 1847

View of Sidmouth.

garden is inscribed *Hortus Joannis Capelli*.^l Sand is now occupied by a farmer.

Woodhouse, in this parish, gave name to a family who were succeeded in the possession of this estate by Nitheway. It was afterwards, for several descents, in the Wallers, from whom it passed, by successive alienations, to Whiddon and Prideaux. It is now the property of Robert Hunt, Esq., who resides on this estate in a mansion called Sidbury House. Woodhouse barton is occupied by a farmer.

Wootton was purchased by the Bampfylde, in the reign of Edward III., of Martyn. It is now the property of Mr. Hunt: the house is occupied by a farmer.

The barton of Brook belongs to J. B. S. Bartlett, Esq.; Burton, to Mr. Woolcott; Sincombe, Road, and Higher and Lower Plyford, to Mr. Hunt; and Sandcombe to the Rev. William Cockburn. Cotford House is the property and residence of Joseph Jenkins, Esq.

Mr. Incedon, who took his notes in Sidbury church in 1772, mentions memorials of Anthony Isaac, 1639; Christopher Isaac, 1660; and Francis Acland, Esq., 1747. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, of which Robert Hunt, Esq., is lessee, and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. A chantry in this church, founded by the ancestors of Hugh Jones, was charged with 7*l.* per annum, out of the manor of Shutford. There was formerly a chapel of St. Michael in this parish.

In the year 1715 there was a Presbyterian meeting at Sidbury, which still exists: the meeting-house has lately been rebuilt.

SIDMOUTH, a market-town in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies on the sea-coast at the mouth of the river Sid. It has of late years been much frequented as a bathing-place, and has every accommodation for invalids.

I have not found any record of the grant of the market; but it appears from ancient documents, that Sidmouth was a borough and market town, governed by a portreeve, in the thirteenth century.^k There are now two weekly markets, Tuesday and Saturday, and two fairs, Easter-Monday, and

^l Fourth son of Sir Henry Capel; he was cousin-german of Rowland Huyshe's wife, Anne Wentworth.

^k Extract from the ledger-book of the priory of Otterton, in Chapple's Collections.

the

the third Monday in September. There is an ancient fort at Sidmouth, mounted with four cannon. Risdon calls Sidmouth "one of the especialest fisher towns of the shire." Sir William Pole also speaks of it as famous for its fishery; it has, however, long been on the decline, and the little that is carried on is yearly decreasing. In 1801, the number of inhabitants in the town and parish was 1252; in 1811, 1688; according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of St. Michael, in Normandy; it afterwards belonged to the monastery of Sion.¹ After the dissolution, it was successively leased to Gosnell, Sir William Periam, and Mainwaring. In the reign of James I., Christopher Mainwaring, Esq., being possessed of the fee, sold it to Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart.; his descendant, Sir J. W. Prideaux, Bart., sold it to Thomas Jenkins, Esq., uncle of Thomas Jenkins, Esq., the present proprietor.

Ascerton, in this parish, gave name to a family, whose heiress brought this estate to Knighteston: by the latter it was conveyed, in 1370, to Bittlesgate, and by Bittlesgate, about 1422, to Harlewin. Sir John Harlewin was a distinguished military character in the reign of Edward IV. Both this barton, and that of Cottrington, or Cottington, which had been sold by Harlewin to Duke, were conveyed by the latter to Carslake. This estate is now the joint property of John Carslake, Esq., Henry Cutler, Esq., and Thomas Jenkins, Esq. The manor of Radway gave name to a family who possessed it for a considerable time: it was afterwards divided property. The manor now belongs to the representatives of the late Rev. William Jenkins. The manor of Old Hayes, in this parish, which belonged partly to the family of Pole, and partly to Crosse, and Trelawney, is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Gwydir, who has a cottage-villa here, called by the same name as the manor, at which the late Lord Gwydir occasionally resided.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Harlewin^m, and Conantⁿ; and of many persons who have been temporary inhabitants at Sidmouth, either for health or pleasure.^o

The

¹ Having been seised by the crown, during the wars with France, as the possession of an alien monastery.

^m Walter Harlewin, Esq., 1631.

ⁿ Henry Conant, Esq., 1684; John Conant, Esq., 1736.

^o The most remarkable is that of the late James Currie, M.D. F.R.S., who died at Sidmouth, whither he went for his health, in the year 1805. He was an eminent practitioner and
medical

The great tithes which had been appropriated to the monastery of Sion, and after the dissolution granted to Mainwaring, were purchased of that family by the warden and fellows of Wadham College, in Oxford; and having been sold by that college, under the power of the land-tax redemption-act, are now vested in the representatives of the late Rev. William Jenkins, who was patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting at Sidmouth, which still exists; there is a meeting-house also of Calvinistic Methodists.

The Rev. John Minshull, by his will, in 1663, gave the residue of his goods and chattles, which produced 360*l.*, to purchase lands; a moiety of the rent to be appropriated to the maintenance and education of poor children, of the parish of Sidmouth. The lands purchased with this money, and the addition of 40*l.* out of another benefaction given to the poor of Sidmouth, produced, in 1786, only a rent of 18*l.* 19*s.* per annum, although, in 1698, it had been let for 19*l.* 10*s.* In 1791, and 1792, these charity estates were let improvidently on long leases, at about 32*l.* per annum, out

medical writer, particularly distinguished as having brought into practice the affusion of cold water in fevers. He published also a political treatise on the French revolution, and an edition of Burn's works, with his life, which circumstances are alluded to in his epitaph:

“ Freedom and peace shall tell to many an age
 Thy warning counsels, thy prophetic page;
 And taught by thee shall on the burning frame,
 The healing freshness pour, and bless thy name;
 And Genius proudly while to fame she turns,
 Shall twine thy laurels with the wreath of Burns.”

Other monuments are those of Robert Lisle, Esq., of Northumberland, 1791; Samuel Blackall, B.D., rector of Loughborough, and grandson of Bishop Blackall, 1792; John Home, Esq., of Edinburgh, 1799; Colonel Gabriel Harper, 1800; William Frederick Forster, Esq., 1801; Robert Halls, M.D., 1801; Christopher Newton, Esq., son of John Newton, Esq., of Bullwell, Notts, 1803; Mary, wife of Charles Bell, Esq., and daughter of Nathaniel Marchant, Esq., of the Island of Antigua, 1804; Charles Watson, Esq., of the county of Mid Lothian, 1804; Catherine, wife of Captain Samuel Elphinstone, and daughter of Admiral Kruse, of Russia, 1804; Christopher Norris, Esq., of Lincolns Inn, 1805; Captain T. B. Pierce, son of Captain Pierce, of the Halswell, 1806; John Beatley, Esq., 1807; Catherine, wife of George Stackpoole, Esq., 1809; William Henry Digby, Esq., 1809; Ambrose Crawley, Esq., 1810; Samuel Crawley, Esq., 1811; Theodosia Maria Rickards, daughter of Peter Rickards, Esq., 1810; John Hunter, Esq., 1812; Catherine, daughter of Sir James Hay, Bart., 1813; Maria Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of the late Thomas Dyot Bucknell, Esq., 1814, &c. &c.

of

of which, 6*l.* per annum only has been paid to the school. The estates were valued, in 1819, at 120*l.* per annum, clear of poor and church rates, and land-tax. It appears, by the Report of the Commissioners, that some arrangement with the lessees is in contemplation to avoid a suit in chancery. The Rev. Mr. Burrowes having given the sum of 40*l.* to the Rev. John Curtis of Sidmouth, to be disposed of, at his discretion, to charitable uses, he, by his will, in 1764, gave it to the feoffees of Minshull's school; it was then laid out in the stocks, and produces an interest of 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The master is now paid a salary of 10*l.* per annum, including this sum. The slender endowment above mentioned having been aided by voluntary contributions, seventy-five children have of late been educated in this school, on Dr. Bell's system. There is a Sunday-school also, in which 120 children are instructed.

ST. SIDWELL, in the suburbs of Exeter, lies in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Exeter. It was formerly parcel of the parish of Heavitree, but has been long deemed a separate parish.

Hill's Court, in this parish, was, for many generations, the property and seat of the family of Hill, whose heiress married Sir John Malet: Sir John Hill, an eminent lawyer, was of Hill's Court in 1400. There are no remains of the ancient mansion. The site on which several houses have been built is the property of John Newcombe, Esq.

The parish-church, which has been lately rebuilt in the Gothic style, is a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Sativola, or Sidwell, a virgin who is said to have been beheaded with a scythe, about the year 740, and to have been here buried.

A brass plate against the north wall commemorates Hugh Grove, Esq., of Enford, Wilts, who was beheaded for joining in an insurrection against the ruling powers, in 1655. ^p At the west end, is the monument of Phineas Cheek, Esq., 1753. There are memorials also for the Rev. John Robinson,

^p John Penruddock, Esq., beheaded at the same time, was buried in Wiltshire. Mr. John Horsington, Mr. Richard Reeves, Mr. Edward Davy, (in the parish-register called Davies), Mr. Thomas Hillyard, Mr. Thomas Poulton, Mr. Edward Willis, and Mr. John Giles, *alias* Hobbs, were sentenced to death at the same time, and having been hanged at Heavitree, were buried in St. Sidwell's church-yard, on the 7th and 8th of May. I find no mention of Mr. John Haynes, sentenced at the same time. Mr. William Pearse, not included in the warrant, was not tried, probably on account of the state of his health: the following entry occurs in the parish-register: "June 13. 1655, buried William Pearse, who died in the high goale, being one of the company of the gentlemen." John Copleston, Esq., was then high sheriff.

rector

rector of Halsted, in Kent, 1806; and David Hamilton, Esq., of Christ Church College, Oxford, 1811.

The register of this parish records great ravages of the plague, in 1625, and 1626.^a Richard Wilkins, executed for witchcraft, was buried at St. Sidwell, in July, 1610.

Laurence Seldon and his wife, in 1605, gave 7*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish. The master of the school receives one half of seven-eighths of an estate called Rock, in the parish of Tiverton, which is vested in the dean and chapter of Exeter, and now let at 30*l.* per annum.

The Rev. John Bury, who died in 1667, gave to the dean and chapter of Exeter an annuity of 25*l.* per annum, in trust, half of which was appropriated to a school at St. Sidwell.^r

An academy for the Dissenters was opened in Paris-street, in this parish, in the year 1760, a house having been given for the purpose by William Mackworth Praed, Esq.; a valuable library, which had belonged to the academy at Taunton, was removed hither for the use of the students; and was increased by that of Dr. Hodge of London: the tutors were Messrs. Merivale, Towgood, Hogg, and Turner. It was closed in 1772. In 1780, the house was opened as a charity-school: about seventy children, of both sexes, are now clothed and educated in it. This school, which is the same spoken of in p. 232., is supported by annual subscriptions and collections; and it has a stock in the funds, of above 600*l.*, the produce of savings and benefactions.

In this parish are St. Anne's almshouses and chapel, said to have been a military post during the siege of Exeter by Prince Maurice; it appears to have been an ancient hospital, which, having been purchased after the dissolution, was converted into an almshouse, by Oliver and George Mainwaring, for eight poor persons, and given in trust to the dean and chapter. It was endowed with the rent of a meadow and tenement, in St. David's parish, by Ann, wife of Christopher Mainwaring, in 1617: the pensioners are now paid 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter; and 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each, by the dean and chapter.

Mr. John Webb, of the city of Exeter, in 1676, founded an almshouse for four poor women. The present rental of the lands belonging to this almshouse is 28*l.* 19*s.* per annum.

^a In July, 1625, there were eleven burials; in August, 139; and in September, 193. The pest-house was in this parish.

^r Prince.

SILVERTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies at the distance of six miles and three quarters from Tiverton, and seven from Exeter. The parish is divided into four parts, the Borough, Yalton, Monk Culme, and the North Quarter.

Silverton had formerly a market on Saturday, which has been discontinued since the year 1785. There are still two cattle-fairs, the first Thursday in March, and in July; formerly held June 24. and September 4. There is still a holiday fair, kept upon the last-mentioned day.

Sir Thomas Fairfax was quartered with his army at Silverton, on the 20th and 21st, and 26th and 27th of October, 1645.^r

The manor, which had been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, belonged at an early period to the Beauchamps of Hache, of whose heirs it was purchased by Sir John Wadham, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, in the fourteenth century. It is now vested in the Honourable Percy Wyndham, and the Earl of Ilchester, as representatives of the Wadhams. The former has seven-twelfths.

Culme Reigny, afterwards called Combe Sachville, belonged successively to the families of Reigny and Sachville: from the latter it passed to Courtenay; Sir William Courtenay sold it, in the reign of Charles I., to Henry Skibbow and others. Combe Sachville was the property and residence of the late Henry Langford Browne, Esq., now of his widow. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^r

The manor of Monk Culme was given by William Earl Moreton to the priory of Montacute. After the dissolution, it was in the family of Blewet, who sold it to Land of Tiverton. It is now the property of William Land, Esq.

In the church-yard is the monument of Henry Langford Browne, Esq., 1800; and in the church, that of Mary, his wife, 1769. Gilbert Bourn, the deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells, was buried at Silverton in 1569. Bishop Cotton resided chiefly at Silverton, and died there in 1621.^r

Adjoining to the church was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which the traces are still discernible.

The Earl of Ilchester has five-twelfths, and the Honourable Percy Wyndham seven-twelfths, of the advowson of the rectory. In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Silverton, which still exists.

^r Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 147.

^r Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^r Hundred Roll, temp. Edward I.

Mr. John

Mr. John Richards, of London, merchant, by his will, bearing date 1724, gave 1200*l.*, to be laid out in lands for building and endowing a school; after providing the requisite buildings, the estate purchased now produces a rent of about 95*l.* per annum. The scholars are to be taught reading, writing, and accounts.

The Rev. Richard Troyte, in 1730, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, for teaching poor girls.

SLAPTON, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies on the south coast, about six miles from Dartmouth.

The manor of Slapton belonged to the ancient family of De Brian, as early as the reign of Henry II., and they continued to possess it till that of Henry IV.: it eventually became the property of Percy, Earl of Northumberland, as descended from the sole heiress of Sir Guy de Brian the younger, through Fitz Payne and Poynings. It was allotted to the Earl of Northumberland, by arbitration, after a long litigation with St. Maur, descended from one of the sisters of the said Sir Guy de Brian. Henry, Earl of Northumberland, sold this manor to Sir Matthew Arundell, father of Lord Arundell of Wardour, who possessed it in the reign of Charles I. After this, it was in the Kellands: a moiety was purchased of Lady Northcote, one of the co-heiresses of Kelland, by the grandfather of A. H. Holdsworth, Esq., the present proprietor. The other moiety was purchased, about 1799, of Lord Cork and Mr. Pointz, representatives of the other co-heiress of Kelland, (through the Courtenays,) by William Roberts, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor was formerly held of the See of Exeter, by the service of being steward at the bishop's installing feast.^u

^u The right was acknowledged, the services defined, and the fees settled, in 1308, upon occasion of a difference which arose concerning them at Bishop Stapledon's installation. The agreement is printed at length in Izacke's Memorials of the City of Exeter, p. 33—35. The lord of the manor of Slapton was to meet the bishop at the east gate, to precede him and keep off the press of the people, thence to the choir of the cathedral; at the feast, to serve in the first mess at the bishop's own table; to have for his fees four silver dishes, two saltcellars, one cup out of which the bishop should drink, one wine-pot, one spoon, and two basins wherein the bishop should wash; all which vessels to be of silver: the services to be performed in person, unless the lord should be prevented by sickness, in which case he was to provide for a deputy some worshipful knight; otherwise, not to be entitled to any fees; the lord of the manor to have hay and provender for his horses, and those of his attendants, and his livery of wine and candles.

Pole, or Poole, in this parish, is said (but I think erroneously) to have been a priory. It was the seat of the Brians, and afterwards of the Ameridiths, who sold it to Sir Richard Hawkins, the celebrated naval officer, in the reign of James I. The Hawkins' family for some time resided at Poole. Some years ago, it belonged to Henry Fownes Lutterell, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. Nicholas Paige. The ruins of the old mansion were taken down about the year 1800.

Mr. Polwhele speaks of some handsome monuments of the Ameridiths, one of which had the date of 1610. These monuments are not now to be seen. Sir Guy de Brian, in the year 1373, founded a collegiate chapel at Slapton, for a rector and five fellows, and four clerks, in the chapel of St. Mary, adjoining the parish-church. It was surrendered in 1545, and granted to Thomas Arundell; the lands being then valued at 6*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* per annum. This estate, with the improper tithes, continued, for many generations, in the Arundell family; the college estate was purchased of that family by Mr. William Paige, who is patron of the benefice. The tithes have been sold to the several land-owners.

Mr. Charles Kelland, in 1684, gave 50*l.* for apprenticing of children, and Mr. John Kelland, in 1692, the sum of 100*l.* for their instruction. These sums were laid out in lands, which now produce 16*l.* per annum.

SOUTH LEIGH, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about six miles from Honiton, and three from Colyton.

The manor belonged anciently to the family of Leigh, whose heiress married Polston. It was afterwards in the Courtenays, who conveyed it in exchange to Bonville, after which time it passed with Northleigh to the Rev. Samuel How, of whom it was purchased, in 1821, by Charles Gordon, Esq. The manor and barton of Wiscombe, or Wishcombe, being the principal estate in the parish, was anciently held by the family of Dalditch under the abbey of St. Michael, in Normandy. The abbot of that house conveyed it to Sir Nicholas Bonville. Leland, speaking of Wiscombe in the reign of Henry VIII., calls it "a fair maner-place, some time the Lord Bonville's, now the Marquis of Dorset's." After the attainder of the Marquis, (then Duke of Suffolk,) this estate became the property of the Petres, and having passed with the manors of North and South Leigh, was purchased of the Hows about 1815, by Charles Gordon, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides at Wiscombe.

Morgan's

Morgan's Hayes, in this parish, was for 15 descents in the family of Morgan, whose co-heiresses sold it to Rose. It was afterwards successively in Shepherd, Cholmondeley, Vickers, and Mann. The late Sir John William Pole purchased it of Sir Horace Mann, and it now belongs to his son Sir William Templer Pole, Bart.

The barton of Scrivell, or Scruell, which was in the family of Walrond from the reign of Edward I. till the seventeenth century, if not later, belongs now to Mr. John Pomeroy, of Boycomb, by purchase from James Townsend, Esq., of Honiton.

In the parish-church are memorials of John Rose, Esq., of Morgan's Hayes, 1705; Thomas Vickers, Esq., 1753, (he married a sister of Stanbrook Cholmondeley, from whom she inherited this estate); and Robert Drake, "Armiger auratus," 1600. The Rev. James How, in the year 1816, gave, by will, the sum of 100*l.*, 5 per cent., for the endowment of a Sunday-school at this place.

SOWTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles and a half from Exeter.

The manor of Sowton, *alias* Clist Fomeson², (erroneously printed in Risdon's survey Somson) belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Fomeson, whose heiress brought it to Ash. This family possessed it till the death of Henry Ash, Esq., the last heir male, in 1763. In 1775 it was adjudged to Miss Salter, as heir-at law to the Ash family. The manor now belongs to Lord Graves, who purchased it of the heirs of Miss Salter, about the year 1800. Part of Clist Sachville is in this parish.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Beavis of Clist House¹, in the adjoining parish of Farrington; and that of Dr. William Stuart, rector, 1734. The bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 3*l.* 15*s.* per annum for educating five poor children, and providing them with books.

SPREYTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about eight miles from Oakhampton.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Talbots, whose heiress, in the reign of Henry VI., brought it to the family of Kelly.

¹ This parish also is so called in ancient ecclesiastical surveys.

² Peter Beavis, Esq., 1656; Peter Beavis, Esq., 1718; Richard Beavis, Esq., 1782.

This

This estate was sold by the descendant of the last-mentioned family to John Cann, Esq., of Fuidge, and Mr. William Battishull of Barton. The manor is now the property of George Lambert, Esq. The lords of Spreyton had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.*

An inscription, purporting that the Talbot family contributed to the expense of the structure, proves that the building of the parish-church was as old as the reign of Henry VI.

In this church are memorials of Thomas Hone, Esq., of Nympton, 1746: and John Cann, Gent., 1767. The church of Spreyton belonged to the abbot and convent of Tavistock. The impropriation and advowson were granted to the Russell family with the other possessions of the abbey. The great tithes were sold by the late Duke of Bedford to the land-owners, and the advowson to the Rev. R. Holland, who is the present patron.

CHURCH STAUNTON, in the hundred of Hemiock and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, is situated on Blackdown, near the borders of Somersetshire, five miles from Wellington, and seven from Taunton. The principal villages in this parish are Churchenford, (on the road from Honiton to Taunton,) Stapley, Red Lane, and Burnworthy. There are cattle-fairs at Churchenford, January 25., and March 6.

The manor of Staunton Tudenham belonged to the family of Tudenham in the reign of Henry III. Sir Robert de Tudenham sold it to Sir William Damarell, whose heiress brought it to Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased of the crown by the Clifton family. Gervais Lord Clifton sold it to Chief Justice Popham of whose descendant it was purchased by the uncle of Samuel Southwood, Esq., of Burnworthy, the present proprietor. The Rev. Robert Pearce Clarke is patron of the rectory. The tithes are governed by a corn-rent, averaged every fourteen years under the act of parliament by which the waste lands were enclosed, in or about 1802. John Salkeld, called by King James I. the learned Salkeld, author of two treatises, entitled "Of Angels," and "Of Paradise," and several controversial works, was ejected from Church Staunton in 1647, at the age of 72. He died at Uffculme in 1659, and was there buried.

Mrs. Mary Waldron, in 1749, gave the sum of 100*l.* to purchase lands, out of which 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum is appropriated to a school at Church Staunton.

* Hundred Roll.

STAVERTON, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, is situated three miles from Totnes, five from Ashburton, and seven from Newton Abbot. Sparkwell, Woolston Green, and Strechford, are villages in this parish.

This parish abounds in orchards, which, in a full-bearing year, are supposed to produce about 8000 hogsheads of cyder. There are 32 pounds and presses in the parish.

The manor has, from an early period, belonged to the dean and chapter of Exeter. The manor of Barkington, some time in the family of Worth, was of late years successively in John Preston, Esq., and Sir F. L. Rogers, Bart. It is now the property of John Maye, Esq. Sparkwell barton gave name to a family, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Barnhouse and Rowe. Kingston, which had been in the Barnhouse family in the reign of Edward I., passed by marriage to Rowe, and was the seat of that family for many generations. It was rebuilt by John Rowe, Esq., in 1743. Sparkwell was purchased, about 1808, of the family of Preston by Philip Michelmore, Esq., the present proprietor. Kingston was, in 1792, the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Bradridge, of whose executors it was purchased by Mr. William Rundle, the present proprietor.

The barton of Pridhamsleigh, which by the name seems to have belonged formerly to the ancient family of Prudhome, or Pridham, was some time the property and residence of William Drake Gould, Esq. It was purchased by the late Lord Ashburton, and now belongs to his son, the present lord. The barton of Blackler has been long in the family of Wolston, and is now the property of Christopher Wolston, Esq. Little Ambrook has been some time in the Neyles, and now belongs to Mrs. Neyle, widow of the late Rev. William Neyle.

In the parish-church is the monument of John Rowe, Esq., (son and heir of Sergeant Rowe,) 1592. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. Dr. Baker, the late vicar, who died in 1803, gave 10*l.* per annum for instructing poor children, and the late Thomas Bradridge, Esq., in 1815, 2*l.* per annum for the same purpose.

STOCKLEIGH ENGLISH, in the hundred of West Budleigh, and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about four miles and a half from Crediton. The manor belonged to the ancient family of English, from whom it passed by
successive

successive female heirs to Champernowne and Bottreaux. Sir William Pole speaks of this manor as lately purchased by Snittall and Hanse, as agents, probably, for the Bellew family, who have possessed it nearly 200 years. It is now the property of John Bellew, Esq. In the parish-church are memorials for William Bellew, Esq., 1757; Thomas Bellew, Esq., 1772; and Thomas Bellew, Esq., 1789. The King is patron of the rectory.

STOCKLEIGH POMEROY, or SOUTH STOCKLEIGH, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about four miles from Crediton, and about eight from Tiverton, near the turnpike-road. The manor belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of Pomeroy, as parcel of the barony of Berry.^a It is said to have been forfeited by Sir Thomas Pomeroy, for killing a pursuivant at arms: this is a mere tradition, but it might have happened in the rebellion of 1549, for his share in which he was attainted. It is now the property of Sir John Davie, Bart., in whose family it was as early as 1672, if not at an earlier period. The bishop is patron of the rectory.

STOKE CANON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles and a half from Exeter. The manor, which was given to the church of Exeter by King Athelstan^b, still belongs to the dean and chapter: they are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

Oakey, or Oakhay, now held by Montagu Parker, Esq., under the dean and chapter, was some time a seat of the younger branch of the Rodds. In the parish-church is the monument of William Peterson, S.T.P., dean of Exeter, 1661.

Sir Thomas Fairfax established a garrison at Stoke Canon in the month of October, 1645, to act with other garrisons in the neighbourhood in the blockade of Exeter.^c

STOKE DAMARELL, usually written DAMARELL, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, adjoins the populous town of Plymouth Dock, which is in this parish. Morice-town, where is the ferry

^a Hundred Roll.

^b Ibid.

^c Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 151.

on the great western road to Falmouth and the Land's end, is also in this parish. There is an annual fair at Morice-town on Whit-Monday.

The manor of Stoke belonged, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, to the ancestor of the ancient family of Damarell, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward II. It came afterwards to the Courtenays. Lands in this parish belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to the family of Kemiell, afterwards to the Branscombes, from whom they passed, by successive marriages, to Britt and Wise. Sir Thomas Wise, being possessed of these lands and the manor, built a house for his own residence at Mount Wise, where is now a battery. In 1667 Sir Edward Wise sold the manor of Stoke Damarell, with its appurtenances, to Sir William Morice for 11,000*l*. On the death of Sir William Morice, Bart., in 1749, the Stoke Damarell estate passed under his will to his nephew, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., father of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., the present proprietor. In consequence of the establishment of the royal dock-yard within this parish and manor, and the subsequent building of the very populous town of Plymouth Dock^a, this estate has become of great value. The barton of Swilly, in this parish, belongs to James Furneaux, a minor, in whose family it has been a considerable time. The barton of Ford is the property of George Couch, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of Chetwynd Phillips, 1701; Hasden Young, 1753; the Rev. Henry Hawes, rector, 1728; Peter Robinson, 1790; Major-general Alexander Rigby, 1793; Lieutenant William Buller, of his Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, who died of his wounds received on the glorious first of June, 1794; and Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 1794. Sir John St. Aubyn is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which was granted to Sir William Morice by King Charles II. There are two chapels in Dock-town, St. Aubyn chapel, built in 1771, and St. John's, built in 1779, besides the chapel in the Dock-yard, which was rebuilt in 1818.

I have been favoured^e with the following list of dissenting meeting-houses in the parish of Stoke Damarell, including Plymouth Dock, which I have every reason to believe to be perfectly accurate, and to be given in the terms by which the several congregations are, among themselves, denominated. — One of Unitarians; two of Particular Baptists; three of Wesleyan

^a It constitutes the chief population of the parish, which, in 1801, contained 23,747; in 1811, 30,083; and in 1821, 33,137 inhabitants.

^e From the Rev. Mr. Worsley, of Plymouth, assisted by a friend at Plymouth Dock.

successive female heirs to Champernowne and Bottreaux. Sir William Pole speaks of this manor as lately purchased by Snittall and Hanse, as agents, probably, for the Bellew family, who have possessed it nearly 200 years. It is now the property of John Bellew, Esq. In the parish-church are memorials for William Bellew, Esq., 1757; Thomas Bellew, Esq., 1772; and Thomas Bellew, Esq., 1789. The King is patron of the rectory.

STOCKLEIGH POMEROY, or SOUTH STOCKLEIGH, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about four miles from Crediton, and about eight from Tiverton, near the turnpike-road. The manor belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of Pomeroy, as parcel of the barony of Berry.^a It is said to have been forfeited by Sir Thomas Pomeroy, for killing a pursuivant at arms: this is a mere tradition, but it might have happened in the rebellion of 1549, for his share in which he was attainted. It is now the property of Sir John Davie, Bart., in whose family it was as early as 1672, if not at an earlier period. The bishop is patron of the rectory.

STOKE CANON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about three miles and a half from Exeter. The manor, which was given to the church of Exeter by King Athelstan^b, still belongs to the dean and chapter: they are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

Oakey, or Oakhay, now held by Montagu Parker, Esq., under the dean and chapter, was some time a seat of the younger branch of the Rodds. In the parish-church is the monument of William Peterson, S.T.P., dean of Exeter, 1661.

Sir Thomas Fairfax established a garrison at Stoke Canon in the month of October, 1645, to act with other garrisons in the neighbourhood in the blockade of Exeter.^c

STOKE DAMARELL, usually written DAMERELL, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, adjoins the populous town of Plymouth Dock, which is in this parish. Morice-town, where is the ferry

^a Hundred Roll.

^b Ibid.

^c Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 151.

on the great western road to Falmouth and the Land's end, is also in this parish. There is an annual fair at Morice-town on Whit-Monday.

The manor of Stoke belonged, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, to the ancestor of the ancient family of Damarell, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward II. It came afterwards to the Courtenays. Lands in this parish belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to the family of Kemiell, afterwards to the Branscombes, from whom they passed, by successive marriages, to Britt and Wise. Sir Thomas Wise, being possessed of these lands and the manor, built a house for his own residence at Mount Wise, where is now a battery. In 1667 Sir Edward Wise sold the manor of Stoke Damarell, with its appurtenances, to Sir William Morice for 11,000*l*. On the death of Sir William Morice, Bart., in 1749, the Stoke Damarell estate passed under his will to his nephew, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., father of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., the present proprietor. In consequence of the establishment of the royal dock-yard within this parish and manor, and the subsequent building of the very populous town of Plymouth Dock^d, this estate has become of great value. The barton of Swilly, in this parish, belongs to James Furneaux, a minor, in whose family it has been a considerable time. The barton of Ford is the property of George Couch, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of Chetwynd Phillips, 1701; Hasden Young, 1753; the Rev. Henry Hawes, rector, 1728; Peter Robinson, 1790; Major-general Alexander Rigby, 1793; Lieutenant William Buller, of his Majesty's ship *Impregnable*, who died of his wounds received on the glorious first of June, 1794; and Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 1794. Sir John St. Aubyn is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which was granted to Sir William Morice by King Charles II. There are two chapels in Dock-town, St. Aubyn chapel, built in 1771, and St. John's, built in 1779, besides the chapel in the Dock-yard, which was rebuilt in 1818.

I have been favoured^e with the following list of dissenting meeting-houses in the parish of Stoke Damarell, including Plymouth Dock, which I have every reason to believe to be perfectly accurate, and to be given in the terms by which the several congregations are, among themselves, denominated.—One of Unitarians; two of Particular Baptists; three of Wesleyan

^d It constitutes the chief population of the parish, which, in 1801, contained 23,747; in 1811, 30,083; and in 1821, 33,137 inhabitants.

^e From the Rev. Mr. Worsley, of Plymouth, assisted by a friend at Plymouth Dock.

Methodists, in the old connection ; one of Independent Wesleyan Methodists, recently separated from the connection ; one of Moravians ; seven of Independent High Calvinists ; one of Moderate Calvinists ; one of Rellyan^f Universalists ; one of Bryanites^g ; and one of Southcottonians.^h

There is no endowed school in this parish, but a great portion of the children of the poor have the benefit of gratuitous instruction. At Stoke Damarell is a Lancasterian school, in which 230 boys and 50 girls are taught, supported by annual contributions. A school-house was built by subscription, about the year 1800, adjoining St. John's chapel ; it is supported by the same means, and 250 boys are educated in it, according to the Madras system. A fund of about 1350*l.* 3 per cent. has accumulated from the annual balances. There is a school also at Plymouth Dock, for the education and clothing of 80 girls, instituted in 1799, and supported by subscription. About 250 children in this parish are educated at the expense of the Baptists, and nearly 1700 by other dissenters.

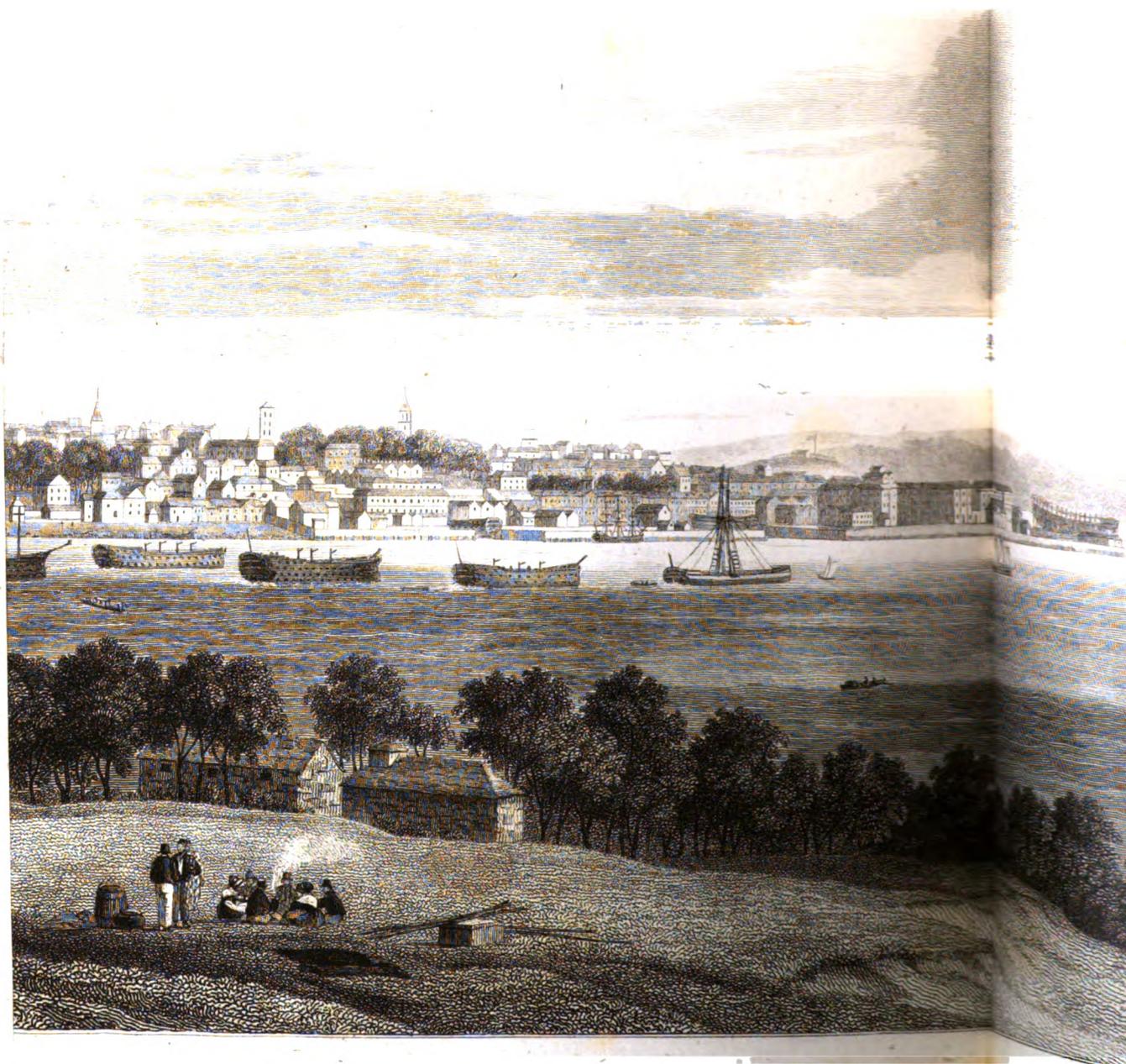
The royal dock at Plymouth, in the parish of Stoke Damarell, was established by King William : it comprises about seventy-one acres, the greater part being held on lease, under Sir John St. Aubyn. It was first enlarged in 1728, when forty acres were leased to government by Sir William Morice, then lord of the manor : it was enlarged to its present extent in 1768. Within the yard, is the basin constructed in the reign of King William, and the dock, sufficiently capacious for the reception of a seventy-four gun ship ; three other docks, some of them being of much larger dimensions, and four building slips : the rigging-house, a handsome building, 480 feet in length, forms one side of a quadrangle, the other sides of which are occupied by spacious store-houses. The blacksmith's shop, a spacious building, 210 feet square, contains forty-eight forges ; anchors of five tons' weight are here made : upon the wharf in front are stored several hundred of anchors : near the anchor-wharf are slips for building ships ; and northward of it, the mast-house for building, and a pond for floating masts. In the interior of the yard, are the rope-houses, in which cables of a hundred fathom in length, are constructed ; within the walls also, are various other buildings and work-houses, connected with the establishment ; the dwelling-

^f So called from Mr. James Relly. See Evans's Sketch of Religions.

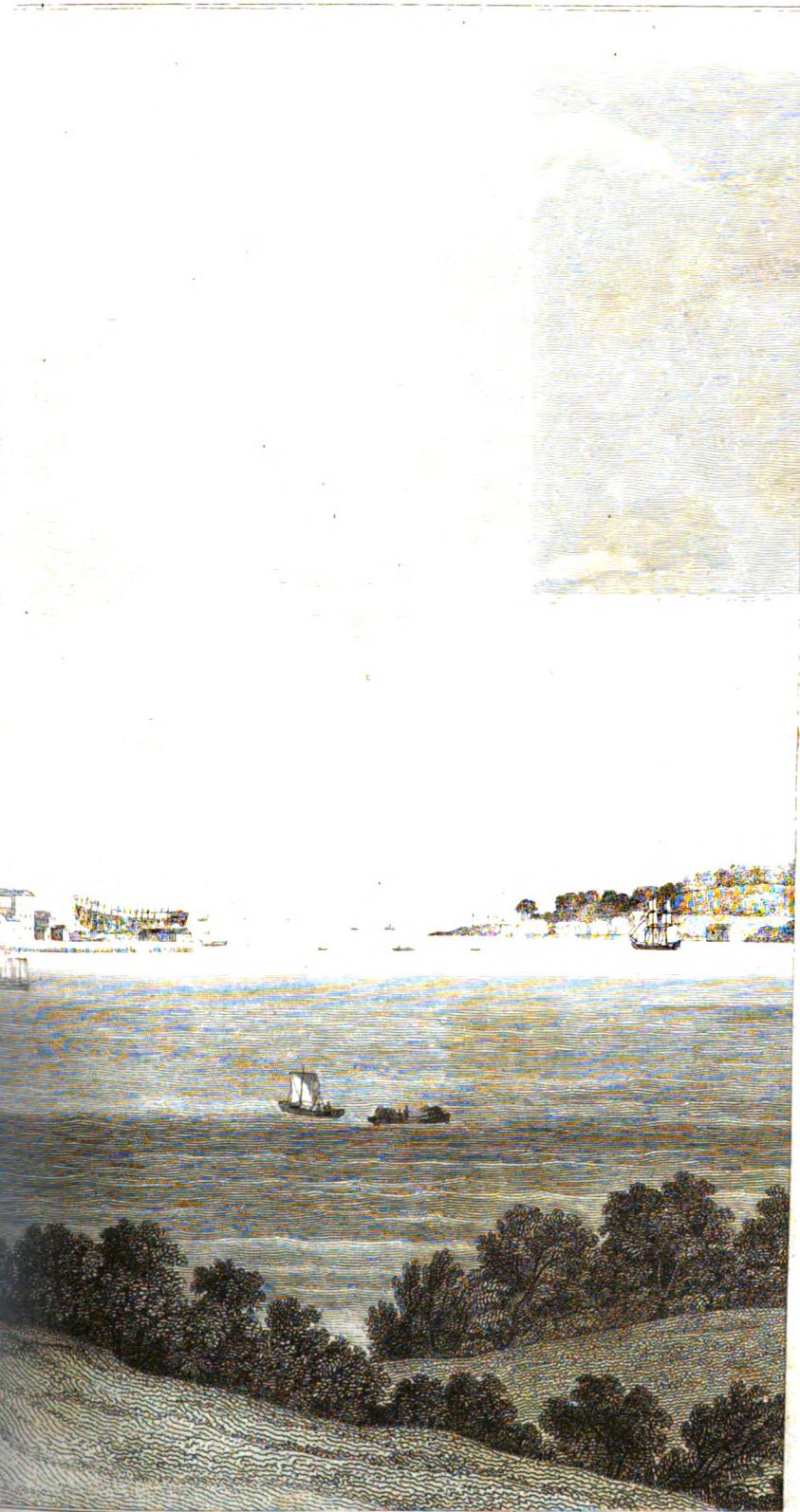
^g See p. 403.

^h These have no minister, but meet to sing and pray, and read the works of the celebrated Joanna Southcote, their foundress.

houses



View of Plymouth Dock and Mount Edgcote



and Mount Edgcumbe.

houses
original
Adjoin
the build
storehou
The pe
excellent
The toll
annum.
there is
the use
fended
feet hi
ary-wa
Duke
wharf
deep
plan
spac
glac
175
300
abor
from
7
Edg
view
eve
At
zir
tan
sol

Ip
m
w

houses of the commissioners and other officers, and the chapel, which was originally built in the year 1700.

Adjoining the dock-yard is the gun-wharf, begun about the year 1718 : the buildings were designed by Sir John Vanburgh. There are capacious storehouses for muskets, pistols, &c.

The populous town of Plymouth Dock, and its vicinity, are supplied by excellent provision markets, held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The tolls are said to have been rented in 1812 at upwards of 2000*l.* per annum. There are two quays at Plymouth Dock for trading vessels ; but there is scarcely any trade carried on except the importation of coals, for the use of the inhabitants. The town of Dock and the dock-yard are defended by strong fortifications. The town is bounded by a wall twelve feet high on the north, east, and south sides, called the King's interior boundary-wall, which was begun to be built in 1787, under the direction of the Duke of Richmond. The western side is skirted by the dock-yard and gun-wharf ; without the wall, is a breast-work, from twelve to eighteen feet deep, excavated from the solid slate or limestone-rock. These lines were planned by Mr. Smelt, of the engineers, and begun about 1756. The space between the king's interior boundary-wall and the front of the glacis of the lines, (about 195 acres,) was purchased by government in 1758. On this space are six squares of barracks, capable of containing 3000 men, and the government-house, a handsome building, completed about the year 1795, when the seat of government was removed thither from the citadel at Plymouth. The barracks were begun in 1757.

The principal batteries are, one at Mount Wise ; another near Mount Edgecumbe ; and the redoubt and block-houses, at Mount Pleasant. The view at the latter is most beautiful and extensive, comprehending almost every interesting object in the immediate vicinity of this interesting spot. At some distance from Plymouth Dock, up the river, are a powder-magazine and powder-kilns. Near the church, at Stoke Damarell, is the military hospital, built in 1797, capable, upon occasion, of receiving 500 invalid soldiers.

STOKE FLEMING, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the south coast, about two miles and a half from Dartmouth. The villages of Emeridge, Ash, and Bugford, are in this parish.

The manor was part of the ancient inheritance of the Flemings, from whom it took the additional name. After several descents in this family,

Sir William Fleming conveyed it to Reginald, Lord Mohun, of Dunster. From the Mohuns it passed by marriage to Carew : Sir Peter Carew gave it to Thomas Southcote, Esq., who had married his niece. It is now, by purchase from the late John Henry Southcote, Esq., the property of John Henry Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone.

Christopher Farwell, Esq., of Totnes, is patron of the rectory. Richard Reynolds, who was ejected from this living, when upwards of eighty years of age, in 1646, survived the restoration, was repossessed of his rectory, and died a few years afterwards, aged nearly 100. It is said that he bore his sufferings with extraordinary patience and cheerfulness, and always felt a confident persuasion that he should live to be reinstated.

STOKE GABRIEL, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies on the Dart, about four miles from Totnes, and five from Dartmouth. The villages of Watton and Ash are in this parish.

Sandridge, in this parish, gave name to a family, who in the reign of Edward III. were succeeded by the Pomeroy's, whose seat it continued to be in the last century : one of the co-heiresses of Pomeroy brought it to Gilbert. It was purchased of the last-mentioned family in 1770, by the late Lord Ashburton, and now belongs to his son, the present lord, under whom it is held on lease, by Robert William Newman, Esq. The manor of Wadeton, or Watton, gave name to a family, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to Fissacre and Holway. The last-mentioned family continued possessed of it in the reign of Charles I. It was afterwards successively in Shepheard and Rogers, and is now the property of Henry Studdy, Esq.

The chancellor of the church of Exeter is appropriator of the great tithes ; the dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. There was formerly a chantry chapel at Watton, founded by the Holways, and endowed with lands, valued, in 1547, at 1*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum.

Captain John Davies, a celebrated navigator, who attempted the discovery of the north-west passage, and gave name to Davies's Straits, was born at Sandridge, in the parish of Stoke Gabriel, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

STOKE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, commonly written STOKE IN TINGHEAD, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about four miles from
Newton

Newton Abbot. The villages of Higher and Lower Gabwell, Higher and Lower Rocombe, Maidencombe, part of Ringmore, and part of Shaldon, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Fitzpayne: Sir Robert Fitzpayne sold it to Sir John Stowford, who was made chief baron of the Exchequer in 1346: from his family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Brightly, Cornu, and Speccot. It was afterwards successively in Scawen, Nicholls, and Trehawke. John Trehawke, Esq., who died about 1790, bequeathed it to Samuel Kekewich, Esq., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

The manor of Maidencombe was in the family of De Cadiho, in the reign of Henry II. Henry Tregoz held it in 1274, under the Courtenays²: it was afterwards, for some descents, in the family of Bittlesgate, who sold it to Knoll, in the early part of the fifteenth century. Towards the latter part of the same century, it was purchased of the Knolls by Earl Rivers. It was afterwards in the Arscotts, who sold it to Speccot; Sir John Speccot was possessed of it in 1659; from the Speccots it passed by successive female heirs to Hals and Trelawney.¹ This manor is now the property of Elias Blackaller, John Blackaller, and others.

A moiety of the manor of Higher Rocombe came to the family of Flamank, by marriage with Knowling. This is now, under the will of the late Rev. William Flamank, the property of Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. Lawrence Harvey, of Newton Abbot: the other moiety is the property of Thomas Rowe, Esq., of Shaldon. The family of Andrews had the chief estate in Lower Rocombe, in which they were succeeded by the Necks. The manor of Rocombe Cadyho was held, in 1274, by Ralph Fitzwilliam, under the Courtenays.³ This estate,¹ called the manor of Rocombe Hugh, or Cadhew, is now the property of Mr. Henry Hearder.

The barton of Teign Harvey, or Tingharvey, gave name to a family, by whom it was sold to Beauchamp, in the reign of Edward I. It afterwards passed successively, sometimes by sale, sometimes by inheritance, to Pomeroy, Hurst, Bodley, Yard, and Hele. Having been given by Mr. Elize

¹ Hundred Roll.

² Ibid.

³ A small part of this estate passed to Miss May and her sisters, by the same title as Stapledon, but the manor had been alienated after Mrs. Trelawney's death.

⁴ Hundred Roll.

Hele,

Hele, to charitable uses, it is now vested in the Chamber of Exeter, as trustees. The lease has been a considerable time in the family of Bradford, and is now vested in the Rev. — Bradford of Newton Abbot.

Mr. Incedon's Church Notes, taken about the year 1775, mention the tomb of John Symons, canon of Exeter, 1497. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory.

Mr. Gregory Andrews, in 1740, gave a rent-charge of 30s. per annum, a part of which was appropriated to the instruction of poor children: the whole is now applied to this purpose.

STOKE RIVERS, in the hundred and deanery of Sherwell, lies about seven miles from Barnstaple.

Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, gave this manor to Philip de Soleny, from whose family it passed, by successive female heirs, to Champernowne, Willington, Beaumont, and Chichester: it is now the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Joce (1686—1748) and Parminter (1690—1718). The Rev. Charles Hiern, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

STOKENHAM, *alias* STOCKINGHAM, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies on the south coast, about eight miles from Dartmouth, and five from Kingsbridge. The villages of Chillington, Besson, Torcross, and part of Frogmore, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of King John to Matthew Fitzherbert: it continued several generations in his descendants by the name of Fitzmatthew, Fitzherbert, and Fitzjohn. Matthew Fitzjohn, the last of this family, was summoned to parliament as a baron. Dying without issue, he gave the inheritance of all his lands to the King, (Edward I.) The manor was then held under the Courtenays, as of the honor of Plympton. King Edward I. gave it to Ralph de Monthermer, his son-in-law, to be held of the crown, of which the Earl of Devon complained in a petition to parliament, and obtained redress. From Monthermer this manor descended through the families of Montacute and Poole to Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to the Ameridiths. Both Sir William Pole and Risdon state that this manor was dismembered; Risdon says by the Earl of Huntingdon; Sir William Pole, by John Ameridith, son of Edward, who purchased the estate. The royalty appears, nevertheless,

to

to have been retained, the manor of Stokenham being now vested in R. W. Newman, Esq., who purchased it of George Cary, Esq., of Tor Abbey.

The manor of Stokenham Priory belonged to Sir Gregory Norton, Bart., one of the Regicides. In 1685 Sir Henry Norton, of Stokenham, brother of Sir John Norton, Bart., of Rotherfield, in Hampshire, bequeathed this estate to his nephew, Henry Nelson, Esq., son of William Nelson, Esq., of Chaddleworth, Berks. It was purchased of Norton Nelson, Esq., by the Holdsworth family, and is now the property of A. H. Holdsworth, Esq.

Widdecomb, in this parish, was a seat of the Heles. Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., bought it in the early part of the last century, and rebuilt the house about the year 1725. It is now the property and seat of his descendant and namesake, by whom the house has been enlarged, and the place much improved.

Coleridge, in this parish, is the property and was some time the residence of Michael Allen, Esq., by marriage with Cornish. Stokely belonged to the family of Roberts, of whom it was purchased by Lydstone Newman, Esq. Mr. Newman has built a house for his own residence near the old mansion.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Somaster ^a, Holdsworth ^o, and Strode ^p, and the monument of Agnes, wife of Michael Allen, Esq., "erected by her husband, one son and nine daughters."

The church of Stokenham was given by the Earl of Salisbury, and Alice, his countess, to the priory of Bisham, in Buckinghamshire. The improper tithes now belong to A. H. Holdsworth, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

In the year 1715 the Presbyterians had a meeting-house at Stokenham, which still exists: the congregation are now called Independent Calvinists.

EAST STONEHOUSE, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Plympton, lies between Plymouth and Plymouth Dock. It has been recognised as a separate parish by act of parliament.

The manor of East Stonehouse ^q, said to have been anciently called

^a John Somaster, Gent., 1681.

^o Arthur Holdsworth, Esq., 1787.

^p William Strode, Esq., 1802.

^q Robert Bastard held the manor of "Stanhou" in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey.

Hipeston,

Hippeston, belonged to the family of Stonehouse, from whom it passed to Durnford, and with the heiress of Durnford to Edgcombe. It is now the property of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. The Stonehouse family had a seat here. Sir William Pole says, that from a single private house it had become in his time a convenient big town, well inhabited. It has since very much increased. In 1801 it contained 3407; in 1811, 5174 inhabitants, according to the returns given in to parliament at those periods.

In 1784 the Plymouth division of marines was first stationed at Stonehouse, in barracks then lately built for their reception. They are capable of accommodating about 600 men.

Other barracks for infantry, called the Long-room barracks, were constructed during the late war, capable of holding 950 men. The Long-room, which was formerly an assembly-room, was converted into a mess-room. Near these barracks are two batteries, called the Eastern and Western King batteries, commanding the pass between St. Nicholas island and the shore, and the entrance into Hamoaze.

Adjoining to Stonehouse is the Royal Naval Hospital, containing 60 wards, and capable of accommodating above 900 patients. It being situated on Stonehouse creek, the sick are conveyed immediately from their ships to the hospital, without being exposed to the inconvenience of any conveyance by land.

There is now a weekly market at Stonehouse for provisions on Wednesday, and fairs on the first Wednesday in May and the second Wednesday in September, and the following day.

The old chapel at Stonehouse was rebuilt in 1787. In the new church is the monument (by Rouw) of Thomas Parlby, Esq., 1802; and that of John Basset Balderstone, Esq., commander of his Majesty's ship Parthian, 1808. In the church-yard are the tombs of Alexander Leslie, Lord Newark, 1791; Captain William Swaffield, R.N., blown up in the Amphion in Hamoaze, 1796; Lieutenant William Burke, mortally wounded July 21., 1801, in boarding La Chevrette, a French corvette, near Brest; Norton Joseph Knatchbull, son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., 1801; Dame Anne, relict of Sir John Dalston, Bart., 1801; and Rear-Admiral James Andrew Worth, 1807.

The Independent Calvinists have a meeting-house at Stonehouse; there are chapels also for the Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Roman Catholic chapel was opened in 1807.

There

There is no endowed school in this parish, but about 200 children are educated in a school conducted on Dr. Bell's system, supported by subscription ; and about 230 in schools supported by the dissenters.

STOODLEY, STODELEIGH, or STUDLEY, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about seven miles from Tiverton.

The manor was, at an early period, successively in the families of Champeaux and Marchant. The latter sold it to Fitzpayne in the reign of Edward III. From Fitzpayne it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Anstill, Kelly, and Carew.

The manors of East and West Stoodleigh were purchased of James Bernard, Esq., who possessed them in right of his wife, (the heiress of Carew of Crowcombe) about the year 1779, by Matthew Brickdale, Esq. M.P. Mr. Brickdale's son sold these estates, in 1819, to John Nicholas Fazakerly, Esq., M.P., who resides at Stoodleigh in the summer season.

The family of Balistarius, or Alabaster, possessed the manors of Blackworthy, Whiteknoll, and Warbrightsly or Warbrightsleigh, *alias* Halrudge, in this parish. After five generations, they passed with its heiress to Sachville. The last of the Sachville family conveyed them to his mother, and her heirs by her second husband John Crewkerne ; and they passed with one of the co-heiresses of Crewkerne, to Broughton. The last of this family died in 1734. These manors are now the property of John Edward Teale, Esq., in whose family they have been for a considerable time. The barton of Warbrightsly belongs to the Rev. John Palmer, of Torrington.

There is an ancient beacon on the top of Warbrightsleigh hill, said to have been erected by order of King Edward II. †

Mr. Fazakerly is patron of the rectory.

STOWFORD, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about ten miles from Tavistock, and about twelve from Oakhampton. Stow-end, Stowford-barton, and Spry-town, are small villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Hiwis, who possessed it for several generations. This, with the manor of Milford, had been long in the family of Harris, till it was lately exchanged by William Arundell Harris, Esq., of Castlepark, with Mr. Harris, of Hayne, for some estates in Lifton.

Stone and Hayne, in this parish, have been, for many generations, in the family of Harris. John Harris married the heiress of Stone, in the reign

† Risdon.

of Henry VI.; his descendant married the heiress of Hayne, of Hayne, which has, ever since that marriage, been the seat of this branch of the family. Christopher Harris, Esq., the last heir male of this branch, died in 1775, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Isaac Donithorne, Esq., (now Harris) and in right of his wife proprietor of these estates and patron of the rectory of Stowford.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Harris.* That of Christopher Harris, Esq., who died in 1718, has his effigies in marble, habited as a Roman Emperor. Margaret Doyle, widow, gave, in 1777, the sum of 200*l.*, now producing 9*l.* per annum, for teaching poor children.

SUTCOMBE, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about 5 miles from Holsworthy.

The manor of Sutcombe belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Merton, whose heiress brought it to the Stawells. It is now the property of Earl Stanhope, by inheritance from the Ridgways.† Theoborough, or Thuborough, belonged to the family of De Esse from a very early period to the reign of Richard II., after which it passed by successive female heirs to Giffard and Prideaux. It was purchased of the last-mentioned family (before the year 1773)‡ by the grandfather of Mr. William Allen, the present proprietor, who resides here as occupier of the farm.

In the parish-church are memorials of the Prideaux family‡, and of Charles Davie, Esq., of Bideford, 1742. The Rev. William Holland Coham is patron of the rectory. Sir William Morice, Secretary of State to King Charles II., founded an almshouse at Sutcombe for six poor people, and endowed it with lands, now let at 31*l.* per annum.

SWIMBRIDGE, in the hundred of South Molton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies on the road from South Molton to Barnstaple, about seven miles from the latter, and five from the former. The villages of Newland and Accot are in this parish.

* William Harris, Esq., of Kynegie, 1661; Christopher Harris, Esq., his son and heir, and heir-at-law of Sir Arthur Harris, Bart., 1687; William Harris, son and heir of Christopher, 1700; John Harris, Esq., Master of the Household to George II. and III., ob. 1767.

† As descended from Thomas Pitt, Esq., who married one of the co-heiresses of Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry.

‡ Chapple's Collections.

‡ Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., of Thuborough (no date); John Prideaux, Esq., of Soldon, 1706; Anne, daughter and heir of Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., of Soldon, 1703.

The

The manor of Swimbridge belongs to the Duke of Bedford. Ernsborough gave name to a family who possessed that manor at an early period. They were succeeded by the Flavells, whose heiress brought it to Sir John Mules, a younger son of the Lord Mules, and it continued in his family for several generations. One of the co-heiresses of the last Sir John Mules brought it to Dabernon, and the heiress of Dabernon to Gifford.' In 1773, it was the joint property of Mr. Lewis Somerville and William Berry, Esq., of West Buckland. This estate has been for some time in the family of Hole, and is now the property of Henry Hole, Esq., of Ebberly. In Risdon's time there were considerable remains of the manor-house: a correspondent of Mr. Chapple's speaks of a tower remaining in 1773. Dr. Cowell, the eminent civilian, author of "The Interpreter," was born at Ernsborough about the year 1554.

Dington, in this parish, now called and written Doniton, gave name to a family who possessed it at an early period. It was afterwards successively in the families of Handford, Chichester, and Bury, and is now the property and seat of Richard Inledon Bury, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue. The barton of Hannaford, which was some time in the family of Southcomb, is now the property of Mrs. Northcote, whose father was of that family.

The parish-church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a spire, and has a rich screen in fine preservation. The north aisle, called St. Bridgett's chapel, was built by Sir John Mules, and has his arms on the ceiling. There are monuments and memorials of the families of Handford², Rosier²,

¹ Westcote.

² — Handford, 1584; and Hugh Handford, 1619.

³ John Rosier, Gent., 1658; Lewis Rosier, Gent., 1676.

Inscription on the monument of John Rosier:—

"To the memory of John Rosier, Gent., one of the Attornyes of the Court of Comon Bench, and an Auntient of the Hono. Societie of Lyons Inn; who died the 25th day of December, 1658."

"Loe, with a warrant seald by God's decree,
Death, his grim Serjeant, hath arrested mee;
No bayle was to be given, no law could saue
My body from the prison of the graue.
Yet by the Gospell, my poore Soule had got
A supersedeas, and death seazd it not,
And for my downcast Body, here it lyes,
A prisoner of hope it shall arise.
Faith doth assure mee, God of his great loue
In Christ, will send a writt for my remoue;
And sett my Body, as my Soule is, free,
With Christ in heaven: Come glorious Libertie."

Chichester^b, Cutcliffe^c, and Berry.^d The church was formerly esteemed a chapel of Bishop's Tawton. The dean of Exeter is appropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a chapel at Accot, of which there are some small remains.

Risdon says that St. Hieritha, who was contemporary with Thomas à Becket, was born at Stowford in this parish.

SOUTH SYDENHAM, or SYDENHAM DAMARELL, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about five miles from Tavistock. The villages of Townlake, Partington, and Derriton, are in this parish.

The Damarells were lords of the manor in the reign of Edward I. At a later period the manor was, for several generations, in the Tremaynes. It was sold by the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq., in the year 1802, to Richard Eales, Esq., by whom the estate was disposed of in lots. The manor is now the property of John Carpenter, Esq., of Mount Tavy.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Richards^e and Freeman.^f Mr. Carpenter is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel at Derriton, of which there are some traces.

The barton of Panson, in St. Giles' in the Heath^g, pays to the rector of this parish the sum of 14*s.* 8*d.*, pursuant to an agreement made in 1630 between Percival Carwithen and the then rector. Risdon says that Panson, although so far distant, is in this parish; but I am informed, on enquiry, that it is now deemed to be in the parish of St. Giles'. Certain lands in Maristow, formerly belonging to the Carwithens, were sold to Sir Thomas Wise, reserving 13*s.* 10*d.*, payable on the communion table before 12 at noon on Easter-Monday, which custom is still kept up.

^b Tristram Chichester, 1654; Arthur Chichester, of East Stowford, 1687; Henry Chichester, 1730; Susan, his first wife, daughter of Chichester, of Hall, 1708; and his second wife, daughter of Cornwall, 1713.

^c Charles Cutcliffe, of Dammage (no date, but he was buried in 1674), with his portrait in oil on board; he was son of John Cutcliffe, by Eleanor Chichester, of Swimbridge, and his sister, the wife of Henry Chichester, died in 1721; William Mayne, (who married a daughter of Chichester, of Swimbridge,) 1759.

^d Berry, of Kerscot and Cobbaton, in Swimbridge (1778—1799).

^e John Richards, son and heir of John Richards, 1634.

^f Joseph Freeman, Esq., 1781; Richard Yeo Freeman, Esq., 1807.

^g See the account of St. Giles' for the singular custom said to have been formerly connected with this estate.

TALLATON,

TALLATON, or TALATON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Plymtree, lies about two miles and a half from Ottery St. Mary, and about six from Honiton. The village of Larkbeare is in this parish.

The manor of Tallaton belonged to the Peverells of Sandford, by whose co-heiresses it appears to have been alienated. In the reign of Edward III. it was in moieties between Denband and Brigham; in the succeeding reign between Sir Henry Percehay and Sir John Hill. The whole became the property of Francis, of Combe Flory, partly by descent from Percehay, and partly by purchase from Hill. Before this union the moieties were called Tallaton Hill and Tallaton Percehay. These passed again into separate hands, and one of them became the property of the Chichesters, from whom it passed by marriage to Harward. They were a second time united in the family of Yonge. Sir William Yonge having purchased one of the moieties of Blanch Harris, in 1750, and Sir George Yonge the other in 1770, of John Harward, Esq., of Hayne. They are now, by purchase from the late Sir George Yonge, the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

Escot, the seat of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., gave name to a family who possessed it in the thirteenth century. It belonged afterwards to the Beauchamps of Ryme, and was purchased of the co-heiresses of that family by Richard Channon, Esq. The heiress of Channon joined with her husband in the sale of this estate to Sir Walter Yonge, Bart., in 1680. Sir Walter soon afterwards began to build Escot House, which was the seat of his descendants till it was sold, in 1794, by the late Sir George Yonge, K. B. and Bart., (some time Secretary at War, and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope,) to Sir John Kennaway, Bart. Escot House, the seat of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., in which Sir George Yonge had the honor of entertaining their late Majesties, and three of the princesses, at dinner, on the 14th of August, 1789, was burnt to the ground on the 28th of December, 1808. The fire broke out while the family were at dinner, and the house, with all the furniture and most of the valuables, was consumed before eleven at night. Sir John Kennaway has ever since resided at a cottage at Fairmile, not far from the site of Escot House.

The manor of Larkbeare, partly in the parish of Whimble, and partly in this parish, was probably the Lavrochebere which was held at the time of the Domesday survey by Alured Brito: in the reign of King John, Larkbeare belonged to the Pipards, whose heiress brought it to Lisle. It was afterwards in the Courtenay family. In Sir William Pole's time it had
been

been for some descents in the family of Haydon, who purchased it after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter.^b This manor is now the property and residence of the Rev. Thomas Clack, whose wife's father, Richard Stone, Esq., bought it of the Haydons.

The barton of Southcote, otherwise English Hayes, was for many descents in the family of English, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to Credy, Brimmer, and Michel. It was purchased of the latter by Sir William Pole, whose descendant, Sir J. W. de la Pole, conveyed it in exchange to the late Sir George Yonge, Bart. It is now the property of Sir John Kennaway, Bart.

It appears from a passage in Westcote, that Southcote was an occasional residence of Sir William Pole, the antiquary. "Of the now possessors (of estates in Tallaton), I know only the lord of Southcott who hath beautified yt with a howse far beyond a cottage. It is now the seat of the chiefest and most accomplished treasurer of the choice antiquities of this countye. And yf yt had pleased him also to have byn the illustrator, the worthe of the natives of this province, and his own sufficiencie, would have byn the more vulgarly expressed and known the one for the other. But he is seriously employed in matters of more importance and much more necessary. Yet yf wee shall meet him at his chiefest residence and at convenient leisure, wee will intreat him to vouchsafe us some dyrections for our travell the remainder of this journey, for our better proceeding, and he is so generous, affable, and courteous, so respecting to all lovers of antiquities, that he can deny them nothing they demand, yea, he holds yt a favor done to himself that they will be beholdinge unto him."

In the parish-church is a rich screen, and some memorials of the family of Eveleighⁱ, who for several descents resided at Tallaton. The Rev. Robert Palk Welland is patron and incumbent of the rectory. Elizabeth Prideaux, in 1710, gave the interest of 33*l.* (1*l.* 13*s.* per annum) for instructing poor children. Tallaton is said to have been the birth-place of Thomas Spratt, Bishop of Rochester, the poet, but his epitaph at Be-minster speaks of him as a native of Dorsetshire.

TAMERTON FOLIOT, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about five miles from Plymouth, and 13 from Tavistock. In the Chantry Roll of 1547 it is called a borough.

A market at this place on Monday, and a fair for three days at the

^b Cleveland's History of the Courtenay Family, p. 263.

ⁱ William Eveleigh, 1657; William Eveleigh, 1679.

festival

festival of St. Dennis, were granted to the Lord of the Manor, in the year 1269.^k There is now a cattle-fair on the third Wednesday in July.

Tamerton was one of the quarters of Prince Maurice's army, when he besieged Plymouth from October to December, 1643.^l

At the time of the Domesday survey, Alured Brito held the manor of Tamerton in demesne: at an early period it belonged to the family of Foliot, whose heiress, in the reign of Henry III., brought it to Gorges. After continuing for six descents in that family, it passed by successive female heirs to Bonville, Coplestone, and Bampfylde. In 1741, it was purchased of the Bampfylde family by Walter Radcliffe, Esq., son of Walter Radcliffe, Esq., of Frankland, sheriff of Devon in 1696, and ancestor of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, the present proprietor, who resides at Warleigh, the ancient seat of the lords of the manor. The manor of Langford, in this parish, belongs also to Mr. Radcliffe.

Martinstow, now called Maristow, the site of the ancient chapel of St. Martin, belonged to the canons of Plympton.^m After the dissolution, it was granted (in 1544,) to the Champernownes, who in 1550, sold it to John Slanning, Esq., of Shaugh. Maristow, which is situated on the banks of the Tamer, is now the seat of Sir Masseh Manasseh Lopes, Bart., who purchased it, in 1798, of the co-heirs of the late John Modyford Heywood, Esq., the representative of the Slannings. On the 22d of August, 1789, their late Majesties, and three of the Princesses being then at Saltram, honoured Mr. Heywood with a visit at Maristow, and were so much delighted with the romantic scenery of the grounds and woods, that they repeated their visit on the 24th, and spent many hours in admiring their diversified beauties. The ancient chapel at Maristow has been rebuilt by Sir M. M. Lopes.

The barton of Cann, in this parish, belongs to E. H. Gennys, Esq.; Looseleigh, to J. Langmead, Esq.; Ashleigh, to Mr. William Smith.

In the parish-church is an ancient monument with the effigies of a knight in plate armour, probably one of the Gorges family; and the monument

^k Cart. Rot. 54 Hen. III. m. 4.

^l Narrative of the Siege.

^m It is said that the chapel of St. Martin, with the fishery and pasture, was given to the canons of Plympton, residing at St. Martin's, in the thirteenth century, by William de Pin, and Sibella his daughter. See Polwhele's Devon, p. 448. note. The chapel of St. Martin de Blakestone is enumerated among the possessions of the prior and convent of Plympton in King Henry the First's charter, and it seems to have been given by Paganel. See Dug. Mon. vol. ii. p. 8. It may be observed, that Alured Brito, who was lord of Tamerton, held also the manor of Blackstone, at the time of the Domesday survey.

of

of Copleston Bampfylde, Esq., æt. 10. (second son of Sir Copleston Bampfylde,) 1669, with his effigies, represented in a gown and band, with a large bushy wig, his hand on a book. There is a monument also for the wife of Edward Calmady, Gent., 1617. The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the priory of Plympton, are vested in Jonathan Elford, Esq., of Oakhampton. The King is patron of the vicarage. Divine service is performed weekly in the domestic chapel at Maristow, by a minister appointed by Sir M. M. Lopes.

Mary Dean, in 1734, by deed, gave land for a school; and by will, the same year, the sum of 480*l.*, producing an interest of 19*l.* 4*s.* The land now lets at about 60*l.* per annum.

TAVISTOCK, in the hundred and deanery of that name, is a considerable market and borough town, 14 miles from Plymouth, 34 from Exeter, and 207 from London.^a

The market, which is a great mart for corn and other provisions, is said to have been granted by King Henry I. It was held formerly on Saturday, now on Friday. Henry I.'s charter grants a fair on St. Rumon's day. When Brice's dictionary was published, there were four fairs, April 25, August 29, September 29, and November 30. The last is said to have been a great fair for cattle and horses. There are now five cattle fairs, January 16,^o May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11. There are great markets on the last Friday in June, and the first Friday in November. It has been resolved, that after the 1st of January, 1822, in lieu of these fairs and great markets, six fairs shall be held in the year, on the second Wednesday in January, May, July, September, October, November, and December.

Tavistock sent members to parliament as early as the reign of Edward I. The returns are regular from the reign of Edward III. The right of election is vested in freeholders of inheritance, inhabiting within the borough, who are about fifty in number. The town is governed by a portreeve, who is the returning officer. John Pym, one of the most distinguished republicans in the reign of Charles I., was several times returned for this borough, as was the unfortunate William Lord Russel, in that of Charles II. This town had formerly a very extensive manufactory

^a By way of Moreton Hampstead, by way of Oakhampton, it is 212; and to Exeter by that road 39.

^o This was the ancient fair of St. Rumon, to whom the Abbey was dedicated, formerly held for three days, beginning on the fourth of January. Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections*, p. 40.

of

of coarse serges established here at an early period. It is now on the decline. There is an iron foundry at Tavistock, and an edge-tool manufactory. Tavistock is one of the Stannary towns.

The summer assizes were held at Tavistock, in the year 1591, in the Abbey-green, on account of the plague raging at Exeter. Thirteen criminals were executed. The quarter sessions were also held there.

The town and parish of Tavistock contained, according to returns made to parliament in 1801, 3420; and in 1811, 4723 inhabitants. The parish is of great extent, containing nearly 14,000 acres, the greater part of which belongs to the Duke of Bedford. The principal villages in the out-parts of the parish, are Cudlipptown, Wilmington, and Crevor.

Tavistock gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, whose ancestor was created Marquis of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford, in 1696.

Tavistock does not appear to have been garrisoned during the civil war; but it was at various times the quarters of some of the chiefs of the contending parties. Sir George Chudleigh was stationed there, in the beginning of the year 1643^p; after the defeat of the parliamentary army at Bradock-down, it was for some time the quarters of Sir John Berkely.^q In the month of July, 1644, the Earl of Essex took Sir Richard Grenville's house at Tavistock, with 150 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, 1000 stand of arms, and 3000*l.* in money.^r The King was at Tavistock with his army on his march for Cornwall in the month of September, 1644, and from thence sent a message to parliament.^s Prince Charles was at Tavistock for some time, the latter end of 1645, and the beginning of 1646.^t

The abbey of Tavistock was founded, as some say, in the year 961, by Orgar, a noble Saxon, Earl of Devonshire; or as others, by his son Ordulph. The history of the foundation, as printed by Dugdale from the Chartulary of Tavistock, ascribes the foundation to Ordulph. Tavistock is said to have been the seat of Ordgar, the story of whose beautiful daughter, Elfrida, is well known. Tavistock Abbey was destroyed by the Danes, in 997, but was soon afterwards rebuilt. The abbey was amply endowed by the benefactions of the founder, his lady, and others. The revenues were valued, at the time of its dissolution, at 902*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* per annum. Tavistock was, in 1458, made a mitred abbey; and in 1514, Richard Banham procured for himself and his successor what proved the short-lived honour of

^p Clarendon.

^q Ibid.

^r Vicars, iii. 296, 297.

^s Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 81. and 85.

^t Clarendon.

a seat in parliament"; he procured also from Pope Leo X. a bull, by which it was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction, and from that of the metropolitan.*

There was a school for Saxon literature in this abbey, established not long before the Reformation. There was also in the abbey a printing-press, said to have been the second that had been set up in England. The productions of this press are extremely rare.† In the Abbey Church at Tavistock were buried, Edward, brother of Edmund Ironside; Earl Orgar, and his son Ordulph; St. Rumon, to whom the church was dedicated; Bishop Livingus; &c. John Courtenay, one of the abbots, was heir to the earldom of Devonshire, which honour he declined in favour of his next brother.

The tower and the ruins of the abbey church, which had been dedicated by Bishop Stapledon, in 1318, were pulled down about the year 1670, the materials having been given for the purpose of building a school-house. Browne Willis tells us, that, in the early part of the last century, there remained the gate-house, then used as a prison for captive seamen; the Saxon school, used for husbandry purposes, as a granary, &c.; the walls of the kitchen and chapter-house, uncovered at top; and the refectory, then fitted up as a meeting-house for the Presbyterians.‡ Mr. E. A. Bray, the present vicar, supposes that this building was the abbots' hall, and that the refectory still remains, having been incorporated into the inn: it is a large room on the first floor, principally used for giving entertainments to the Duke of Bedford's tenants, and formerly was connected with what B. Willis calls the refectory, and which is on the ground-floor, by means of a gallery and staircase. Upon removing the ceiling some time ago, it being in a state of decay, the original vaulted roof was discovered, but

See B. Willis's *Mitred Abbies*.

* Oliver's *Historic Collections* relating to the Monasteries of Devonshire.

† In Exeter College Library at Oxford is a copy of the *Stannary Laws*, printed at Tavistock: title: "Here folloyth the confirmation of the charter perteyninge to all the tynners wythyn the coūtey of Devonshyre, with there statutes also made at Crockeryntorre by the hole assēt and cōsent of al the sayd tynners yn the yere of our Soverayne Lord Kyng Henry y^e VIII., the second yere." At the end — "Here endyth the statutes of the Stannary. — Imprinted in Tavystoke y^e xx. day of August, the yere of y^e reygne off our Soveryne Lord Kyng Henry y^e VIII., the xxvi. yere." There is also a perfect copy of Boethius printed at the Tavistock press: title: "The boke of comfort called in Latin Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, translated into Englesse tonge;" to which is added in old manuscript "by Walton;" and at the top of the page, in the same handwriting "Liber Gulielmi Ludovici, 1550." At the end, "Here endeth the boke of comfort, called in Latin Boecius de Consolatione Phī, emprented in the exempt Monastery of Tavestoke, in Dēnshyre, by me Dan Thomas Rychard, monke of the sayde Monastery. To the instant desyre of the right worshyppful esquier Mayster Robert Langdon. Anno D. MDXXV. Deo Gracias."

‡ Browne Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

much

much decayed; the windows of this room were restored by the direction of Mr. Bray. The gate-house still remains.

On the site of the abbey was a mansion, held on lease, under the Earls of Bedford, by the Maynard family, in which Serjeant Maynard was born about the year 1602. The present abbey-house was built about a century ago, by Mr. Saunders; this is now enlarging by the Duke of Bedford, for the purpose of being fitted up as an inn.

The site of Tavistock Abbey, with the manor and hundred of Tavistock, and the manors of Hurdwick, Morwell, Ogbear^a, Parswell, and Ottery, in this parish, and other large possessions, were granted by Henry VIII., in 1539, or 1540, to John Lord Russell, and are now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Bedford. The abbot of Tavistock had the power of inflicting capital punishment in the manor of Hurdwick.^b

Morwell House, an ancient mansion, with a chapel, &c., now a farm-house, is said to have been a country seat of the abbots of Tavistock.

The manor of Cudlipptown, within the manor of Hurdwick, belongs to the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray. It appears to have been in the Rolle family, in the seventeenth century, and afterwards successively in those of Sawle, and Fellowes. It was purchased in 1808, by the late Mr. Bray, of Peter Reddicliffe, yeoman, to whom it had been conveyed, in 1789, by Henry Arthur Fellowes, Esq. Fitzford, adjoining the town, was the seat of the ancient family of Fitz, which became extinct in the early part of the seventeenth century. It was afterwards in the Grenville family, and belonged to Sir Richard Grenville, at the time of the civil war: having passed by the will of Lady Howard, widow of — Grenville, Esq., to her relation, Sir William Courtenay: it was purchased of his descendant, the late Viscount Courtenay, by the grandfather of the Duke of Bedford, to whom it now belongs. The remains of the old mansion have been converted into a farm-house.

Kilworthy, some time a seat of the Glanvilles, which came to the Manatons by marriage with the daughter, and eventually heiress of the judge's eldest son, was purchased of the Rev. Mr. Butcher, who married one of the co-heiresses of Manaton, by John Duke of Bedford, and is now the property of his grandson, the present duke. Tavy-town, or Mount Tavy, has been for some time the property and residence of the Carpenter family, now of John Carpenter, Esq.

^a Or Okebeare. It gave name to a family who possessed it from the reign of Henry III., to that of Edward III.

^b Hundred Roll.

In the parish-church are the monument of Sir John Fitz, with the effigies of himself in armour, and of his lady; and of John Glanville, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, who died in 1600, with his effigies in his robes. There are monuments also of the Fortescues, of Buckland Fil-leigh^c; and Manaton, of Kilworthy.^d

There was a chapel of St. Margaret, at Tavistock, and another of St. John, near the river Tavy.^e

The Duke of Bedford is impropiator of the great tithes which belonged to the Abbey, and patron of the vicarage.

The Unitarians, Independent Calvinists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have meeting-houses at Tavistock.

Bishop Tanner mentions a house of Austin friars at Tavistock, on the authority of Pat. Rot. 8 Richard II. pt. 2. m. 29., and a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The latter, which is mentioned in Bishop Brantingham's Register, under the year 1374^f, has been converted into a poor-house.

Among eminent natives of this place may be reckoned; the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, said to have been born in or near Tavistock; Sir John Glanville, the Judge, his son, Sir John Glanville, a political writer; and William Browne, a poet, born in 1590, whose works were popular in his day; some of them, particularly the "Shepherd's Pipe," had become extremely rare: they were re-published in three volumes duodecimo, in 1772.

One of the Courtenay family gave 4*l.* per annum, to four widows in an ancient hospital, or almshouse, at Tavistock^g, restored by George Courtenay, Esq., of Wallredon, in the reign of William III., and 4*l.* per annum for the repair of the almshouse.^h The widows now receive 2*l.* per annum each.

Sir John Glanville, in 1649, gave a tenement let at 8*l.* per annum, in 1786, for the maintenance of a boy at the grammar-school, and afterwards at the university. The rent is now 15*l.* per annum, and the house has been lately rebuilt. Nicholas Watts, in 1674, gave a moiety of certain rents, amounting now only to 2*l.* 4*s.*, and a moiety of the fines for the renewal of leases, to be given to some sober hopeful youth, of the town of Tavistock, who shall be fitting himself for the universityⁱ; the other moiety, to such religious maidens, as shall be of good report, for marriage-portions. Two

^c George Fortescue, who married the heiress of Fortescue, of Spriddleston, 1700.

^d Robert Manaton, Esq. 1740; the Rev. Robert Manaton, his son, 1769.

^e Oliver's Collections.

^f Ibid.

^g Westcote speaks of this hospital as founded by the Tremaynes.

^h The estate from which the rent-charge is payable is situated at Lamerton.

ⁱ There is now about 150*l.* in the hands of the trustees for this purpose.

houses,

houses, one in Tavistock and one in Beer Alston, at the conventional rent of 18s., were given to be appropriated in moieties, together with the fines, one moiety for a youth preparing for the university, and the other for the purchase of good practical books of divinity, for poor householders. The same Nicholas Watts gave lands now let at 52*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to be thus appropriated: 3*l.* per annum each, for life, to two poor ministers; 2*l.* per annum each, to two others; the remainder, after allowing 1*l.* for the trustees' dinner, to be given to such godly and religious persons as the trustees shall think fit. The schoolmaster has now only a salary of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum out of the annuity of 120*l.* per annum, mentioned below, to which the Duke of Bedford adds 20*l.* per annum, and a house for his residence. In the year 1761, all the parish estates were vested in the Duke of Bedford, for the yearly sum of 120*l.*, excepting certain premises since converted into an almshouse for fifteen poor persons.

MARY TAVY, or TAVY ST. MARY, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about three miles from Tavistock. The village of Horndon is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Tavy was held in demesne by Alured Brito. The manor and advowson of West Tavy have been a considerable time in the family of Buller, and now belong to John Buller, Esq., of Morval. The manor of Waven, or Warne, belongs to Arthur Edgecumbe and others. Weal Friendship copper-mine is in this parish.

PETER TAVY, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies between two and three miles from Tavistock.

The manors of Peter Tavy and Huntingdon, in this parish, having been parcel of the possessions of the abbey of Tavistock, belong to the Duke of Bedford; the manor of Wilsworthy to John Buller, Esq. Sortridge, which has been for several descents the property and residence of the Pengelly family, now belongs to the Rev. Henry Pengelly.

In the parish-church is a memorial for the Rev. Thomas Pocock, 40 years rector (son of the learned Dr. Pocock), ob. 1722. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. There is a chapel at Wilsworthy, which has been converted into a cow-house.

TAWSTOCK, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about two miles and a half from Barnstaple. The villages of Chapeltown, Prustacott, Hiscott, Eastercomb, Westercomb, and St. John's Chapel,

Chapel, are in this parish. The three last are nearly adjoining to each other.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to William Lord Brewer, who gave it in marriage with his daughter to Robert Earl of Leicester. The Countess of Leicester, having no children, gave it in her widowhood to her niece Matilda, the wife of Henry de Tracy. Risdon says that this was the seat of Henry de Tracy, Baron of Barnstaple, and a judge in the reign of Henry III. His heiress brought Tawstock to Nicholas Lord Martyn, from whom it descended through the families of Audley, Fitzwarren, and Hankford, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. Anne, the elder daughter and co-heiress of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath, brought this estate to Sir Christopher Wrey, the immediate ancestor of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., of Tawstock Park, the present proprietor. Tawstock House, which was nearly burnt down in 1787, was soon afterwards rebuilt from a design of Sir Bouchier Wrey's. An ancient gateway, with the arms and quarterings of that family, and the date of 1574, is all that remains of the old mansion of the Bouchiers. Tawstock Park abounds with beautiful scenery, and fine aged oaks: the high grounds command rich and extensive views over the bay and town of Barnstaple, &c. &c. Tawstock House was garrisoned by Sir Thomas Fairfax on the 19th of February, 1646. ^k

The manor of Hele, *alias* Templand or Templeton ^l, in this parish, has belonged for some time to the Sturts, and is now the property of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Dorsetshire.

Corfe belonged formerly to the Hearles, and came to the Northcote family by marriage with the daughter of Edward Lovett, Esq., who had married the heiress of Hearle. Sir Henry Northcote, Bart., a physician, resided at Corfe, and died there in 1730. This estate was exchanged, in 1790, for glebe land, and the present parsonage-house was built on the premises by the Rev. Bouchier William Wrey, now rector.

In the parish-church are several monuments of the Bouchiers ^m, earls of

^k Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 196.

^l This most probably was the third part of the manor of Tawstock, given by Lora, Countess of Leicester, to the nuns of Minchin Buckland. See Hundred Roll.

^m Frances Lady Fitzwarren (daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson), 1586; Henry Earl of Bath, who died in 1654, with a sarcophagus resting on four hieroglyphic animals of white marble; a pedestal in memory of Rachel, his Countess, daughter of Henry Earl of Westmorland, ob. 1681. These are in the chancel.

Bath,

Bath, the families of Wreyⁿ (Baronet), Northcote^o, Rolle^p, Pagett^q, Lovett^r, Peter Bold, the last of the family of Bold of Upton, in Cheshire, 1665, &c. &c.^s Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

Margaret Pine, in 1758, gave 2*l.* per annum for the instruction of poor children of this parish.

BISHOP'S TAWTON, in the hundred of South Molton and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about two miles and a half from Barnstaple.

The manor was, at a very early period, given to the bishops of Devonshire, and was the original Bishop's See. Putta, the second bishop, removed the See to Crediton. The manor was alienated from the See by Bishop Veysey, who in 1550 conveyed it, by royal requisition, to John Lord Russell, afterwards Earl of Bedford: the conveyance was confirmed by the dean and chapter, by grant from the crown in the reign of Edward VI., and by an act of parliament in that of Elizabeth. It has continued ever since in this noble family, being now the property of the Duke of Bedford. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^t

The bishops had a palace at Bishop's Tawton many centuries after the See was removed. Some ruins of it are still to be seen.

The manor of Accot was given by a bishop of Exeter, soon after the Conquest, to the ancestor of Drugo de Teignton: it was afterwards in the Giffard family, and having been sold by the co-heiresses, and after some

ⁿ Sir Bouchier Wrey, K.B., 1696; Florence Lady Wrey, daughter of John Rolle, 1724; Mary Lady Wrey, 1751; a pyramidal monument of white marble for Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., 1784; and his two wives; the second was co-heiress of Thresher; mural monuments for Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, first wife of the present baronet, 1791; Anne, his second wife, daughter of John Osborne, Esq., 1813. The south transept is the burial-place of the Wrey family. The Rev. Chichester Wrey, 1756; Mrs. Anne Chilcot, his daughter, 1758.

^o Henry Northcote, 1729.

^p Alexander Rolle, 1684; Lady Rolle, wife of Sir John Rolle, K.B., 1705.

^q William Pagett, Esq., 1648; others of Pagett; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Edward Lovett, (son of Sir Robert,) 1656.

^r Edward Lovett, Esq., put up by himself in 1700, he being then 74 years of age; Joan, his wife, 1709; Robert Lovett, Esq., 1710.

^s Thomas Hinson, Esq., 1614; Maria, daughter of Sir Anthony St. John of Bletsoe, wife of Christopher Hockin, Esq., of Torrington, 1631; William Skippen, Esq., 1633; Robert Wichalse, Gent., 1643; John Sloly, of Hele, 1728, &c. &c.

^t Hundred Roll.

intermediate

intermediate alienations, the several parts came, one by inheritance from Hall, and two by purchase, to the ancestor of Charles Chichester, Esq., of Hall, the present proprietor.

Hall, which is in this parish, gave name to a family whose heiress brought it to a younger son of the Chichester family, the founder of the Hall branch, and immediate ancestor of Charles Chichester, Esq., the present proprietor.

Pill gave name to a family who were succeeded by the Fowkes. From the latter it passed by successive female heirs to Perrot and Travers. The manor of Helmeston or Halmeston belonged, at an early period, to the family of Fowke or Fulke, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the Aclands, and from them it passed by successive female heirs to Mules, Bennet, and Hawkey. Both these estates have passed, by purchase, into the Chichester family, and are now the property of Charles Chichester, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments of Sir John Chichester of Hall, 1669; (Ursula, his wife, daughter of Sir William Strode, ob. 1635;) Francis Chichester, Esq., 1698; and John Mules, Esq., of Helmeston, (descended from Mules of Ernsborough,) 1633. The great tithes belong to the dean of Exeter^u, who is patron of the vicarage. In the church-yard are the ruins of an ancient building, called the Deanery, belonging to the dean of Exeter. The church is in the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction.

Newport, in this parish, about a mile from Barnstaple, on the turnpike-road from South Molton, is said to have been anciently a borough-town, and to have been governed by a mayor. It had formerly a market on Monday, granted in 1294, together with a fair for three days at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.^x There was formerly a chapel at Newport, the ruins of which were taken down about the middle of the last century.

NORTH TAWTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about six miles and a half from Oakhampton, on the road to Crediton. It was anciently a market and borough town, and is

^u The church of Tawton, with its dependencies, Landkey and Swimbridge, was appropriated to the dean in 1231 by Bishop Brewer. See Mr. Jones's paper, *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 388.

^x Cart. Rot. 23 Edw. I. No. 13.

still

still governed by a portreeve elected annually, who has a small field during his year of office. From its ancient appellation of Cheping Tawton, it is evident that it was a market-town long before the grant to John Valletort in 1270^u, of a market on Wednesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Nicholas. The market, which was afterwards held on Friday, was discontinued about the year 1720. There are now three cattle-fairs, the third Tuesday in April, Oct. 3., and Dec. 18. There was formerly a considerable woollen manufacture at North Tawton, but it has much declined: there is still a spinning-mill in the parish.

The manor of North Tawton, which had been ancient demesne of the crown, belonged, in the early part of Henry the Third's reign, to the Valletorts, among whose co-heirs it was divided after a few generations. Two of the co-heiresses married into the Champernowne family. Oliver Champernowne, the husband of one of these, died without male issue in the reign of Edward III. The Stapledons held the barton of Barton Babidge, in this parish, and the advowson of the rectory, of Egelina, who had been the wife of Oliver Champernowne, and from them it descended to the St. Legers. It is probable that the whole became centered in that family, the manor being now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, whose ancestor, William Fellowes, Esq., purchased it, in 1718, of Adam Pierce, Esq., and others.^x

Near the church is a moated site, called Court Green, supposed to have been the ancient seat of the Valletorts.

The manor of Crook Burnell, *alias* Stone, has belonged for a considerable time to the family of Sturt, being now the property of Henry Charles Sturt, Esq., of Dorsetshire.^y

Ashridge, in this parish, was the seat of Richard Atwood, who married one of the co-heiresses of Oliver Champernowne. His descendants, by the name of Wood, *alias* Atwood, continued to possess and reside at Ashridge for many generations. It is now the property of Mr. John Skinner, in whose family it has been for a considerable time. The barton of Bath, which gave name to the family of Bath, or de Bathonia, is now the property of John Quick, Esq., of Newton St. Cyres. It was formerly in the Sladers, and afterwards in the Chichester family.^z

^u Cart. Rot. 55 Hen. III., m. 1.

^x Trustees, probably, for the St. Leger family.

^y At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Cruc was held in demesne by William, the King's *hostiarius*: it is probable that it was afterwards in the family of Burnell.

^z Chapple's Collections.

The barton of Nicholas, or Nicholls Nymet, having been for a considerable time in the family of Hole, was sold by the Rev. T. Hole to the father of Mr. John Wreford, the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are memorials of William Kelland, Gent., 1781, and some children of Mr. John Prideaux, 1777—1801. The Rev. Thomas Hole is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Bath barton, Nicholls Nymet, and at Crook Burnell. The chapel at Nicholls Nymet fell down about 1769; that at Crook Burnell was standing in 1772.^a

There is an Independent meeting-house at North Tawton.

Henry Tozer, author of some devotional tracts, popular in their day, one of which, "Directions for a Godly Life," went through ten editions, was a native of this parish. He was expelled from Exeter College for his loyalty in 1648.

The charity-school at this place has an endowment in land of about 14*l.* per annum, chiefly arising from a benefaction of the Rev. Richard Hole in 1747. Charles Kelland, in 1758, gave the sum of 20*l.*

SOUTH-TAWTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about five miles from Oakhampton. The village of South Zeal, and part of Sticklepath, are in this parish.

The manor of South Tawton, which had been held in dower by Harold's mother, and afterwards fell to the crown, was given by King Henry I. to Roselm Beaumont, Viscount de Mayne, whose grand-daughter brought it to Roger de Tony. In the reign of Edward II., it belonged to Walter Tantifer, from whom it passed by successive heirs female to Chiseldon and Wadham. This manor, by the name of Black-hall, is now the joint property of the Honourable Charles Percy Wyndham, one of the representatives of Wadham; and of Mr. James Pitts, by purchase from William Helyar, Esq.

The manor of South-Tawton, *alias* East Ash, had belonged for some years to the Northmore family in 1711. The manor of Gooseford, was also in the Northmores: both these estates were afterwards the property of J. Bailey, Esq., of Whiddon Park, of whom it was purchased some years ago by the present possessors, Messrs. John and Thomas Moore: part of the manor of East Ash has been sold off. North Week, or Wike, in this parish, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Wike, or

^a Chapple's Collections.

Weeks, who possessed also Cocktree, the ancient seat of the Burnells, which came to them by marriage with the heiress of that family; and the manor of Ilton. Francis Weeks, Esq., the last heir male, sold that manor with Cocktree, to Robert Hole, Esq., who married one of his sisters. Ilton is now, by marriage with the daughter of Mr. John Sture, the property of Mr. John Damarel: Great and Little Cocktree belong to the Rev. Thomas Hole. Mr. Weeks sold North Week, the ancient seat of his family, to Mr. George Hunt, who married another of his sisters: the co-heiresses of Mr. Hunt brought this estate to Clapp and Luxton; from which families it passed, by sale, to the late John Tickell, Esq., and Mr. Andrew Arnold, the latter of whom is still in possession. The old mansion of the Weeks' family, is dilapidated. West Week, which belonged to the Battishulls, and afterwards to the Oxenhams, is now the joint property of Thomas Acland, and his sister, Mrs. Hoare.^b Week-town, or Wikington, was formerly the property and residence of the Milfords; it now belongs to Mr. John Westawar, by purchase from Lang. The old mansion on this estate is dilapidated, and now occupied as a farm-house.

Oxenham gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it at least from the time of Henry III. till the death of the late William Long Oxenham, Esq., in 1814. Captain John Oxenham, who had been the friend and companion of Sir Francis Drake, and who, having fitted out a ship on a voyage of discovery and enterprize on his own account, lost his life in an engagement with the Spaniards in South America, in 1575, is supposed to have been of this family. The family has been remarkable also for the tradition of a bird having appeared to several of its members previously to their death. Howell, who had seen mention of this circumstance on a monument at a stone mason's in Fleet-street, which was about to be sent into Devonshire, gives a copy of the inscription in one of his letters. It is somewhat curious that this letter proves the fact alleged by Wood, that Howell's work does not consist entirely of genuine letters, but that many of them were first written when he was in the Fleet prison, to gain money for the relief of his necessities. This letter, dated July 3. 1632, relates that, as he passed by the stone-cutter's shop, "last Saturday," he saw the monument with the inscription, relating the circumstance of the apparition. It appears, however, by a very scarce pamphlet^c in the

^b See page 485.

^c "A true Relation of an Apparition in the Likeness of a Bird with a white Breast, that appeared hovering over the Death-beds of some of the Children of Mr. James Oxenham, of

the late Mr. Gough's collection, now in the Bodleian library, that the persons whose names are mentioned in the epitaph, given in Howell's letter, all died in the year 1635, three years after the date of his letter. The persons to whom the apparition is stated in the pamphlet to have appeared were John Oxenham, son of James Oxenham, gentleman, of Zeal Monachorum, aged twenty-one, and said to have been six feet and a half in height, who died September 5. 1635; a bird with a white breast having appeared hovering over him two days before; Thomazine, wife of James Oxenham, the younger, who died September 7. 1635, aged 22; Rebecca Oxenham, who died September 9., aged eight years; and Thomazine, a child in the cradle, who died September 15. It is added, that the same bird had appeared to Grace, the grandmother of John Oxenham, who died in 1618. It is stated also, that the clergyman of the parish had been appointed by the Bishop (Dr. Hall) to enquire into the truth of these particulars, and that a monument, made by Edward Marshall, of Fleet-street, had been put up with his approbation, with the names of the witnesses of each apparition.

Another proof that Howell's letter must have been written from memory is, that most of the Christian names are erroneous. The pamphlet adds, that those of the family who had been sick and recovered never saw the apparition. This tradition of the bird had so worked upon the minds of some of the members of this family, that it was supposed to have been seen by William Oxenham, who died in 1743. Mr. Chapple mentions having had the relation from Dr. Bent, who was brother-in-law to Mr. Oxenham, and had attended him as a physician.^c The story told is, that when the bird came into his chamber, he observed upon the tradition as connected with his family, but added, he was not sick enough to die, and that he should cheat the bird; and that this was a day or two before his death, which took place after a short illness. It is proper to add, that there is no trace of the Oxenham family, nor of the monument before mentioned, either in the register, church, or church-yard of Zeal Monachorum, nor have I been able to learn that it exists at Tawton, or elsewhere in the county. The mansion at Oxenham has long been inhabited as a farm-house. The estate is now, in consequence of the mar-

Sale Monachorum, Gent." 4to. 1641; with a print of the persons mentioned in the pamphlet, in their beds; the bird on the wing hovering over them.

^c Chapple's MS. Collections.

riage of the late Arthur Acland, Esq., with the daughter of William Oxenham, Esq., the joint property of Thomas Acland, Esq., and his sister the wife of Hugh Hoare, Esq.

In the parish church are memorials of the families of Northmore^d and Oxenham^e; and some without inscription, (1592 and 1651,) which appear to have belonged to the family of Burgoyne. The dean and chapter of Windsor are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage.

South Zeal, in this parish, described in ancient records as a borough^f, had in ancient times a market on Thursday, granted, in 1298, to Robert de Tony, with two fairs for eight days each; one at the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the other at the festival of St. Kalixtus the Pope.^g There is now a cattle-fair at South Zeal on the Tuesday in the week following the festival of St. Thomas à Becket. The manor of South Zeal belongs to George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq.: it was formerly in the family of Tapson, from whom it passed to Mr. Fursdon's father, under the will of John Tapson, M.D., the last heir male of that family.

The Burgoynes, a younger branch of the Bedfordshire family of that name, had, for several descents, a seat at South Zeal: this estate was sold to the Oxenhams, about the year 1700, and now belongs to Mr. Acland and Mrs. Hoare. There was formerly a chapel at South Zeal, now used as a school-house.

TEDBURNE ST. MARY, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about seven miles from Exeter. The villages of Taphouse and Upcott are in this parish. There is a cattle-fair at Tedburne, on the Monday before Michaelmas-day.

At the time of taking the Domesday survey, the manor of Tedbourne, (Teteborne,) was held by Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin de Sap. In the thirteenth century, it belonged to the family of Tedbourn; at a later period, to the Uptons of Lupton. It has been for a considerable time in the Tuckfield family, and is now the property of R. Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq. Hackworthy, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed the manor for several descents, and became extinct in the reign of Henry VI.

^d John Northmore, Gent., 1671.

^e William Oxenham, Gent., 1699; William Oxenham, Esq., 1743; George Oxenham, Esq., 1779.

^f See Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^g Cart. Rot. 27 Edw. I. No. 13.

At

At a later period, it was in the Aclands; and in the early part of the last century, in the Harris family. It is now the property of Baldwin Fulford, Esq.; who possesses also the manor or barton of Melhuish in this parish. The barton of Huish is the property of John White, Esq.

In the parish-church are memorials of Edward Gee, rector, who published a popular manual of devotion, and died in 1613; Baldwin Acland, B. D., 1672, and William Copleston, Gent., 1705. The Rev. Charles Burn is patron and incumbent of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel at Hackworthy.

TEIGN-GRACE, or TEYNGRACE, usually written TEINGRACE, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies about two miles from Newton Abbot.

The manor, anciently called Teign Bruer, was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Ralph de Bruer, under Baldwin the Sheriff: one of the co-heiresses of the Bruer family married Graas, or Grace. One moiety of the manor, retaining the name of Teign Bruer, passed to Downe, and with a co-heiress of Downe, to Holcomb. The heiress of Graas brought the manor of Teign Grace to the Coplestons, from whom it passed to a branch of the Courtenay family. It was purchased, between 1760 and 1770, of one of the co-heiresses of Kelland Courtenay, Esq., by James Templer, Esq., grandfather of George Templer, Esq., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^b

Stover Lodge, the seat of Mr. Templer, was built by his grandfather, of granite from High Tor, about the year 1781.

The parish-church was rebuilt in the year 1787, at the expense of three brothers of the Templer family¹, and is very handsomely fitted up. In the north transept, near the desk, is a large urn of Coade's manufactory, given by Sir John de la Pole, in 1794. At the east end, on each side the altar, over which is placed a painting of "Our Lady of Pity," by Barry, are

^b Hundred Roll.

¹ The following inscription is on the west side of the tower:—"On this holy ground, consecrated for ages to the worship of God, and the illustration of his laws, now endeared to them as the last repository of their parents and family, the present edifice, dedicated to the same sacred service, is with humility and veneration erected, in the year of our Lord, 1787, by James Templer, Esq., George Templer, Esq., and the Rev. John Templer, vicar of Teign-grace."

monuments

monuments of James Templer, Esq., who died in 1782, and Mary, his wife, who died in 1784. On the north side is a cenotaph for Charles Templer, who perished in the wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman, in 1786.^{*} On the west wall is a handsome cenotaph in memory of the illustrious Nelson, "slain in battle October 21. 1805;" and the monument of Cornwallis, Lord Hawarden, who died in 1803. There are monuments also of James Templer, Esq., master of the crown-office, 1813; Jane, wife of the Rev. John Templer, 1813; Captain Richard Dunn, of the royal navy, 1813; and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Line Templer, (who married Mary, daughter of Sir F. L. Rogers, Bart.,) 1818. George Templer, Esq., is patron of the rectory.

There is a school at Teign-grace, upon Dr. Bell's plan, supported by subscription.

The Teign-grace canal, projected about the year 1770, by James Templer, Esq., and completed by his son, the late Mr. Templer, has its line, of about four miles, chiefly through this parish; it was principally intended for the exportation of the pipe-clay and granite dug in this and the neighbouring parishes.¹

EAST TEIGNMOUTH, in the hundred of Exminster and deanery of Kenne, lies on the sea-coast, about eighteen miles from Exeter: it is divided from West Teignmouth by a brook called the Tame.

This town had a charter for a market on Saturday, granted to the dean and chapter of Exeter, in the year 1253; together with a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Michael. The Hundred Roll, of the reign of Edward I., states that the Bishop had held a market at Teignmouth for

^{*} On this monument are the following lines:—

" Stern ministers of death, ye winds, ye waves!
 Who, in your wild and pitiless career,
 Deaf to the cries of youth and innocence,
 With headlong rage your tender victims hurl'd
 On the rude rocks — could no less sacrifice
 Appease the king of terrors? Oh, forbear!
 'Tis impious to repine — so Heaven ordained,
 Whose sovereign word the listening storms obey.
 'Tis man's with meek submission to receive
 Affliction's bitter cup; so Heaven ordained!
 Father of all, we bow to thy decree,
 Severe yet merciful — thy will be done."

See more of it under the head of Canals.

the

the last seven years, on Saturday, in his manor, but that it ought to be in the borough. The market is now held on Saturday, for provisions of all sorts. A new market-place has lately been erected by Mr. Wm. Rolfe. The fairs are the third Tuesday in January, the last Tuesday in February, and the last Tuesday in September. Westcote mentions a much-frequented fair at Teignmouth on Good-Friday. ^m

Teignmouth is much frequented as a bathing place, and has all requisite accommodation for invalids. It appears to have become fashionable, and to have increased in buildings, about the middle of the last century.^a Teignmouth has, for more than a century, carried on a considerable trade in the Newfoundland fishery, which has been abandoned by some of the towns on the north coast. Considerable quantities of granite, pipe, and potters' clay, manganese, timber, bark, cyder, &c., are exported from this place; and coal, culm, deals, iron, &c., besides groceries and various merchandize from London, imported. Teignmouth is within the port of Exeter. A large and commodious quay has lately been constructed on the east side of the river, in this parish, by George Templer, Esq., at whose expense, a rail-road for the conveyance of granite from Haytor, has also been made. There is a considerable fishery at Teignmouth for whiting, mackerel, pilchards, soles, turbot, &c., and for salmon in the river Teign. The parish of East Teignmouth contained, in 1811, about 1100; in 1821, 1466 inhabitants.

The dean and chapter of Exeter possessed the paramount manor of East Teignmouth from an early period till about the year 1803, when it was sold, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, to Francis Webber, Esq. It was purchased of Mr. Webber by Lord Viscount Courtenay, who before possessed a manor held under it, called Teignmouth Courtenay, said to have been acquired by his ancestor, in the reign of Edward III.

The church was originally a chapel to Dawlish: it is now esteemed a daughter-church; the perpetual curacy being in the gift of the vicar of that parish.

There is a meeting-house of Independent Dissenters at this place.

Sir John Elwill, in 1724, gave the sum of 150*l.* for the instruction of four poor children of East, and eight of West Teignmouth. Captain John Colman, and Captain Thomas Colman, in 1731, gave 50*l.* for the education of poor children of East Teignmouth. A handsome school-room has,

^m MS. Survey in the British Museum.

^a See Brice's Dictionary.

within

within these few years, been erected at West Teignmouth; in which the poor children of both parishes are educated, it being supported by a liberal voluntary subscription. There are now about 230 children in the school.^o

WEST TEIGNMOUTH adjoins to East Teignmouth, on the sea-coast, being in the same hundred and deanery.

West Teignmouth was, at an early period, a celebrated haven, and sent members to a council at Westminster, in the reign of Edward I. Both Camden and Risdon say that the Danes first landed in England at West Teignmouth, in 787; but it appears to have been mistaken for Tynemouth, in Northumberland, which is certainly the Tinemutha of the Saxon Chronicle. The port of Teignmouth furnished seven ships and 120 mariners for the fleet of King Edward III., with which he undertook the expedition against Calais, in 1347.^p Teignmouth was burned by a French pirate, in 1340.^q It is said to have experienced the same fate in Queen Anne's wars: the editors of the *Magna Britannia*, published in 1720, observe, that the inhabitants having procured a brief, to which the public

^o I have been indebted to Mr. R. Jordan for several particulars relating to East and West Teignmouth.

^p Hackluyt.

^q Stowe's Annals.

^r The following is a copy of this document:—

“ Address to the Public.

“ Sheweth, — That on the 13th day of July last past, (1690,) about four of the clock in the morning, the French fleet, then riding in Torbay, where all the forces of our county of Devon were drawn up to oppose their landing, several of their gallies drew off from their fleet, and made towards a weak unfortified place, called Teignmouth, about seven miles to the eastward of Torbay, and coming very near, and having played the cannon of their gallies upon the town, and shot near two hundred great shot therein, to drive away the poor inhabitants, they landed about 700 of their men, and began to plunder and fire the towns of East and West Teignmouth, which consist of about 300 houses, and in the space of three hours ransacked and plundered the said towns, and a village called Shaldon, lying on the other side of the river, and burnt and destroyed 116 houses; together with eleven ships and barks that were in the harbour. And to add sacrilege to their robbery and violence, they in a barbarous manner entered the two churches of the said towns, and in the most unchristian manner, tore the Bibles and Common-prayer books in pieces, scattering the leaves thereof about the streets; broke down the pulpits; overthrew the communion tables; together with many other marks of a barbarous and enraged cruelty. And such goods and merchandizes as they could not, or durst not stay to carry away for fear of our forces, which were marching to oppose them, they spoilt and destroyed; killing very many cattle and hogs, which they left dead behind them in the streets. And the said towns of E. and W. Teignmouth, and Shaldon, being in great part maintained by fishing, and their boats, nets, and other fishing craft, being plundered and consumed in the common flames,

public willingly contributed, were gainers by the event; their houses, which were old and mean, having been rebuilt and improved. The editors of the *Magna Britannia* have fallen into a mistake as to the date of the above event: it was in the year 1690 that Teignmouth was burnt by the French. In 1744, the principal inhabitants of East and West Teignmouth, and Shaldon, presented a petition to Sir William Courtenay, stating that the French had plundered and burnt the place, in the second year of William and Mary, and that they then threatened a second visit: they petition, therefore, that he would allow them to erect, at their own expense, a small battery on the beach within his manor of East Teignmouth, and that he would support their prayer to the Lords of the Admiralty for a supply of small arms, cannon, and ammunition. This battery still exists. At this time, (1744,) East and West Teignmouth, with Shaldon, contained 800 houses, and at least 4000 inhabitants, and fitted out twenty ships of from 50 to 200 tons each for the Newfoundland trade.

The manor, which had belonged to the see of Exeter, was alienated, at the requisition of the crown, by Bishop Veysey, in 1549, to Sir Andrew Dudley, Knight. It was afterwards in the Cecil family. In 1614, it was purchased of William Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, by Richard Martyn, Esq.; from whose family it passed by marriage to that of Clifford, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Charles, Lord Clifford.

The parish-church is a large and handsome structure, lately erected on the site of the old church, under the powers of an act, passed in 1815, for

flames, the poor inhabitants are not only deprived of their subsistence and maintenance, but put out of a condition to retrieve their losses by their future industry; the whole loss and damage of the said poor inhabitants, sustained by such an unusual accident, amounting to about 11,000*l.* as appeared to our justices, not only by the oaths of many poor sufferers, but also of many skilful and experienced workmen who viewed the same, and have taken an estimate thereof; which loss hath reduced many poor inhabitants, therefore, to a very sad and deplorable condition.

“Witnesses, the 13th day of November, second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, and in the year of our Lord, 1690.

(Signed by)

“NIC. COVE,
THO^s. BALLE,
WILL^m. CLIFFORD MARTYN,

THO^s. COMYNS,
JOHN PIDSLEY,
JOHN EVELEGH,
And several Others.”

Communicated by Mr. Oliver.

† Communicated by Mr. Oliver from Lord Clifford's papers at Ugbrooke.

enlarging

enlarging and repairing the churches of East and West Teignmouth. In this church are, among others, the monuments of Lucy, daughter of the Honourable and Reverend Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich, 1786; Mary, daughter of the Rev. F. H. Foote, of Charlton, in Kent, 1789; John Lucas, Esq., Captain in the East India Company's service, 1792; and Henry Chichley Michell, Esq., 1806. In the church-yard is the tomb of Elias Carter, incumbent of the benefice upwards of sixty-eight years, who died in 1766, aged 90. West Teignmouth is a daughter-church to Bishop's Teignton; and the minister, as perpetual curate, is appointed by the vicar of that parish. Previously to 1816 the two adjoining parishes had been from time immemorial served by the same curate, who was appointed alternately by the vicars of Dawlish and Bishop's Teignton.

There was formerly an hospital about a mile from the town, on the road to Dawlish, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It has long been destroyed: the walls of the chapel had been standing in the early part of the last century. An estate is said to have been charged with a stipend to the minister for monthly service in the chapel. Robert Hayman gave land to the poor in the *Maudlin*-house, but I have not been able to procure any particulars of its value.

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles from Teignmouth, and about fourteen from Exeter. Luton and Combe are villages in this parish.

The manor of Bishop's Teignton was anciently part of the demesnes of the see of Exeter. In 1549, at the requisition of the crown, Bishop Veysey alienated the manor, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, and the manor of Radway, to Sir Andrew Dudley. Soon afterwards it passed to the Cecil family: in 1614, it was sold by William, Earl of Salisbury, to Richard Martyn, Esq., from whose family this estate passed, by descent, to Lear. The heiress of Lear married Sir Thomas Tipping, Bart.; and afterwards Thomas Comyns, Esq., grandfather of the Rev. John Comyns, of Wood, in this parish; who possesses also the manors of Bishop's Teignton, and Radway. On the Radway estate was the palace, erroneously supposed to have been built by Bishop Grandisson, for himself and his successors, that they might have a place to lay their heads in, if the temporalities of the see should be seized.* The error appears to have originated from a passage in a letter from this prelate to Pope John XXII., written in the

* See Godwin de Præsulibus.

early part of his episcopate, in which he says, that there were fair buildings at Teignton, but that the temporalities of the see had been so often seized by the crown, and on such occasions the houses had been so injured and dilapidated, that the Bishop had not where to lay his head.[†] It had from ancient times been one of the country seats of the bishops. Bishop Bronscombe, is known to have occasionally resided there.[‡] The site of the Bishop's palace at Radway, in which ordinations were occasionally held[‡], is now called Old Walls: there are no remains of the building, except a small part of the chapel.

The manor of Luton, in this parish, belonged to the Martyns, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Thomas, Lord Clifford, ancestor of Charles, Lord Clifford, the present proprietor. The manor of Lindridge belonged, successively, to the Martyns and Lears; and Lindridge House was their seat. Peter Lear, Esq., of this place, was created a baronet in 1683. After the death of Sir John Lear, the last baronet, in 1736, this place was sold by Thomas Comyns, Esq., who married his heiress, to Dr. Finney. By subsequent sales, it passed to the families of Baring and Line. Lindridge is now the property and seat of the Rev. John Templer, by purchase from the heirs of his brother, Colonel Henry Line Templer, devisee of John Line, Esq., who died in 1777. The present house is only the centre of the old mansion, which had an extended front, with two wings. A saloon, of large dimensions, remains as fitted up, in 1673, by Sir Peter Lear.

Wear, in this parish, is the property and residence of Mr. Edward Pidsley; Venn, of Mr. Thomas Narramore; and Green, of Mr. John Cove, whose family have resided there upwards of two hundred years.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Martyns', of Lindridge; Sir Peter Lear, Bart., 1683; and Samuel Cranston Goodall, Esq., admiral of the white, 1801. There are memorials also for the family of Cove.[‡] John Risdon, "Sacerdotis septuagenarii, annos nati tantum non centenos[‡]," 1684; and William Risdon, who was vicar only ten weeks, 1685. In the church-yard is a memorial for John Perryman, who was upwards of 100 years of age, 1794. The great tithes appear to have been appropriated to

[†] Mr. Oliver's notes from the Bishop's Register.

[‡] Ibid.

[‡] Mr. Oliver's notes from Bishop Lacey's Register.

[‡] William Martyn, Esq., 1640; Richard Martyn, Esq., his brother, 1650.

[‡] Michael Cove, Gent., 1671; Nicholas Cove, Esq., 1708.

[‡] He was 94 years of age, and had been seventy years a priest.

the

the Bishops of Exeter in Bishop Grandisson's time, *ad mensam episcopi*. The rectory and advowson, which were alienated with the manor, had been some time in the family of Balle, of whom they were purchased by Thomas Comyns, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor. The church is a peculiar of the Bishop's. In the church-yard are the remains of a chapel, probably the sanctuary chapel, built by Bishop Grandisson. There was formerly a chapel at Venn.

Sir John Lear, Bart., who died in 1736, gave 100*l.* for educating children, which was laid out in the purchase of land, now producing 1*2l.* per annum. Mr. Charles Colman, in 1729, gave 200*l.*, to be laid out in land: the trustees laid out the sum of 357*l.* 10*s.*, borrowing the deficiency, which has since been paid off. The estate now produces a rent of 40*l.* per annum.

DREW'S TEIGNTON, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about eight miles from Crediton. Part of Crockernwell is in this parish, and the remainder in that of Cheriton Bishop.

This parish is supposed by some to have taken its name from the Druids; by others ^b, with more probability, from Drogo or Drewe, who possessed the manor in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., and called himself Drewe de Teignton. From this Drewe the manor passed to the Dabernons; in the reign of Henry VI. it was in the Dernfords: it was afterwards, for many generations, in the Carews of Anthony. In 1791 it was sold in lots by the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew. The manor now belongs to Messrs. Ponfords and Mr. John Pitts, whose families had been tenants of the estate. The lords of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^c

The manor of Combehall, or Combe Hele, belonged to the ancient family of Knovill, and passed by successive female heirs to Archdekne, Luscot, and Lanherne. It afterwards belonged to the Fulfords. This manor also, and that of Fursham, are in parcels belonging to the families of Ponsford, Lambert, &c., resident farmers. The barton of Shilston, on which is the celebrated Cromlech, belongs to Mr. James Luke, of Exeter. The ancient family of Furse had lands in this parish before the reign of Richard I. ^d

The barton of Drascombe, on which a valuable tin-lode was lately discovered, belonged to the Rev. Simon Pidsley, lately deceased. The

^b Westcote and Risdon.

^c Hundred Roll.

^d Risdon.

family

family of Ponsford are patrons of the rectory. This parish abounds with fine scenery of rocks and woods.

KING'S TEIGNTON, in the hundred of Teignbridge and in the deanery of Moreton, lies two miles from Newton Abbot, between four and five from Teignmouth, and 13 from Exeter. The villages of Preston and Gappah are in this parish.

The manor, which had been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, was given by Henry II. to Peter Burdon^e, with a moiety of the hundred of Teignbridge. The last heir male of this branch died in the reign of Henry IV., when this manor passed with its heiress to Thorpe. In 1509 the heiress of Thorpe brought it to Thomas Clifford, Esq., ancestor of Lord Clifford, the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment.^f

Ware, in this parish, which was a seat of the Horwells, passed by successive marriages to Clifford and Bampfyld. It is marked in the maps of 1765 as a seat of the Bampfyldes, but is now a farm-house belonging to Lord Clifford. Babcombe, formerly a seat of the Heles, is now also a farm of Lord Clifford's. The manor of Gappah, or Gapey Bolhay, seems by its name to have belonged to the ancient family of Bolhay. At a later period it was in the Heles, whose heiress brought it to Trelawney: having passed by the same title as Stapledon to the daughters of the Honourable Rose Herring May, it was sold by them to the Right Honourable Lord Clifford, who is the present proprietor.

Whiteway, in this parish, was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Ralph, under Baldwin the Sheriff. Not long afterwards it belonged to to Fukery, whose heiress married De la Torre. A younger son of the last-mentioned family, in the reign of Henry II., took the name of White-way. From Whiteway it passed by successive female heirs to Hurst and Bodley. It was sold by the latter, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to Yarde of Bradley, who resided here many years. It is now a farm-house, the property of Hugh Yarde, Esq.

In the parish-church are monuments and inscribed grave-stones in memory of the families of Clifford^g; Horwell of Ware; Hele^h of Badcombe;

^e Hundred Roll.

^f Ibid.

^g John Clifford, of Ware, 1685; he married a daughter of Horwell: the ancestor of Horwell married a co-heiress of Whiteway. John Clifford, the only son, died in 1681, æt. 19; the only daughter married Bampfyld.

^h Thomas Hele, Esq., 1673.

Nicholas

Nicholas Downing^k, vicar, 1666; Richard Adlam^l, vicar, 1670; and Christopher Beeke^m, 61 years vicar, 1798. Mr. Incledon's church notes, taken in 1769, mention memorials of the family of Yarde of Whiteway.ⁿ

The parishioners of High Week have a portion of the church-yard of King's Teignton, for which they pay an acknowledgment of 10s. per annum. The great tithes, with the manor of Preston, are appropriated to a prebendary of the church of Salisbury, who is patron of the vicarage. Theophilus Gale, a learned non-conformist divine of the seventeenth century, was son of Dr. Theophilus Gale, vicar of this parish, and was born at King's Teignton in 1628.

There is a meeting-house of dissenters at King's Teignton. The Chantry roll of 1547^o mentions an hospital at this place for five poor people, founded by John Gilbert, who gave 100*l.* to the mayor of Exeter to purchase land for its endowment, and settled a stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on a priest for officiating in the chapel. I cannot learn that there are any traces of this charitable institution in existence.

TEMPLETON, in the hundred of Tiverton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies about five miles from Tiverton.

The manor belonged to the Templars, and afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers. After the dissolution it was granted to George Loosemore, who sold it to Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Sir William Pole acquired it in marriage with the Chief Baron's eldest daughter, and it continued in his family till sold by his descendant, the late

^k Called in his epitaph "Celeberrimus," but I have not been able to find any account of him.

^l On his tomb is the following extraordinary and reprehensible inscription:

Apostrophe ad Mortem.

"Damn'd tyrant! can't profaner blood suffice?
Must priests that offer, be the sacrifice.
Go tell the Genii that in Hades lie
Thy triumph o'er this sacred calvary.
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause,
And teach this kill-priest to revere good laws."

^m Put up by his son, Henry Beeke, D. D. Dean of Bristol.

ⁿ Richard Yarde, 1691; Hugh Yarde, 1683; James Yarde, 1683; Gilbert Yarde, 1689; Gilbert Yarde, 1751; Henry Yarde, 1759.

^o In the Augmentation-office.

Sir

Sir John William De la Pole, to Charles Chichester, Esq., the present proprietor.

The church was, in 1335, called the chapel of Temple, and was then esteemed to be in the parish of Witheridge. The present church was dedicated in 1439. Templeton is now a rectory, of which Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., is patron. Mary Carwithen, in 1741, gave 10*l.*, which produced 8*s.* per annum, for the teaching one poor child of Templeton, but this benefaction has been lost.

TETCOTT, or TETCOT, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies on the borders of Cornwall, about 10 miles from Launceston. Peek, Fernhill, Nethercot, Moortown, and East and West Lana, are villages in this parish.

Joel de Totnais held the manor of Tetcott in demesne, when the survey of Domesday was taken: in the reign of Henry II. it belonged to the family of Pipard, whose heiress brought it to the Lords Lisle. From the latter it passed by female descent to the families of Berkeley, Nevil, and Hastings. Henry Earl of Huntingdon, sold it to the Arscotts, who made Tetcott their seat. John Arscott, Esq., the last heir male of this family, bequeathed the manor of Tetcott and other estates to Sir William Molesworth, of Pencarrow, in Cornwall, Bart. It is now vested in his son, Sir Arthur Ourry Molesworth, Bart., who is patron of the rectory. Tetcott House was a seat of the Molesworths, and is still occasionally occupied by some of the family.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Arscott family.^p

THELBRIDGE, or TILBRIDGE, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about nine miles from Crediton on the road to South Molton, from which it is 11 miles distant.

The manor was successively in the families of Charteray, Annelegh, Binley, and Stewkly. The last-mentioned family possessed it for several generations. About the year 1620, it was the property of Richard Shortridge, Esq., whose descendant and namesake died seized of it in 1763. In 1772 this manor was possessed by Mr. Thomas Pearse, who married one

^p John Arscott, Esq., 1675 (he died in his shrievalty); John Arscott, Esq., 1708; Arthur Arscott, Esq., 1739; John Arscott, Esq., (the last heir male of the family,) 1788.

of

of Mr. Shortridge's daughters. It is now the property of John Partridge, Esq.

In the parish-church is a memorial of Lawrence Davy, Esq., of Medland, 1686. The late Rev. William Jenkins, of Sidmouth, was patron of the rectory.

ST. THOMAS, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Kenne, lies in the suburbs of Exeter. The villages of Exwick and Oldridge are in this parish.

Cowick, in this parish, was given in or before the reign of Henry II., by William Fitz-Baldwin, to the abbey of Bec Harlewin, and a cell of Benedictine monks from that monastery was established here. Hugh Lord Courtenay, who died in 1340, was buried in the conventual church of Cowick with great solemnity. Upon the suppression of alien priories, in the reign of Henry V., it was seized into the hands of the crown; but upon the petition of the prior was restored by his successor. In the year 1445 the convent suffered great loss by a fire, which destroyed part of the buildings. It was probably in consequence of the impoverished state of the convent, which had suffered also by inundations, that Robert de Rouen, the prior, was induced to resign the government of it, which he did in the year 1451, at the chambers of the provost of King's College[¶], then recently founded, to which the priory of Cowick, with its endowment, was given. It seems to have been surrendered, not long afterwards, to the crown; for we find that, in or about the year 1462, King Edward the Fourth gave it to the abbot and convent of Tavistock[†], who continued to possess it till the general dissolution of religious houses, after which it was granted, with other possessions of that rich monastery, to John Lord Russell. The priory estate continued many years in this noble family. The site of the priory, some time since the property of Mrs. Speke, now belongs to James White, Esq., of Exeter, barrister-at-law. The manor is the property of James Buller, Esq., of Downes, having been purchased of the Earl of Bedford about the year 1639, by his ancestor William Gould, Esq. There are no remains of the conventual buildings, nor is its site exactly known, but it appears that it stood at the further

[¶] Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire Monasteries.

[†] Pat. Rot. 3 Edw. IV. p. 1.

extremity of the parish, and not far from the river Exe.* Hugh, Earl of Courtenay, who died in the reign of Henry I., was buried in Cowick priory.

Marsh barton, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Alphington, was the site of a small priory called St. Mary de Marisco, a cell to Plympton, which existed as early as the middle of the twelfth century.† After the dissolution, it was granted to the ancestor of Richard Pine Coffin, Esq., of Portledge, the present proprietor.

Hayes, in this parish, was a seat of the Peters. Sir George Peter sold it, in the reign of James I., to William Gould, Esq., who resided there when Sir William Pole made his collections. It is now the property of his representative, James Buller, Esq., of Downes.

Floyer Hayes was the property and residence of the ancient family of Floyer, from the time of the Conquest till of late years. Floyer Hayes has since been divided into parcels, and the seat of the Floyers has been pulled down. This estate was held by the service, "that whensoever the lord paramount, the Earl of Devonshire, should come into Exe island, the owner should come seemingly appavelled, with a napkin about his neck, or upon his shoulders, and a pitcher of wine and a silver cup in his hand, and should offer his lord thereof to drink."

The manor of Bowhill was for many generations in the family of Carew, who became possessed of it by marrying an heiress of Holland. It was forfeited by the attainder of John Carew the regicide. King Charles the Second granted it, in 1662, to Thomas Carew, the co-heiresses of which family married Penneck, King, and Sawle. The Sawles inherited both the manor of Bowhill and the barton of Higher Barley, in this parish, which had belonged also to the Carews. These estates are now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Graves, widow of Admiral John Graves, daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Richard Sawle, Esq. There are considerable remains of the old mansion of the Carews, with the chapel. The premises have been long occupied as a nursery garden, and it is said to have been the first garden of that kind in the neighbourhood of Exeter.

Barley House was garrisoned by Sir Thomas Fairfax, when besieging Exeter, in the month of February, 1646.‡ A very large house in St. Tho-

* Oliver's Historic Collections.

† Mentioned in a letter from Robert Avenell to Bishop Warlewast. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

‡ Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 182.

mas's parish, which had been a royal garrison, was given up to Sir Thomas Fairfax previously to the treaty for the surrender of Exeter. ^x

Cleave, the seat of Thomas Northmore, Esq., commanding a fine view over Exeter, was purchased by his ancestor in the reign of Charles II. Little Cleave belongs also to Mr. Northmore.

Franklands, the property and residence of John Jones, Esq., was purchased of the son of Charles Fanshawe, Esq., who possessed it by marriage with Anna Maria, daughter of John Seale, Esq.

Exe island, partly in this parish, and partly within the city and county of Exeter, was given to the corporation by King Edward VI. for the good services of the citizens in the Western Rebellion. The manor of Exwick and Barley, having belonged to the priory of Cowick, has passed with the manor of Cowick, and is now the property of Mr. Buller.

The manor of Oldridge, in a distant part of this parish, and adjoining to that of Crediton, was granted to the Russell family as parcel of the possessions of Tavistock abbey. ^y It afterwards belonged to the family of Trowbridge, by whom it was sold to Yarde. It is now the property of John Yarde, Esq., but the lands were all sold off in parcels in 1791, by the executors of Giles Yarde, Esq.

The parish-church of St. Thomas appears to have been originally founded as a parochial chapel, appendant to the conventual church of St. Andrew Cowick; it had all parochial rights, except that of sepulture; the inhabitants having been buried in the cemetery of the chapel of St. Michael, which formerly existed without the priory gate. ^z

In the church of St. Thomas are monuments of William Williams, M.D., 1740; Elizabeth, his wife, heiress of Oliver of Exwick, 1776; Thomas Northmore, Esq., 1713; the wife of Charles Fanshawe, Esq. (no date); John Buller, Esq., of Shillingford, in Cornwall, and Downes, in Devon, 1772, &c.

James Buller, Esq., is patron of the vicarage and impropiator of the great tithes, which belonged to Tavistock abbey, having passed with the priory of Cowick. An old chapel at Oldridge having been pulled down by George Trowbridge, Esq., a new one was erected in 1789, at the expense of James Buller, Esq.: the late Mr. Giles Yarde gave the timber.

^x Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, iv. 407.

^y It came to the abbey as parcel of the possessions of Cowick priory.

^z Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire Monasteries.

Eustace Budgell, a well-known writer of the last century, and a contributor to the *Spectator*, is said to have been born in the parish of St. Thomas, in or about 1685. His baptism does not appear in the parish register.^a

William Gould, Esq., in 1637, gave a rent-charge of 8*l.* per annum for the purpose of maintaining an able school-master to instruct poor children of this parish in reading, writing, &c. His son, William Gould, Esq., gave by will an additional rent-charge of 2*l.* per annum for the same purpose. Robert Pate, in 1688, gave 30*l.* (now producing only 20*s.* per annum) for teaching poor children of this parish.

A building has lately been erected in this parish, at the expense of the county, for the reception of prisoners for debt.

THORNBURY, in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about five miles from Holsworthy. The villages of Brendon, Woodacott, South Wanford, Wick, and Lashbrook, are in this parish.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Le Cornu, who continued to possess it for several generations, after which it passed, by marriage, to Speccot. Upon becoming possessed of the Thornbury estate, the Speccots removed their residence thither. The manor now belongs to William Morris Fry, Esq., who is patron of the rectory. The manor-house is occupied by a farmer. Bagbere, in this parish, gave name to a family who, having possessed it many generations, sold it to the Speccots about the year 1600.

In the parish-church is a monument without inscription, probably that of Sir John Speccot, who married a daughter of Sir Piers Edgecumbe.^b There were formerly two priests in this church, called Cornu's stipendiaries, endowed with 6*l.* per annum each by the Cornu family.

THORNCOMBE, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about seven miles from Ax-

^a Chapple says he was born in Exeter about 1680.

^b It has the effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady in a long robe, with a ruff, &c. Beneath are busts of a man and woman, with the arms of Speccot and Walter impaled. (Humphrey Speccot, father of Sir John, married a Walter). Over the monuments are the arms of Edgecumbe.

minster.

minster. The principal village in the parish, exclusively of Thorncombe, is Holditch. There are also the small villages of Grib, Schoolhouse, Hew-wood, and Maudlin. A market at Thorncombe on Wednesday, and a fair for six days, beginning on Easter-Tuesday, were granted by King Edward II., in or about 1312, to the abbot of Ford.^c The market, which had been changed to Saturday, was finally discontinued, and the market-house pulled down, about the year 1770. There is a fair still held on Easter-Tuesday.

Thorncombe was given by William the Conqueror to Baldwin de Sap, or de Brioniis, who had married his niece Albreda. Richard, Baron of Oakhampton, son of Baldwin, founded a monastery of the Cistercian order at Brightley, in the parish of Oakhampton, in the year 1133, which, a few years afterwards, was removed by his sister and heiress Adela to a place called the Ford, in this parish. The history of the foundation states that this noble lady, in the year 1138, met the abbot and monks passing through her manor of Thorncombe, on their return to the abbey of Waverley, (to which they had originally belonged,) from the barren spot at Brightley, which they had been obliged to quit from poverty and scarcity of provision; and that, moved with compassion, she gave them her manor-house of Ford for their present residence, afterwards called West Ford, and the manor of Thorncombe for their support. After remaining nearly six years in the manor-house of West Ford, they built a new monastery at a place called Hartescath, afterwards Ford, which became their permanent residence.^d Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, had been a monk and afterwards abbot of this house; Johannes Devonius, a learned monk, and confessor to King John, was also a monk of Ford Abbey. It appears that a priest had a salary of *3l. 6s. 8d.* per annum, for instructing the boys of the abbey in grammar in the refectory at convenient seasons.^e The estates of this monastery were valued at *381l. 10s. 6½d.*, clear yearly income, at the time of its suppression, when King Henry VIII. granted the manor of Thorncombe to John Earl of Oxford, and the site of the abbey, with other lands, to Richard Pollard, Esq. Sir John, son of Sir Richard, sold it to Sir Amias Paulet, by whom it was conveyed to William Rowsewell, Esq. Sir Henry Rowsewell, son of William, sold Ford Abbey

^c Cart. Rot. 6 Edw. II. No. 36.

^d See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 785.

^e Mr. Oliver's notes.

to

to Sir Edmund Prideaux, whose son married the heiress of Franceis, of Combe Flory, and took the name of that family. Margaret, his daughter and heir, in 1690, married Francis Gwynn, Esq., afterwards Secretary of State to Queen Anne, ancestor of John Franceis Gwynn^f, Esq., the present proprietor. Mr. Gwynn occasionally resides at Ford Abbey, which exhibits considerable remains of the buildings erected by Thomas Chard^g, the last abbot. It appears by a note of Thomas Hearne's, that about a century ago there remained a gallery called the Monk's Walk, with small narrow windows, and the cells of the monks.^h The original chapel of the abbey, built in the twelfth century, still remains. To this chapel were removed the remains of Richard Fitz-Baldwin, Viscount of Devon, first founder of the monastery of Brightley; and here were buried his sister Adela, and several of the Courtenays, who became as her descendants' patrons of Ford Abbey, but none of their monuments remain. There are some monuments of the Prideaux family—Edmund Prideaux, Esq., the restorer of Ford Abbey-house, ob. 1659; Margaret, his wife, co-heiress of Ivory, 1683; Edmund Prideaux, his son, who married a co-heiress of Franceis, 1702.

The manor of Thorncombe is now the property of John Bragge, Esq.: his ancestor purchased it, together with Sadborough, which has ever since been the seat of the family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Holdich, in this parish, belonged for some generations, at an early period, to the family of Fleming. William Fleming gave it to Reginald Mohun^k, by whom it was conveyed to Brooke. It continued to be the property and one of the seats of the last-mentioned family from the reign of Henry III. to that of James I., when it was seized by the crown upon the attainder of Lord Cobham, and was granted to Charles Blount, Earl

^f Son of John Franceis, Esq., of Combe Flory, who took the name of Gwynn in 1780. Francis Gwynn, Esq., son of Francis above mentioned, died without issue.

^g Thomas Chard became a titular or suffragan bishop, under the title of *Episcopus Solubricensis*. Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections*.

^h Note at the end of the 3d vol. of *Gulielm. Neubrig*. p. 778.

ⁱ Reginald de Courtenay, 1194; Robert de Courtenay, 1242; John Lord Courtenay, 1273; and Edward Courtenay, the third Earl of Devon, of that family, 1419. Mr. Oliver's notes.

^k It had some time before been given by William Fleming in marriage with his daughter to William Le Saucer, or Sanser, a Norman, but upon his going with his family into Normandy, it was repossessed by the Flemings. Register of Newenham Abbey, in the possession of Dr. Wavell.

of

of Devonshire. Sir Thomas Putt is said to have died seised of the manor of Holdich in 1686.¹ Mr. Gwynn, of Ford Abbey, now holds a court at Holdich, and Admiral Richard Graves is entitled to certain quit-rents from all lands in the tithing. The barton belongs to Mr. Bragge, having been purchased, in 1714, by his ancestor, William Bragge, Esq., of John Bowditch, to whose family it had been conveyed by Blount, Lord Mountjoye. In 1773, there were considerable remains of the old mansion and the chapel, some traces of which are still to be seen. There is a farmhouse on the site.

Beer hall belonged to the De la Beers for several generations, and was afterwards for some continuance in the Okestones, who married the heiress of De la Beer. The heiress of Okeston brought it to Norton, who sold it to Jew. Sir William Hodye, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, second son of Lord Chief Justice Hodye, by the heiress of Jew, inherited this estate, and settled here. Risdon observes that, in his time, it had ceased to be a gentleman's residence, and that the land had been parcelled out. The site of Beer hall, on which is now a farm-house, is the property of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart.

In the parish-church is the tomb of Sir Thomas Brooke, with his effigies on a brass plate, (the date covered); and a cenotaph for Lucy, wife of Thomas Vernon Dolphin, Esq., and sister of John Bragge, Esq., who died in 1802. Mr. Bragge is impropriator of the great tithes, which had belonged to the Abbey, and patron of the vicarage.

The Rev. Thomas Cook, in 1734, gave to the parish a mansion, now known by the name of the school-house; appropriating the great hall, two butteries, and three chambers over them, with the orchard and garden, for the occupation of a schoolmaster, who should teach six poor children: the remainder of the premises, for the habitation of poor persons, to be maintained out of the parish rates. Mrs. Elizabeth Bragge, in 1719, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the school.

THORVERTON, in the hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about eight miles from Tiverton, and about seven from Exeter. The village of Raddon is in this parish.

There are two fairs at Thorverton, held annually, on the last Monday in

¹ Chapple's Collections.

February and the Monday after the 18th of July: the February fair is chiefly for fat sheep; the July fair for lambs; for which it is the most celebrated in the West of England, upwards of 40,000 having been frequently sold at it, principally for rearing.

The manor of Thorverton was given with the church by King Henry II. to the Abbot and Convent of St. Martin, called *Majus Monasterium*, or Marmontier, in Tours. It was purchased of this monastery by Sir John Wiger, who, in the year 1276, gave it to the dean and chapter of Exeter, for the maintenance of three chaplains, in a chantry founded by him in the Cathedral.^m The manor still belongs to the dean and chapter, under whom it was held for several generations, by the family of Milford. The lease was sold some years ago by S. F. Milford, Esq., and his brother, Mr. John Milford, to a farmer of the name of Reynolds, who is the present proprietor, and resides at the court barton. The old manor-house, was pulled down a few years ago. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of life and death.ⁿ

The manor of East Raddon belonged, before the reign of Edward I., to the family of De Bathonia, or Bath; from whom it passed by successive female heirs, to Wallis^o, and Digby. It is now, by devise from the late Mr. Tuckfield, in whose family it had been for more than a century, the property of Richard Hippisley Tuckfield, Esq. The mansion, in which are the ruinous remains of a chapel, is now a farm-house.

Yoldford belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to Sir John de Toliro; it afterwards passed successively, partly by purchase, and partly by inheritance, to Longacre, Heanton, Somaster, Limpany, Hurst, and Martyn. It is now the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart. The barton-house, which was inhabited by the late Dowager Lady Carew, is at present unoccupied, except by a servant.

In the parish-church are memorials of the Tuckfield family.^p The dean

^m See Dugdale's Mon. Ang. II. 991., and Rot. Parl. i. p. 3.

ⁿ Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

^o Alice Wallis, who married Sir Simon Digby, in the reign of Henry VII., was a benefactor to this parish. Among other bequests, she gave to a child, male or female, nine years of age, 1*d.* every day, to say five *pater-nosters*, five *aves*, and one *credo*, for her husband's soul, her own, her children's, and all Christian souls. Westcot mentions a fine monument of the last of the Wallis family, at Thorverton, inlaid with brass, which had been utterly defaced.

^p Roger Tuckfield, Esq., 1688; Mrs. Elizabeth Tuckfield, spinster, æt. 92. 1807.

and

and chapter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage.

In the year 1715, the Presbyterians had a meeting-house here, which still exists.

There is a charity-school at this place, with an endowment of 9*l.* per annum.^a With this endowment, aided by voluntary contributions, a school for seventy children, on Dr. Bell's plan, is supported.

THROWLEY, or THROWLEIGH, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about three miles from Chagford, and about seven from Moreton Hampsted. Wonston, or Wonson, Ford, Ash, Higher and Lower Murchington, and Way, are villages in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the family of Ferrers, whose heiress brought it to Prouz, of Gidley Castle. From Prouz it passed, by successive female heirs, to Mules, Damarell, and Coade. It continued in the latter in the reign of Charles I., and was soon afterwards in the Knapmans, whose heiress brought it to the Northmores, with the manor and barton of Wonson, the capital messuage of Ford, and the manor of Rushford, in Throwley, and Chagford. The manor of Throwley has been dismembered. Mr. Bartholomew Gidley is entitled to certain quit-rents out of it; and has the manor of Wonson. The barton of Throwley belongs to Mr. John Dunning. The King is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel at Walland hill, of which there are some remains.

THRUSHELTON, or THRUSELTON, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about eleven miles from Tavistock.

The manor belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the Viponts; afterwards successively to Pomeroy and Trenchard. It is now, by inheritance from the latter, the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Mr. Tremayne possesses also Cannabarne, which had been given by the Trenchards to the priory of Plympton, and the barton of Wreys. There seems to have been another manor, called North Thruselton, held with Sourton,

^a The benefactions ought to produce more: probably some of them have been lost. Thomas Adams, in 1673, gave 25*l.*; Margaret Turner, (1680,) 100*l.*; Roger Tuckfield, (1683,) 20*l.*; Roger Tuckfield, junr., (1686,) 20*l.*; Jane Smith, (1697,) 2*l.* per annum; John Tuckfield, (1705,) 40*l.*; Margaret Tuckfield, (1710,) 30*l.*, for buying Bibles and coats, alternately, for children on Tuckfield's foundation; Roger Tuckfield, (1742,) 100*l.*, one moiety for the school, the other moiety for Bibles and coats, in like manner as Margaret Tuckfield's.

from the reign of Henry II., to that of Edward III., by the Talbots. This, probably, was the manor of which John Wood, Esq. was seised, in the year 1619.[†] I cannot learn, that any such manor is now known.

The barton of Axworthy, in this parish, is the joint property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., and John Newton, Esq., of Bridstow. Thruselton is a daughter-church to Mary Stow. Mr. Tremayne is patron and impropiator.

THURLSTON, in the hundred of Stanborough and in the deanery of Woodleigh, lies near the coast, about four miles from Kingsbridge. The village of Buckland is in this parish, and Bantham, on the coast, where is a harbour for barges and small sloops.

Hugh de Ferrers, and William Chiverston, were lords of this manor, in the reign of Edward I. It now belongs to Lord Viscount Courtenay, by inheritance from the Chiverstons. Sir Francis Buller Yarde, Bart., is patron of the rectory. The lords of the manor of Thurlston had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.[‡]

TIVERTON is an ancient market and borough town, giving name to a hundred and deanery. It is situated about 14 miles from Exeter, and about 167 from London.

The parish of Tiverton is divided into four districts, called Pitt Quarter, Tidcombe Quarter, Clare Quarter, and Prior's Quarter. In Pitt Quarter are the villages of Chettescombe, Bolham, and Cove; in Tidcombe Quarter, Chevethorne, West Mere, East Mere, Craze Loman, and Manley; in Clare Quarter, the village of Palmers.

The market and fair existed at an early period, before the year 1200. King Henry III., in 1257, granted what must have been a confirmation of a market on Monday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. James.[†] The market day was changed, in 1655, from Monday to Tuesday. There is now a considerable market for corn, &c. &c. on Tuesday; and on Saturday, a market for butchers' meat, and other provisions. King James granted two fairs, still held, for cattle, horses, &c.; the second Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and Michaelmas Day. There are great markets on the second Tuesday in March; Tuesday before April 25; August 26; December 14,

[†] Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

[‡] Ibid.

[•] Hundred Roll.

when

when on a Tuesday; when not, on the first Tuesday following. Hugh, Earl of Devon, gave the profits of the market, in trust for the poor, about the year 1370. It seems, that some of his successors had resumed the gift, or that it was only temporary, for it appears, that the profits are now vested in trust for the poor, in consequence of donation or purchase, from the several lords of portions of the manor, between 1627 and 1664. The market-house, which had been built in 1699, was burnt down in 1731, and rebuilt.

King James, in 1615, granted the inhabitants of Tiverton a charter of incorporation, with various liberties and privileges. The body corporate consists of a mayor, twelve capital burgesses, and twelve assistants; with a recorder, clerk of the peace, and town-clerk. This charter having been forfeited by neglect, was renewed in 1724. By the charter of 1615, Tiverton was made a Parliamentary borough; the right of electing members being vested in the corporation. The town-house was built in 1615, on the site of St. Thomas's Chapel: it was repaired and modernised in 1788.

It is probable, that the clothing-manufacture was first introduced at Tiverton in the fourteenth century, during which it was extended over a great part of the county of Devon. It is certain that the manufacture was carried on to a considerable extent, about the year 1500. In the reign of Elizabeth, the woollen trade, particularly the manufacture of kersies, for which this town became celebrated, had increased to such a degree, that in the course of thirty years, the population was nearly doubled. The manufacture of mixed worsted serges was introduced early in the reign of William III. About the year 1720, the manufacture of fine druggets, drapeens, and cloth serges, was introduced, and for some years proved a very advantageous trade. In 1730, there were fifty-six fulling-mills employed in and near Tiverton. About the year 1745, the woollen trade at Tiverton began to decay in consequence of the rivalry of other markets, particularly the Norwich stuffs, the manufacture of which was introduced at Tiverton in 1752, but failed after a few years. The trade suffered still further by the American war; but various other species of coarse woollen manufactures have been from time to time introduced: in 1790, there were 1000 looms in Tiverton, 700 of which were in daily use; and there were 200 wool-combers. There is scarcely any woollen trade now in Tiverton, except some spinning. A lace-manufactory was established in 1815, by Heathcoat and Co., on an extensive scale: a large building was erected for the purpose, with machinery, &c., employing about 1500 hands,

including men, women, and children. This manufactory is still (1821) carried on with success.

The population of Tiverton has fluctuated considerably, in consequence of the increase and decay of trade, and the occasional calamitous visitations of fire and pestilence: the last mentioned calamity swept off a tenth part of the population in 1591; the number of inhabitants having been then about 5000, and about double what it had been 30 years before. In 1625, the number of inhabitants had again increased, and was then about 6000; in 1640, nearly 8000. In 1644, 448 persons died of the sweating sickness: 105 of these in the month of October. In 1715, the number of inhabitants was about 8700. In 1741, an epidemic disorder, called the spotted fever, carried off 636 persons, being one-twelfth of the population at that period. About the year 1770, the number of inhabitants is said to have been about 1800 less than it was 40 years before; in 1790, it is said to have again increased about 500. In 1801, there were 6505 inhabitants in the town and parish; in 1811, 6732; according to the returns made to Parliament at those periods.

The destructive calamity of fire, which has at times befallen most of the Devonshire towns, has been experienced at Tiverton more frequently and more severely than elsewhere. The first great fire of which we have any account, broke out on the 3d of April, 1598, at one in the afternoon: it consumed 400 houses and several chapels; and destroyed goods and merchandize, then valued at 150,000*l*. Notwithstanding this calamity happened in the day-time, 33 persons perished in the flames. On the 5th of August, 1612, a fire, still more destructive, broke out, by which 600 houses were consumed, about 30 only escaping the fire: the loss in goods, merchandize, &c., was estimated at 200,000*l*. In 1661, a fire broke out on the 12th of November, which consumed 45 houses, belonging to manufacturers and artificers, whose losses were calculated at 2770*l*. Two fires, of smaller extent, occurred in 1676, and 1726. In 1730, 15 houses were destroyed by a fire, which broke out in Newport-street. On the 5th of June, in the following year, happened a more destructive conflagration, by which 298 houses were consumed. The loss, although large, being estimated at about 59,000*l*., does not appear so great by far, especially taking into consideration the difference in the value of money, as that incurred by some of the former calamities, supposing the estimates to have been correct. The calamity, nevertheless, was most afflictive, and the benevolence shown to the poor sufferers, not only by the neighbouring city of
Exeter,

Exeter, and the county of Devon, but by the whole nation, most prompt and liberal. The collections amounted to 10,200*l.*, which was equitably distributed among the poor and middle ranks. The King gave 1000*l.*

Smaller fires, by which from five to 10 or 12 houses, were each time destroyed, occurred in 1738, 1739, 1751, 1773, and 1783. In 1762, twenty dwelling-houses were destroyed by fire, in the month of May. In 1785, a fire broke out on the 14th of May, which destroyed 47 houses; the damages were estimated at 2000*l.* On the same day, in 1788, about 20 dwelling-houses were consumed by fire. The provisions of an act, passed in 1731, which enacted, that all houses and other buildings, should be covered with lead or slates, with sundry other regulations for checking the progress of fire, seem not to have been very effective. There are pamphlets extant, which give a particular account of the destructive fires in 1598, 1612, and 1731.

In 1625, 53 houses in Tiverton were destroyed by a flood: considerable damage was done to the town by the great storm of 1703.

In the year 1549, during the commotions occasioned in Devonshire by the introduction of the Book of Common Prayer, a battle was fought at Cranmore Castle, near Collipriest, about a mile south of Tiverton. The insurgents were dispersed by the King's army, and several of them, having been taken prisoners, were hanged and quartered.^u In the early part of the civil war, Tiverton was in the possession of the Parliament; after the battle of Stratton, in May, 1643, the victorious royalists, in their march from Cornwall, dispossessed Colonel Weare, who then held Tiverton for the Parliament.

The Earl of Essex was for some time at Tiverton with his army, in 1644.^x The King, with his army, halted there on the 21st of September.^y In the month of October, 1645, Sir Gilbert Talbot, being then Governor of Tiverton, General Massey marched thither from Collumpton, and immediately took possession of the town. The General, Sir Thomas Fairfax, joined him on the 18th, and the next day, the church, castle, and outworks, were taken by storm; and Sir Gilbert Talbot, with several officers, and 200 privates, taken prisoners.^z Sir Thomas Fairfax removed the head-quarters of his army to Tiverton on the 6th of December, and a council of war was held there on the 7th.^a

^u History of Tiverton.

^x Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicles, iii. 295, 296.

^y Walker's Historical Discourses.

^z Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 147.

^a Ibid.

The

The summer assizes were held at Tiverton, in Mr. Blundell's school, in 1626, on account of the plague raging at Exeter, and again in 1649. Prince says, that on the last occasion, they were removed out of revenge to James Gould, the Mayor of Exeter, who had slighted the Judges after the execution of King Charles I.

The manor of Tiverton, which had been part of the royal demesne, and had been held by Earl Harold's mother, was given by King Henry I. to Richard de Ripariis, Earl of Devon, who is supposed to have built Tiverton Castle, about the year 1100. Baldwin de Ripariis, or Redvers, the last Earl of Devon of this family, dying in 1242, Tiverton was possessed by his widow, and after her death in or about 1284, it devolved to his sole heiress, Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle. This lady, who became Countess of Devon, died in 1292; when the manor of Tiverton, with all the estates attached to the earldom of Devon, devolved with the title to Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, great grandson of Robert Courtenay, who married the daughter of William de Ripariis, a former Earl of Devon. Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who died in 1419, commonly called the good, or the blind earl, (having lost his eye-sight during the latter part of his life,) had, in his more vigorous years, been a distinguished naval commander. He was in 1383, appointed Admiral for the western part of the kingdom; and was one of the three Admirals who defeated the combined fleets of France, Holland, and Spain, and took 100 sail of vessels richly laden. He is said to have made Tiverton Castle the chief place of his residence. After the attainder of Henry, Earl of Devon, who was beheaded in 1462, the manor of Tiverton and the earldom, were given to Sir Humphrey Stafford; but after his death, in 1466, it was restored with the title of Earl of Devon, to John, brother of the last earl. This manor was again seized by the crown after the battle of Tewksbury, in which the Earl of Devon was slain, fighting on the side of King Henry VI.; and was successively granted to Sir John Dinham, and George, Duke of Clarence. The manor of Tiverton was, in 1484, granted to Sir Robert Ratcliffe, but was the next year restored, with the title of Earl of Devon, to Sir Edward Courtenay, descended from a younger brother of Edward, Earl of Devon, who died in 1419. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, who died in 1511, married Catherine, daughter of King Edward IV. This illustrious lady held Tiverton in dower, and resided at the castle, in her widowhood, dying there on the 15th of November, 1517.
Her

Her funeral obsequies were solemnised with great pomp: the body lay in state at the Castle till the 2d of December, when it was interred in a chapel adjoining St. Peter's Church, Lady Carew attending as chief mourner, and the procession being accompanied by the Lord Suffragan, and divers abbots, and prelates. A handsome monument was erected to her memory; but this and other monuments of the Courtenay family, with the chapel which contained them, were destroyed in the civil war. Henry, son of the above mentioned lady, who, in 1538, had been created Marquis of Exeter, was beheaded in the month of January following, and his estates confiscated. The manor of Tiverton was given by King Edward VI., in 1547, to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset; and after his attainder, to Sir Henry Gate: the latter had scarcely taken possession, before the accession of Queen Mary, who restored it to Edward, the only son of the late Marquis of Exeter, creating him at the same time Earl of Devon. On the death of this earl, in 1556, the title became extinct, and the manor of Tiverton, and his other estates, devolved to the heirs of the four sisters of Edward, Earl of Devon, his great grandfather, who had married Arundell of Talvern, Trethurfe, Mohun, and Trelawney.

The several shares of the manor of Tiverton passed into other families by sale. The Castle was purchased by Roger Giffard, Esq., a younger son of Sir Roger Giffard, of Brightley, and is said to have acquired for a time the name of Giffard's Court. A fourth part, which had belonged to the Mohuns, was purchased by Mr. John West, about the year 1605. The grandson of Roger Giffard left an only daughter, who brought Tiverton Castle in marriage to Roger Burgoyne, Esq. Mr. Burgoyne's son sold the castle, with a fourth part of the manor, to Peter West, Esq., who resided in the castle, and was sheriff of the county in 1707. Another portion of the manor was purchased by the Wests of the Trelawney family. Dorothy, one of the co-heiresses^a of John West, Esq., who died in 1728, brought six-eighths of the manor and hundred of Tiverton, with the castle, in marriage to Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, Bart., father of Sir Henry Carew, Bart., the present proprietor, who possesses seven-eighths, one-eighth having been purchased by Dorothy Lady Carew, of the Rev. Mr. Spurway, in whose family it had been for a considerable time. The remaining eighth had been, for more than two centuries, in the family of Colman, who resided, for many generations, at Gornhay, in this parish;

^a The other died unmarried.

this

this share was sold after the death of the late Edward Colman, Esq., Serjeant at arms to the House of Lords, to the Rev. Dr. Short, Archdeacon of Cornwall, who is the present proprietor. The lords of this manor, which was parcel of the barony of Plympton, had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^b

Tiverton Castle was dismantled after the civil war. The habitable part was formed into a mansion for the residence of the Wests, but had been for some time occupied by the tenant of the adjoining barton, before it was fitted up for the residence of Lady Carew, mother of Sir Henry, by whom it is now inhabited. There are still some remains of the towers and gateways of the old castle. Westcote speaks of two parks at Tiverton, in the reign of Charles I.

The manor of Pole, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it from the time of William the Conqueror, to the reign of Edward III. It was then called Pole Anthony, from Anthony de la Pole, one of its possessors. The manor of Pole Anthony, was afterwards in the Reades, from whom it passed, by successive marriages, to the families of Popham and Wadham. It is now, by descent from the latter, the property of the Honourable Percy Wyndham. Chevethorn, in Pitt Quarter, belonged, at an early period, to the family of De Chevethorn; afterwards to the Heles, from whom it passed by marriage, to Franceis, of Combe Flory. John Franceis, Esq., who resided at Chevethorn in 1680, is said to have been the first person in the parish who kept a coach. Having passed by marriage to Gwynn, it is now the property of John Franceis Gwynn, Esq. The old mansion, which is situated on the verge of a wood, about three miles from Tiverton, has a castellated appearance. Mr. Gwynn possesses also the manor of Loman Clavell, in this quarter, which was so called from its ancient possessors, the Clavells. The manor of Chettescomb belonged to the Courtenays. Sir Thomas Pine, who purchased of that family in the reign of Edward I., conveyed it to the King. Some time afterwards, it was granted to Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, whose descendants sold it to William Clifton. Sir Edmund Prideaux purchased it of Gervais, Lord Clifton. It is now the property of R. C. Pell, Esq., whose father bought it of Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, Bart. Colli-priest House was many years the seat of the Blundell family. It was rebuilt and enlarged by the late Thomas Winsloe, Esq., (afterwards

^b Hundred Roll.

Phillips. ^c) It is now the property of James Hay, Esq., but is at present unoccupied, and has been recently advertised for sale. The Deyman family had for many generations a residence at Collipriest. John Deyman, Esq., a zealous royalist and a magistrate, being in the castle when it was stormed by Massey, his estates were seized by the Parliament. ^d Gornhay House and estate, formerly the seat of the Colmans, is now a farm, lately purchased of that family by the Rev. Dr. Short, and Ralph Barnes, Esq. Zephyr Lodge is the property and residence of Philip Blundell, Esq.

The parish-church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower nearly 100 feet in height, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, separated by clustered columns. On the south side of the south aisle is a chapel, built by John Grenwaye in the year 1517, separated from the aisle by a rich screen; the outside is richly ornamented with tracery, and has a cornice, on which are carved, in alto relievo, subjects from the history of our Saviour. Over the vestry is a room where the parish records are kept, and a library bequeathed to the parish by the Rev. John Newte, in 1715. The organ was put up in 1696, when Mr. Newte published a sermon preached at its opening, which occasioned a controversy with the Dissenters on the lawfulness of Church music. The altar-piece, painted by Cosway, was given by him to the parish in 1784.

In this church are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, in memory of the families of Colman ^e, Newte ^f, Foot ^g, and Burr ridge ^h; Roger Giffard, Esq., 1603; John West, 1630; John Upcott, 1670; William Lee, M.D., 1679; Robert Chatty, merchant, 1679; Edward Gibbon, 1707; his wife, a co-heiress of Amory, by a daughter of Molford, 1683; Nathaniel Cleavland, merchant, 1715; Richard Spurway, 1718; Mr. Sebastian Land, 1726; Nathaniel Thorne, merchant, 1734; George Sweet, Esq., 1809; Elizabeth Pomery, wife of Thomas Phillips, Esq., 1809; and Richard Blundell, Esq., 1811. In Grenwaye's chapel is a grave-stone with brass

^c He took that name as heir of Sir Jonathan Phillips, Knight.

^d Chapple's Collections.

^e John Colman, and Jane his wife, 1553; Francis Colman, 1650; Jane, wife of William Colman, 1682.

^f Henry Newte, 1670; Richard Newte, rector, 1678; Rev. John Newte, 1715; Samuel Newte, M.A., rector of Tidcombe quarter, 1781; Rev. John Newte, 1792.

^g Samuel Foot, Esq., M.P. for Tiverton, 1691; William Foot, his only child, 1696.

^h Robert Burr ridge, Esq., M.P., 1717; Samuel Burr ridge, his son, 1734.

plates, of John Grenwaye, the founder, and Jane, his wife, without inscription.

Ordinations were formerly held occasionally in the parish-church of Tiverton. It is on record that 370 persons were here ordained on the 6th of June, 1370, by William Courtenay, then Bishop of Hereford.¹

In the church-yard are monuments for George Thorne, merchant, and his family, 1659—1722; Thomas Enchmarch, merchant, 1735; Thomas Enchmarch, his son, 1747; Martin Dunsford, 1763; Martin Dunsford, the younger, author of the *History of Tiverton, &c.*, who died in 1807, aged 63; Mary Elizabeth Cowley, æt. 17, 1789, with an inscription by her mother, Mrs. Hannah Cowley, the successful dramatic writer and poetess. Mrs. Cowley died at Tiverton, her native place, where she passed the last eight years of her life, in the month of March, 1809, æt. 66²: her maiden name was Parkhouse.

The rectory of Tiverton is divided, like the parish, into four portions. Prior's portion was separated from the rectory by Baldwin de Ripariis, the first Earl of Devon of that name, and given to the priory of St. James, in the suburbs of Exeter, to which it became appropriated. This priory being a cell to the foreign monastery of Clugny, was seized into the hands of the crown, and was by King Henry VI. given to the provost and scholars of King's College in Cambridge, to which it still belongs. The College appoints a curate to perform a fourth part of the service of the church of Tiverton. The remainder of the parish is said to have been divided into three portions by Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, about the year 1335, but it must have been at a much earlier period. There is abundant evidence that the Courtenay family presented to the three portions or prebends as early as the middle of the preceding century.¹ These portions were in the gift of the Courtenay family till the death of the last Earl of Devon. The advowsons of the several portions then became vested jointly in the co-heirs, and have passed in severalties through various hands. The descendants of the Courtenays have now no interest in it, except a small part of two of the portions, which belongs to the Vyvyans. A moiety of each, giving an alternate presentation, was in the Newton family, passed by purchase to the Ryders, and is now vested

¹ See Mr. Jones's paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 414.

² So on the tomb; but she was somewhat older, having been born February 14. 1742, as appears by the parish-register.

¹ See Mr. Oliver's *Historic Collections*, p. 22.

in

in Lord Harrowby. Sir Henry Carew has half the remaining moiety of Tidcombe portion; the Rev. John Spurway one-eighth, and Sir Vyel Vyvyan, Bart., one-eighth. Mr. Spurway and Sir Henry Carew have one-fourth each of the advowson of Clare portion: the other moiety of the advowson of Pitt's portion is divided between Mr. Spurway, Sir Vyel Vyvyan, and Sir Henry Carew, who have each a sixth turn in the presentation.

Richard Newte, a learned divine, who was presented by his own family to the portions of Tidcombe and Clare, about the commencement of the civil war, was on his travels with the celebrated Dr. Pocock when he heard of the calamities of his native town, visited by the scourges of war and pestilence in 1646: he hastily repaired thither, and during the whole time that the plague raged was indefatigable in his attention to the duties of his function, preaching within the church or in the fields, relieving the poor, and visiting the sick. Nevertheless, he escaped infection, but could not escape the violence of party, for he was soon afterwards ejected from the portions of Tidcombe and Clare, and underwent many grievous persecutions till the Restoration, when he was repossessed of his benefices, and survived till the year 1678. The four portionists serve the church, and are responsible for all parochial duties by turns.

A new church or chapel, dedicated to St. George, was begun in the year 1714: it was not finished till the year 1730, and not consecrated before 1733. In this church are monuments of Mr. Henry Blagdon, who gave, in his lifetime, 500*l.*, and, by will, a further sum of 1000*l.*, towards the building, ob. 1716; Mrs. M. Peard, 1780; Benjamin Dickenson, Esq., 1806; and that of Priscilla, wife of Benjamin Dickenson, Esq., Major of the royal marines, who from extreme anxiety to visit her husband, left England in a delicate state of health, and died within a month after her arrival at Fort St. Julian in Portugal, 1811. The monument is of white marble, with a representation of Fort St. Julian in relief, and a ship arriving in the harbour. This church or chapel was made a perpetual cure, with a salary of 60*l.* per annum, to be paid in portions of 15*l.* each to the portionists of Tidcombe, Pitt, and Clare, and to the curate of Prior's portion, each of whom officiates monthly on the Sunday after he has officiated at the old church of St. Peter's.

In the cemetery adjoining this chapel are monuments of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, master of Tiverton school, who died in 1739; Oliver Peard, merchant, 1767; and Margaret Ann, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Morris Robinson, 1816.

In Pitt Quarter, about four miles from Tiverton, is Cove chapel, served three times a month. There were formerly several chapels in the town, all of which were existing in 1554; St. Andrew's, where the Bridewell now is; St. Thomas, now the site of the Guildhall; and St. Peter's, now the Steps meeting-house. In Pitt Quarter were formerly St. Bartholomew's chapel at Bolham; at Chettiscombe was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, since converted into a dwelling-house. In Tidcombe Quarter was a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence, and another at West Manby, both converted into dwelling-houses. In Clare Quarter was a chapel dedicated to St. Matthew, of which all traces have been long destroyed; and there is supposed to have been another at Higher Withley.

The congregation of Presbyterians first opened a public meeting-house under their pastor, Richard Saunders, after the declaration of liberty of conscience in 1672. Mr. Saunders presided at the first assembly of the Presbyterian ministers of Devon, at Tiverton, in 1691. Mr. Kiddell, pastor of this congregation, a native of Tiverton, (born in 1721,) was author of "Dissertations on the Holy Scriptures," published in 1779; a work in considerable estimation among those of his own persuasion. This congregation are now Unitarians. The old meeting-house, which was on Angel Hill, is supposed to have been built about 1689: it was taken down a few years ago, and the site converted into a garden. The congregation now occupy a meeting-house in Peter-Street, which had belonged to the Calvinistic Methodists. The Steps meeting-house, belonging to the Independent Calvinists, was formerly the chapel of St. Peter. It was opened in 1687 by Theophilus Polwheel, an Independent, (author of several religious tracts^m,) who had been ejected from Clare and Tidcombe portions. The meeting-house was enlarged in 1699. The minister of this meeting has an endowment of about 19*l.* per annum: the congregation may be considered as the remains of the old Independents. The Particular and General Baptists have congregations in Tiverton: the meeting-house of the former in Newport-Street was built in 1732, on the site of a former, supposed to have been opened in 1687. The meeting-house of the General Baptists was opened in 1818. A congregation of Wesleyan Methodists was established here by John Wesley himself in 1750: a new meeting-house was built on a larger scale in 1814. Some followers of Joanna Southcote have procured a licence for a small house in West Exe.

^m "On Self-denial;" "the Evils of Apostacy;" "an Ejaculatory Prayer;" "Exhortations to Holy Living," &c. &c.

The almshouse in Gold-Street was founded by John Grenwaye, an opulent wool-merchant, who died in 1517, and bestowed a great part of his wealth, supposed to have been the whole of his disposable property, on works of charity and public utility. The almshouse, although much damaged, and in part burnt down, by the destructive fire of 1731, exhibits a considerable portion of the original structure, with open galleries in front, and inscriptions commemorative of the founder, who bequeathed certain lands and houses, now producing a rent of 222*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of five poor men in this almshouse, and keeping in repair the chapel built by the founder on the south side of St. Peter's church. The original pension of the almsmen was 8*d.* a week each, and they were to pray for the donor's and all Christian souls. This almshouse, nevertheless, escaped from being suppressed at the Reformation; and one of the poor men was appointed to read the common prayer instead of the Roman Catholic service. The trustees, in consequence of the increased value of the estates, augmented the number of pensioners to nine. The necessary repairs after the fire of 1731 consumed the produce of the estate for some years. The poor men now receive 3*s.* a week each.

The almshouse in Wellbrooke Road, called the Western almshouse, was founded by Mr. John Waldron and his wife, in 1579, for eight poor aged men: the founder died before the building, which is constructed like Grenwaye's almshouse with open galleries, was finished, as appears by the inscription on the front.^a Mr. Waldron endowed them with a rent-charge of 24*l.*, issuing out of the manor of Daccomb, in the parish of Paignton. Thomas Enchmarch, merchant, gave in 1735 a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum to the poor men in this almshouse. The almshouse in Peter Street was founded in 1613, by Mr. George Slee, merchant, for six poor aged widows or maidens, and endowed with the sum of 500*l.*, now producing 19*l.* 15*s.* per annum, for the payment of 1*s.* per week to each.

The free grammar-school at Tiverton was founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, who by unremitting industry rose from a humble origin and realised a splendid fortune, of which he is said to have given 40,000*l.* in legacies and for charitable uses, besides amply providing for the families of his sister

^a " John Waldron, merchant, and *Richoard* his wyfe
 Builled this house in tyme of their lyfe,
 At such tyme as the walls wer fourtyne foote hye
 He departed this worlde, even the eightynthe of Julye.
 A.D. 1579."

and

and his only brother, whose descendant is still living at Tiverton. Mr. Blundell died in 1604, at the age of 81 : by his will, in 1599, he gave the sum of 2400*l.* for building the school-room^o and dwelling-houses for the master, usher, &c. ; and lands, now producing 325*l.* per annum for the support of the school. The oversight of the building was entrusted by the founder to his friend Chief Justice Popham, with power to make discretionary alterations in the plan, and the trust was executed with such promptitude and zeal, that the school, with the dwelling-houses and offices, were completed within four years after the founder's death. The school was intended by the founder for 150 scholars, natives of the town or parish of Tiverton ; but if that number could not be so supplied, the deficiency was to be made up with the children of *foreigners*: the whole to be taught free of expense. He allotted 50*l.* per annum for the master's salary, and 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for that of the usher, and appointed feoffees for the execution of the trust, from the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood : these are kept up to the number of twenty-five. Mr. Blundell, by his will above mentioned, gave 2000*l.* to purchase lands for the endowment of six scholarships at Oxford or Cambridge, from his school at Tiverton. Before the year 1616 the feoffees had purchased lands in Oxfordshire, for the maintenance of a fellow and scholar at Baliol College in Oxford ; and lands in Lincolnshire for the endowment of two fellowships and two scholarships at Sydney Sussex College in Cambridge. The scholarships, both at Oxford and Cambridge, are 30*l.* per annum each. Mr. John Ham, in the year 1678, gave the sum of 200*l.*, as it appears, for the foundation of another fellowship and scholarship in either of the above-mentioned colleges. The benefaction seems to have been declined by the colleges, and after an application to the Court of Chancery, the sum of 844*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, O.S.S.A., accruing from it, was placed by the Court at the discretion of Mr. Blundell's feoffees, who have founded with it an exhibition of 23*l.* per annum. Mr. Benjamin Gilberd, in 1783, gave a reversionary legacy of 60*l.* per annum, since dropped in, with which the feoffees of Blundell's school have founded two exhibitions, of 30*l.* per annum each, called Gilberd's exhibitions. The Rev. John Newte, in 1715, gave lands in Braunton, now producing about fifty guineas per annum, for founding an exhibition at Baliol College from Tiverton school.

^o In the school-room, which is 170 feet in length, and 90 feet in width, the assizes for the county were held in 1626 and 1649.

The

The master's salary at Tiverton is still 50*l.* per annum : the usher's has been advanced to 20*l.* The first master, nominated by Chief Justice Popham, was the celebrated Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich ; but it does not appear that he accepted the appointment, as he resigned the same day. Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's, was educated at this school. It has been and continues in great celebrity. The present number of scholars, including native boys, is nearly 200. In 1776 it was determined to give honorary medals to boys distinguishing themselves by their literary attainments. The feoffees have since subscribed for the purchase of books to be given as rewards for the best poems in commemoration of the founder. Samuel Smith, master of the school in 1732, published an account of the great fire at Tiverton in 1731. Samuel Wesley, who was appointed master in 1734, had been 20 years usher of Westminster school : he was elder brother of the celebrated John Wesley, and author of several poems, collected into a 4to. volume in 1736.

In the year 1609 Robert Comyn, *alias* Chilcote, gave the sum of 400*l.* to build an English free-school for 100 boys, natives of Tiverton, and settled a rent-charge of 78*l.* per annum for paying a salary of 20*l.* per annum to the master, 2*l.* for the repairs of the house, and the remainder for other charitable purposes. Mr. Benjamin Gilberd gave 300*l.* 4 per cent. to Chilcote's school. In the church-yard is a charity-school, originally established by voluntary subscription. Mr. Henry Blagdon, who died in 1716, gave by will to this school a sum of money, which, in 1741, amounted to 1380*l.*, and was then laid out in an estate called Holwell, now let at 90*l.* per annum. Mr. Peter Newte, in 1720, gave lands now let at 70*l.* per annum. Mr. John Tristram, in 1724, gave lands now let at 35*l.* per annum. Mrs. Mary Peard, in 1769, gave the sum of 1550*l.*, partly laid out in land, and partly vested in Old South-Sea Annuities ; and Mr. Benjamin Gilberd the sum of 100*l.* 4 per cent. The total rental of the lands is now 231*l.* 10*s.* : the stock consists of 2100*l.* O.S.S.A., and 106*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* 4 per cent. Thirty-four boys and forty girls are clothed and educated by this charity.

The Rev. John Newte, in 1715, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum to a charity-school at Cove. Peter Newte, in 1720, gave 6*l.* per annum to the schools in the villages near Tiverton. The schools at Cove and Chevithorn have now an endowment of 5*l.* per annum each.

Mr. Peter Blundell, founder of the school, gave the sum of 400*l.* as marriage-portions for 20 poor maidens of Tiverton, and 400*l.* to be lent

to

to poor artificers for four years at 2 per cent. Half of the last-mentioned sum has been lost. The hospital or poor-house was completed in 1704, for the accommodation of 300 poor, under an act of parliament passed in 1698.

A stream of water, called the Town-leat, rising about five miles from Tiverton, which has proved a lasting benefit to the inhabitants, and still supplies the town with water, was given by Isabel Countess of Devonshire in 1250. Elmore Common, given to the poor by the same countess, was afterwards seized by the crown. It is now a crown-demesne, held on lease for the benefit of the poor of Tiverton, under a charter of King William III., bearing date 1693. The greater part of it, nevertheless, is held in severalty by various persons, claiming it as their own property, and paying small reserved rents to the trustees, amounting altogether to only 10*l.* per annum. A very small portion of it, scarcely 20 acres, is in the hands of the parish-officers, as the property of the parish.

TOPSHAM, an ancient market and seaport town, lies in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, about three miles and a half from Exeter. The village of Weare is in this parish.

King Edward I. granted a market at Topsham to Hugh de Courtenay, to be held on Saturday ^p, and confirmed a fair for three days at the festival of St. Margaret, which had been granted by King Henry III., in 1257, to Baldwin de Insula. ^q There is still a market on Saturday for all sorts of provisions, and a small fair which is held on the first Wednesday after July 10.

Topsham is within the port of Exeter. At this place all large ships trading to Exeter unlade their cargoes. From an early period there was a navigation for small vessels to Exeter, but it was for a long while obstructed by the Courtenays, as lords of Topsham, which occasioned great litigation. The inland navigation has since the middle of the seventeenth century been rendered very commodious. In the reign of King William, Topsham had a more extensive trade with Newfoundland than any other port in the kingdom, London excepted. ^r It has long since been wholly removed. ^s The quay at Topsham, which belonged to the

^p Cart. Rot. 28 Edw. I. No. 15

^q Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 4.

^r History of Bideford.

^s For the account of the trade of this port, see Exeter.

Northmore

Northmore family, was sold to the Chamber of Exeter about the year 1778.

The number of inhabitants at Topsham, in 1801, was 2748; in 1811, 2871, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Whilst Exeter was besieged by the King's forces in 1643, we are told that the Earl of Warwick, the parliamentary admiral, battered down a fort at *Apsom*†, (Topsham,) near Exeter, and killed 70 or 80 men.‡ Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the parliamentary army, was quartered at Topsham on the 27th of October, 1645, and it seems to have been the head-quarters of the army for somewhat more than a fortnight, after which they removed to Ottery. §

The manor was part of the ancient demesnes of the crown: it belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to Earl Richard, afterwards king. The Courtenays, earls of Devon, possessed it for several generations. Having been forfeited by attainder, it continued many years in the crown. After this it is said to have been for some descents in the family of De Courcy: it is now the property of Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ¶

The manor of Weare-park, anciently called Heneaton, Hineton, or Honiton Siege, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Bukenton, and afterwards to that of Bathe, or Bathonia: from the last it passed by successive female heirs to Medsted and Holland. John Holland, who first settled at Weare, was a younger son of Robert Lord Holland, and brother of Sir Thomas Holland, K. G. (ancestor of the dukes of Exeter.) This place continued to be the property and seat of this younger branch of the Hollands, till after the middle of the seventeenth century. It was afterwards in the family of Foulkes, by whom it was conveyed to a younger branch of the Rodds, of Trebartha, in Cornwall. It was purchased of the latter, about 1760, by the Spicers of Exeter, an ancient family, who had been for some centuries merchants in that city, and had several times borne the office of mayor. William Francis Spicer, Esq., sold it, about the year 1804, to the late gallant Sir John Duckworth, K. B. and Bart., who greatly improved the house, and died there in 1817. It is now the residence of his widow: the property is vested in her son, Sir John Thomas

† It was generally so called about that time. †

‡ Letter from Exeter by I. S. 1643. See also Lord Clarendon, ii. 376.

§ Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 147.

¶ Hundred Roll.

Duckworth, Bart., a minor. The ruins of the old seat of the Hollands are to be seen about a mile from the present mansion, on the banks of the Exe.

Newcourt, in this parish, belonged for several descents to the Shapleigh family, and is now the property and residence of John Bawdon Cresswell, Esq. Northbrooke, which belonged some time since to Daniel Hamilton, Esq., is now the property and residence of Henry Seymour, Esq., who purchased it about the year 1800. A villa, called the Retreat, built by Mr. Orme, was lately the property and residence of Sir Alexander Hamilton, Knight; now of Alexander Hamilton Hamilton, Esq.

In the parish-church are the monuments of Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth^z, Bart., G.C.B., 1817; and his son, Colonel George Duckworth^a, who fell in his country's service at the battle of Albuera, in 1811; an ancient grave-stone of Richard Duke, vicar, 1526; and the monuments of John Goodrich, Esq., 1785; William Spicer, Esq., of Weare, 1788; and Thomas Hole, Esq., of Southbrooke, 1788.

The church-yard, which is on the banks of the Exe, commands a fine view towards Powderham, Haldon, &c. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction.

In the year 1715, there were meeting-houses at Topsham of the Presbyterians and Baptists: the former still exists; and there are meeting-houses of the Wesleyan Methodists, and of the Baringites.

The Rev. Joseph Somaster, who died in 1769, gave the sum of 300*l.* for the building of a charity-school for boys and girls. The executors fixed on Topsham as its site. The money appears to have been expended in erecting the schools. Its endowment consists of some land given by John

^z A handsome monument by Chantry, with the bust of the deceased, esteemed a most striking likeness; and the representation, in bas relief, of a naval engagement, meant most probably for the memorable action in which the brave admiral defeated the French fleet, at St. Domingo; which word is on a scroll on one side the bust. Underneath the bust is the following inscription:—“Near this place are deposited the mortal remains of Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet, who died in the chief command of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, on the 31st of August, 1817, aged 69 years. His private life was marked by benevolence too extensive and too effectual to be forgotten. To his country's service he was devoted with a zeal that only death subdued; and his achievements are recorded in the annals of his country's glory.”

^a This monument is also by Chantry.

Greenfield,

Greenfield, (date unknown,) now producing 12*l.* per annum ; 35*l.* given by Mrs. Bridget Osborn, which, in 1776, had accumulated to 53*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* ; 50*l.* given by Mary Colman, in 1784 ; and 400*l.* given by Samuel Elliot, in 1766. The whole income is now about 28*l.* per annum. With this endowment, 20 boys and 14 girls are taught. There is a school also on Dr. Bell's system, supported by subscription ; in which about 110 boys, and 70 girls, are at present taught.

TOR BRYAN, or BRIAN, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of of Ipplepen, lies about five miles from Ashburton, Totnes, and Newton Abbot.

The manor of Tor Bryan ^b, or Tor Newton, belonged to the baronial family of Brien, or Bryan, from the reign of Henry II. to that of Richard II. Having passed, by successive female heirs, to Fitzpayne, Poynings, and Percy, it became vested in the earls of Northumberland, who possessed it as late as the year 1528. This estate was afterwards successively in the families of Kitson, and Peter, and was purchased of the latter by the ancestor of John Wolston, Esq., who is patron of the rectory, by purchase from the Trists of Bowden. The manerial rights have been long ago sold off, and are vested in the several land-owners. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^c

In the parish-church is the monument of William Fitzpeter, or Fitzpierre, of Tor Newton, 1614.

TOR MOHUN, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about six miles from Newton Abbot, near the Torbay coast. The village of Upton is in this parish.

The manor belonged to William de Briwere, or Brewer, a powerful baron in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., King John, and Henry III. Prince supposes him to have been a native of this place. His younger daughter and co-heiress brought this manor to the Mohuns. That ancient family had a seat here, at which Reginald de Mohun, founder of Newenham Abbey, died in 1257. ^d It was purchased of the Mohuns of Dunster by

^b At the time of the Domesday survey, the Countess Godeva held a manor of Tor in demesne ; and William, the King's *Ostiarius*, another manor of that name : it would be difficult to determine which was Tor Bryan and which Tor Mohun.

^c Hundred Roll.

^d Register of Newenham Abbey.

John Ridgway, whose grandson, Thomas, was created a baronet in 1612; in 1616, Lord Ridgway; and in 1622, Earl of Londonderry. This manor was purchased, about the year 1768, of the Earl of Donegal, by Sir Robert Palk, Bart., grandfather of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., the present proprietor. The manor of Tor had the custom of free bench. Its lords had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^e Tor-wood Grange, an old mansion, which had belonged to the abbey, was granted, in 1540, to John Ridgway, and became the seat of the Earls of Londonderry: it is now a farm-house, standing on an eminence, and overlooking Torbay, and the beautiful surrounding scenery.

In the year 1196, William Briwere founded an abbey of the Premonstratensian order, on a spot called Rowedon, in this parish, on which the church of our Saviour, (the monastic church) had been built, or at least begun, when his charter of donations was executed.^f By this charter, the monastery was handsomely endowed; some estates were added by his son, and subsequent benefactors. The annual revenues were valued, at the time of its suppression, in 1539, at 396*l.* 11*d.* per annum. There were at that time fifteen monks in the house, besides the abbot. The site was granted in 1543 to John St. Leger, Esq., who, the next year, conveyed it to Sir Hugh Pollard. Hugh Pollard, the grandson, sold it, in 1580, to Sir Edward Seymour, whose son conveyed it, in 1599, to Thomas Ridgway, Esq., father of the first Earl of Londonderry. The Earl sold it, in 1653, to John Stawell, Esq., afterwards Sir John Stawell, of Indiho, of whom it was purchased, in 1662, by Sir George Cary, Knight, ancestor of George Cary, Esq., the present possessor.

Tor Abbey^g, the seat of Mr. Cary, (now occupied by the Honourable Hugh Charles Clifford,) is a modern edifice, constructed partly out of the ruins of the monastery. The chapel was the refectory. The ruins of the conventual church are to be seen in the garden on the north side of the mansion: one only of the three fair gateways, mentioned by Leland, now remains. The Abbey House stands at a small distance from the coast: the grounds, particularly the warren, abound with most beautiful and diversified prospects.

^e Hundred Roll.

^f The words of the charter are "Locum ad abbatiam construendam ubi ecclesia Sancti Salvatoris fundata est." Dug. Mon. ii. 652.

^g Westcote speaks of Tor Abbey House, as built by the Ridgways. MS. Survey.

In

In the parish-church is a large monument with his effigies in armour, for one of the Ridgway family, father of the first Earl of Londonderry; some of the Cary^b family; George Baker, Esq., of Madras, who enriched himself, and rendered a most essential benefit to that settlement, by devising and carrying into execution a scheme for supplying it with water: he died in 1799, and bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* to this his native parish; and in the church and church-yard are memorials for several persons who have died at Torquay, whilst resident there for health.¹ The view from the church-yard is singularly beautiful.

Nearly half a mile from the church, on the summit of a hill, is the shell of a chapel dedicated to St. Michael. There was formerly a domestic chapel at Tor-wood, built by Reginald de Mohun, in 1251.

The great tithes, which had been appropriated to Tor Abbey, having been some time in the Mallock family, were sold, a few years ago, by the Rev. Roger Mallock, to Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., and George Cary, Esq., each of whom purchased those belonging to his own estate. Mr. Mallock is patron of the donative, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, and by parliamentary grant.

In this parish is Torquay, much resorted to of late years as a bathing place, and from its sheltered situation, recommended as a winter-residence for invalids. The beauties of its surrounding scenery have proved so attractive, that within a few years it has grown from a hamlet of a few scattered houses to a town of considerable population, and a market-house

^b Wilmota, wife of George Cary, Esq., of Cockington, daughter and heiress of Gifford of Yeo, 1581; Sir George Cary, Knt., 1678; and George Cary, Esq., 1758.

¹ In the church, for Ann, daughter of John Graham, 1806; Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Mascall, Esq., 1810; Kitty Gray Pattinson, of Congleton, 1816; Harriet, daughter of John Brooke, Esq., of Awsthorpe, Yorkshire, and grand-daughter of Smeaton, the engineer, 1816; Thomas Kingsley, Esq., 1817; and George Williamson, Esq., Commander in the East India Company's service, 1817; Charlotte Spry, daughter of Sir John Jackson, of Arsley House, Bedfordshire, 1819; Henry Couchman Penrice, of Abbots Salford, Warwickshire, 1820; Eliz., wife of Donald Grant, of the Ordnance-office, 1820; and Mary, wife of James Lambert, Esq., of Bedford-row, London, 1820. In the church-yard, Catharine, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. Strachan, 1809; Sarah, wife of John Cotton Worthington, Esq., and widow of Richard Tickell, Esq., of Hampton Court, 1811; Margaret, daughter of Sir John Stuart, Bart., of Allan Bank, 1812; Georgina Wolfe, daughter of Augustus Rogers, Esq., of Stanage Park, in the county of Radnor, 1814; James Sidney Smith, of Langford, Essex, 1819; and Miss Abrams, so well known to the world by her eminent musical talents and compositions, 1821.

is now building for the accommodation of the inhabitants, by Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. Mr. Mallock, in whom the ecclesiastical jurisdiction is vested, has it in intention also to build a chapel. Torquay has some share of the Newfoundland trade; and there is a coasting trade for the importation of coals, culm, &c.: a fishery is as yet in its infancy. The act of parliament for building the pier passed in 1803, and it was begun in 1804.

BLACK TORRINGTON, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Holsworthy, lies about nine miles from Holsworthy. The villages of Gorford, East Child, West Child, Ley, and Middlecott, are in this parish.

The manor of Black Torrington was granted by King Henry I. to Geffry de Medmana, or Mayne: his son, Joel, having taken part against King John, this manor was seized by the crown, and granted to Lucy. By a subsequent royal grant, it was bestowed on Roger le Zouch^k; whose son William, being possessed of it by his father's gift, settled at Totley, in this parish. From Zouch, it passed by successive heirs female to Fitzwarren, Davailles, and Harris; which families all resided at Totley. The manor is now the property of William Arundel Harris, Esq., of Castle Park: the old mansion at Totley is in a ruinous state.

Coham has been, for many generations, the property and residence of the Coham family; now of the Rev. William Holland Coham. Northcote, in this parish, belonged to the Arscotts of Tetcott: it was sold by their representative, Sir William Molesworth, Bart., to Mr. William Oliver, and is now the property of Messrs. Harvey and Rowe, who married Mr. Oliver's daughters. The barton of Braundsworthy is the property and residence of Mr. George Braund. Whitlegh, partly in this parish and partly in that of Halwell, belongs to John Morth Woollcombe, Esq., of Ashbury.

In the parish-church are monuments of the family of Coham. Sir C. W. Bampfylde, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

GREAT TORRINGTON, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Fremington, is a market-town 10 miles from Barnstaple, about 36 from Exeter, and 192 from London.

No record appears of a grant of the market, which is held by prescription. There was a fair as early as the year 1220. The market is now

^k Cart. Rot. 11 Henry III.

held

held on Saturday¹ for corn, butchers' meat, &c. There are fairs for cattle May 4., July 5., and October 10. ; and a great cattle-market on the third Saturday in March.

Chapple mentions the trade of Torrington as chiefly consisting of stuffs ; there is now a considerable manufacture of gloves in this town ; and a small woollen manufactory.

The number of houselyng people, in 1547, was 1500 ; in 1801, the number of inhabitants in the town and parish was 2014 ; in 1811, 2151 ; according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Torrington was formerly a parliamentary borough ; but it appears, that the burgesses were exonerated from the burden of sending members to parliament, at their own request, in 1368. They stated in their petition, that they had never been subject to this burden till the twenty-first of the then king's reign, when the sheriff, to their great injury, summoned them to send two members to the parliament, by which they had been put to great expense and trouble. Their prayer was granted ; but it does not seem that their statement was borne out by facts ; for it appears on record, that they returned members to parliament sixteen times before 21 Edw. III., although they had not been summoned from the 15th till the 21st.

Torrington is said to have been incorporated by Queen Mary, under a charter of King James, in the fifteenth year of his reign, confirming all former charters.^m The corporation consists of eight aldermen, including the mayor, 16 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder, &c. The mayor, during his year of office, and the following year, and the recorder, are justices of the peace. The records of the corporation were destroyed by a fire, which happened in the month of July, 1724, and consumed fourscore houses.

In 1484, a sessions was held at Torrington, at which Bishop Courtenay and others were indicted for treason against King Richard III. In 1590, the Michaelmas sessions were held at Torrington, on account of the plague then raging at Exeter. Torrington was visited with this calamity in 1591. This town was the scene of some important actions during the civil war. About the latter end of August, 1643, Colonel Digby being sent into the north of Devon as a check to the parliamentary force, took up his quarters in this town, where he was reinforced by some of the Cornish

¹ Westcote speaks of Torrington as a much frequented market ; and says, that few were better supplied. MS. Survey, in the British Museum.

^m See Browne Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

royalists.

royalists. Here he was attacked by Colonel Bennet, with a strong force from the garrisons of Appledore, Barnstaple, and Bideford. Notwithstanding a great inferiority of numbers, in consequence of a sudden panic which seized his enemies at the commencement of the skirmish, he remained master of the field. The above-mentioned forts surrendered to Colonel Digby a few days afterwards.^a

About the middle of February, 1646, Lord Hopton had scarcely stationed his army at Torrington, which he had fortified and barricaded in the best manner the time would allow, when Sir Thomas Fairfax, advancing from Chudleigh by way of Stevenstone, attacked him in his quarters in the night of the 16th. After a severe action, the royalists were totally defeated; eight colours were taken and numerous prisoners, 200 of whom were destroyed, together with those who guarded them, in the church, by the blowing up of nearly 80 barrels of powder, which had been deposited there by Lord Hopton.^o Both Lord Hopton and Lord Capel were wounded in the action. This victory was esteemed of such importance, that a public thanksgiving was appointed for it: indeed it appears to have been the death-blow of the power of the royalists in the west of England. The famous Hugh Peters, who was then chaplain to the army, preached in the market-place, and is said to have made many converts to the parliamentary cause.^p On the 19th, the General left Torrington, the quarters being inconvenient, on account of the church having been blown up.^q

Torrington gave title of Earl to the celebrated General Monk, Duke of Albemarle: it was extinct by the death of his son in 1687. In 1689 Arthur Herbert was created Earl of Torrington, which title became again extinct in 1716. The same year Thomas Newport, second son of the Earl of Bradford, was created Baron Torrington: he died in 1719 without issue; and in 1720 Sir George Byng was created Viscount Torrington, which title is still enjoyed by his descendant.

The barony of Torrington belonged to an ancient family, who took their name from this, the place of their residence. After five descents, the barony was divided between the co-heiresses of Matthew, Baron de Torrington, married to Merton, Waleis, Tracy, Sully, and Umfraville. The shares of Merton and Waleis became united, and continued for

^a Clarendon.

^p White'ocke.

^o Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 186.

^q Sprigge.

several

several descents in the family of Merton. Tracy's passed with other estates of that family to the Martyns, Audleys, &c. Sully's was inherited by Guy de Brian, and Umfraville's by St. John. The whole eventually came to the crown, and was possessed, under royal grants, by the Hollands, Dukes of Exeter, and by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who is said to have resided at Torrington. Queen Mary granted the manor or barony of Torrington to James Basset, Esq., whose son sold it to Sir John Fortescue, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Sir John gave it to Sir William, his younger son.^r The manor and barony of Torrington now belong to the Right Honourable Lord Rolle: I have not been able to ascertain when it came into his family; but it was among the numerous estates, of which his ancestor, Sir John Rolle, of Stevenstone, died seised in 1708.

Torrington Castle, which appears to have been built by Richard de Merton in 1340^s, stood on the south side of the town, near the edge of a high and steep precipice, overlooking the river Torridge. A bowling-green occupies the site. The chapel^t, which had been converted into a school-house, was taken down before the year 1780.

Beam, in this parish, was a seat of the Rolles. It is now the residence of the Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashell, who holds it on a lease of lives under Lord Rolle.

In the parish-church are monuments, or inscribed grave-stones, in memory of Dennis Rolle, (son of Sir Samuel,) 1671; Judith, daughter of John Hancock, wife of Henry Stevens, of Vellstone, 1676; Samuel Goodinge, 1702; Sarah, his wife, daughter of Prideaux, 1699; William Young, Esq., of Caynton, Shropshire, 1768; Thomas Morrison^u, M.A., 1770; and John Palmer^x, Gent., 1770.

Cardinal Wolsey is said to have given the church of Torrington to the dean and chapter of Christ's Church in Oxford^y, who are appropriators and patrons of the vicarage.

^r The barons of Torrington had the power of life and death within this manor.

^s See Pat. Rot. 14 Edw. III.

^t Leland speaks of the chapel as the only part of the building remaining in his time.

^u He married 1. Eliz. daughter of Sir Nicholas Hooper; 2. Margaret, daughter of John Ham, Esq.; 3. Honor, daughter of Sir Thomas Bury, Knight.

^x He married a sister of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

^y If so, he must have possessed it himself by grant from King Henry VIII. The barony of Torrington was then in the crown.

There is a dissenting meeting-house in this town, the congregation of which were formerly Presbyterians. John Howe, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, who had been ejected by the act of Uniformity in 1662, was the first minister. The meeting-house was rebuilt on a new site since the year 1805, and is still occupied by a small congregation of Presbyterians. The Baptists have a meeting at Torrington, and the Wesleyan Methodists.

An almshouse for six poor persons is said to have been founded by one of the Rolle family; the inhabitants receive no pensions; it is presumed, therefore, that the house has no endowment; but I have not been able to obtain any information concerning it. John Huddle, in 1604, appears to have founded an almshouse for eight poor persons, to which William Stevens and Anthony Copleston were benefactors. The endowment of this almshouse produces now about 50*l.* per annum, but will be capable of considerable increase, as the trustees have determined not to renew the leases of the lands, which are now out on lives.

John Lovering, Esq., in 1671, gave the sum of 100*l.* for building a charity-school, and 40*l.* to be laid out in lands towards its endowment. It is said that the same gentleman gave by will the sum of 950*l.* to this school, and that it has received further benefactions from the Rolle family, but I have not been able to learn what is the present income of its endowment. The master is paid a salary of 16*l.* per annum. Twenty boys are educated and well clothed: after having been seven years in the school, each boy has 1*l.* given him towards an apprentice-fee. ^a

There is a school of 110 boys, on Dr. Bell's system, supported by subscription.

LITTLE TORRINGTON, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Torrington, lies about a mile from Torrington. The village of Taddiport is separated from Great Torrington by a bridge, and appears as part of its suburbs.

The manor of Little Torrington was at an early period in the family of Crewys, whose co-heiresses brought it to Davils, Luccombe, and St. Clere. The two former sold it to Speccot. It is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq., by whose grandfather it was purchased.

Cross, the seat of Thomas Stevens, Esq., has been for several gener-

^a See *Magna Britannia*, of 1720.

ations in the Stevens' family; the name was taken by the present possessor on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle.

Part of Potheridge manor, belonging to Lord Rolle, extends into this parish.

Woodland, in this parish, belonged to the family of De Woodland, whose co-heiresses brought it to Sellers and Wibbery. The whole became eventually vested in Wibbery, from whom it passed, through the Bonvilles, to Copleston. A younger branch of the Coplestons was for some time settled at Woodland, another branch of which family was of Wyke in this parish. Woodland is now the property of the Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashell, in Ireland, by purchase from Thomas Stevens, Esq. Bagbear, in this parish, now the property of Mr. Stevens, has been long in the Stevens family: at an early period it was successively in the families of De la More and Moringe.

In the parish-church is a monument in memory of R. C., (most probably Copleston,) 1617; in the south window of the chancel a tablet for Joan wife of Peter Phesaunt, Esq., "attorney-general in these northern parts," daughter and co-heir of Fulnethy, of Lincolnshire, 1635. There is a handsome monument also by Rouw, of London, for Henry Stevens, Esq., of Cross, only son of Henry Stevens, Esq., by Christian, sister of Lord Rolle.

At Tadiport is a hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded by Lady Anne Butler, daughter of the Earl of Ormond, and wife of Sir John St. Leger, for three poor persons, and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 2*l.* per annum. A chapel was founded at the same time, and a priest appointed, with a salary of 2*l.* 6*d.* per annum, to say mass to the said poor one day in every week.* In 1665, there not having been at that time for some years any poor person in the hospital, Tristram Arscott, Esq., the representative and heir-at-law of the founder, gave and confirmed the hospital, with the lands thereunto belonging, to the mayor and aldermen of Great Torrington, and the churchwardens of Little Torrington, for the poor of those parishes, to be appropriated according to a deed of uses then drawn up, of which I am informed no copy now remains. The hospital is inhabited by the poor of Great and Little Torrington; and a field, producing a rent of about 4*l.* per annum, is appropriated to the rector of Little Torrington for reading prayers at the chapel 12 times in a year.

* Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

TOTNES, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, is situated on the side of a steep hill, on the banks of the Dart, about eight miles from Dartmouth, 23 from Exeter, and 196 from London.

In ancient records it is called Totenais, Toteneis, Toteneys, Totton, Totonie, Tottenes, &c. The town was formerly walled, and had four gates, of which the south gate only remains.

The record of Domesday, in which it is called Totneis, describes it as having 95 burgesses, besides 15 without the walls; it states, that the borough was never taxed but at the same time with Exeter, and that it rendered the same services as that city.

The market is, by prescription, on Saturday, for corn, and all kind of provisions. A wool market, established by King Charles's charter, in 1684, has been long discontinued. There is a great cattle-market, on the first Tuesday in every month; and there are two annual fairs for cattle, &c., May 12. and October 28. There is still a considerable trade at Totnes for long ells; the weavers of which reside chiefly in the neighbouring villages.

The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Totnes, in 1801, was 2503; in 1811, 2725, and in 1821, 3128, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

Totnes is said to have been governed by a mayor ever since the reign of King John.* That monarch granted the burgesses a charter of privileges, in 1205, but it does not seem, that they had a mayor before the reign of Henry VII., who granted them the power to elect a mayor annually, on St. Matthew's day. The corporation consists of 14 burgesses, or burger-masters, out of whom a mayor is elected, and 20 common-councilmen. This town has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I., the right of election being vested in the corporation and freemen, between 60 and 70 in number. Totnes, or Totten, gives name to a deanery, and to one of the three archdeaconries, into which the county is divided. It gave the title of Earl to George Carew, so created by King Charles, in 1626. The title became extinct by his death, in 1628. Charles Fitzcharles, a natural son of Charles II., was created Viscount Totnes, and Earl of Plymouth, in 1675; he died without issue, in 1680.

Although Totnes had a castle capable of being made a place of considerable strength, and was of some importance, as being on the road to Dartmouth, Plymouth, &c., we do not read of many military transactions,

* See Camden and Browne Willis.

which

which occurred there during the civil war. It was a temporary quarter of Lord Goring, in October, 1645; and appears to have been in possession of the King's forces, in the month of January following, when they quitted it on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax towards Dartmouth.^b After the surrender of that town, the besieging army returned to Totnes on the 21st.^c

The honor or barony of Totnes, which had been part of Edward the Confessor's demesne, was given by William the Conqueror to Judhael, or Joel, who assumed the name of De Totneis. Having been banished the realm by William Rufus, that monarch gave his barony to Roger de Novant. Notwithstanding this grant, it appears, that, in the reign of King John, Henry Novant, and William de Braose, or Bruce, grandson of Joel de Totnes, held the barony in moieties. Novant's moiety descended to the Valletorts. Bruce's passed by marriage to Cantilupe, who eventually became possessed of the whole. The heiress of Cantilupe, brought it to the Lords Zouch, who possessed it for several generations. On the attainder of John Lord Zouch, in 1486, King Henry VII. gave it to Sir Richard Edgecumbe; whose grandson, of the same name, sold it to Lord Edward Seymour, son of the Duke of Somerset. The Seymours alienated it, in 1655, to William Bogan, Esq. In 1753, the heirs of Bogan sold it to Bartholomew Jeffery, Esq.: it was purchased of Mr. Jeffery, or his family, in 1764, by Edward Duke of Somerset; from whom it has descended to the present duke. Sir Richard Edgecumbe, in 1559, conveyed the manor of the borough to the corporation; in whom it is now vested. The lords of this barony and manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.^d

The castle of Totnes, which is said to have been built by Joel, the Conqueror's grantee, was the seat of the barony. Leland, who visited this place in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "the castelle waul, and the stronge dungeon be maintained. The logginges of the castelle be clene in ruine." The outer walls of the castle are still standing.

Joel de Totneis founded a priory at Totnes, in the reign of William the Conqueror^e: it was a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Sergius, and St. Bacchus, at Angiers. Having escaped being suppressed with other alien priories^f, it continued till the general dissolution of monasteries, in the

^b Sprigge's England's Recovery.

^c Ibid.

^d Hundred Roll.

^e Dug. Mon. i. 1023.

^f It appears, after the suppression of alien priories, to have been made subordinate to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, who nominated the prior of Totnes. See Tanner's Notitia (Nasmith's edition).

reign

reign of Henry VIII., when it contained six monks. The site, which was near the parish-church, was then granted to Catherine Champernowne, and others. It is now occupied by the grammar-school, guild-hall, and other buildings.

Bishop Tanner speaks of two convents of Trinitarian friers at or near Totnes. Leland mentions only one, founded by De la Bont, or De la Boate, and suppressed by Bishop Oldham, who gave the lands to the vicars of the cathedral church of Exeter. It appears, by Bishop Bronscombe's Register, that the chapel of the Holy Ghost, and St. Katherine, at Warland, near Totnes, had been built on the land of Walter de Bon, (no doubt the founder,) who surrendered it to the convent at the time of the dedication of the chapel, in 1270.^g Some small remains of this priory are to be seen in a cottage and stable, at a place still called Warland, near the town, belonging to Mr. Bartlet Adams, who purchased the site of the vicars choral, under the land-tax redemption act.

The manor of Little Totnes belonged, in the reign of King John, to Robert de Harcourt, upon whose forfeiture the King gave it to Robert de Bikeley. In 1730, it belonged to Mr. Waltham Savery: it is now the property of Ayshford Wise, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time. Foleton, in this parish, was given by Joel de Totnes to the prior and convent, that they might pray for the good estate and safety of the King whilst living, and for his soul when dead. It is now the property and seat of Edward Cary, Esq., who purchased it of Mr. Andrew Hilley.

It appears that the parish-church at Totnes was rebuilt in 1259^h; and again, about 1432.ⁱ In this church are monuments of the families of Smith^k, or Smyth; and Wise^l; Richard Martin, 1663; Anthony Marker, M.D., 1670; Charles Taylor, 1735, &c. The church of Totnes, having been given, by Joel de Totneis, to the monastery of St. Sergius, at Angiers, was appropriated to the priory of Totnes. The great tithes are now vested in Ayshford Wise, Esq. The King is patron of the vicarage. The charter of Joel de Totneis, by which he gives the church of St. Mary to the mon-

^g Mr. Oliver's Historic Collections.

^h Mr. Oliver's Notes from Bishop Bronscombe's Register.

ⁱ This is the date of Bishop Lacey's indulgence to the contributors. Mr. Oliver's Notes.

^k Walter Smyth, Esq., 1555; Barnard Smyth, Esq. (no date).

^l John Wise, Esq., 1670; William Wise, Esq., 1693; John Wise, Esq., 1702; Samuel Wise, Gent., 1730; John Wise, Gent., 1743; Lewis Wise, Gent., 1744, (all sons of John); Samuel Wise, Gent., (son of Samuel,) 1746; Frederick Wise, Esq., 1814. Westcote mentions the tomb of John Giles, Esq., 1552.

astery

astery at Angiers, mentions a chapel of St. Peter¹, in or near Totnes. There was a chapel also at the west end of the bridge, dedicated to St. Edmund and St. Edward the Confessor, in which was a chantry, founded by William de Cantilupe, and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 7*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* per annum.^m

In 1715, the Presbyterians had two meeting houses at Totnes. The celebrated John Flavel was the first minister of one of these congregations, both of which still exist.

The Rev. Edward Lye, the learned author of the Saxon Dictionary, was born at Totnes, where his father was a schoolmaster, in 1704. The late celebrated Hebraist, Dr. Kennicott, was born at this place, in 1718, being the son of Benjamin Kennicott, the parish-clerk, to whose memory he erected a tomb in the church-yard, with an inscription from his own pen.ⁿ Among early anecdotes of him, connected with this place, we are told, that he had composed some sacred music, and that he taught the choir to sing; that he was fond of bell-ringing, and drew up a set of rules for a society of ringers, at Totnes; which has been printed by Mr. Polwhele. He was educated at the grammar-school at this place, and was himself, for some time, master of the charity-school. Dr. Philip Furneaux, an eminent dissenting divine, who published *Letters on Religious Liberty*, addressed to Judge Blackstone, and an *Essay on Toleration*, was born at Totnes, in 1726.

The grammar-school at Totnes was founded in the year 1554, by the corporation, who purchased the ground on which it is built of the then possessors of the priory estate. It does not appear that it had any endowment before Sir John Maynard, as one of the executors of Elizæus Hele, appropriated out of the estates, given by him for charitable purposes, a

¹ A record of 1422 speaks of the chapel of St. Peter, near Totnes, as founded by John Thomas, his wife Jane, and Stephen de la Fowril. Probably they endowed a chantry in it.

^m Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation-office.

ⁿ "As virtue should be of good report, sacred be this humble monument to the memory of Benjamin Kennicott, parish-clerk of Totnes, and Elizabeth his wife: the latter an example of every Christian virtue; the former animated with the warmest zeal, regulated by the best good sense, and both constantly exerted for the salvation of himself and others. Reader, soon shalt thou die also; and, as a candidate for immortality, strike thy breast and say, Let me live the life of the righteous, that my latter end may be like his. Trifling are the dates of time when the subject is eternity. Erected by their son, Benjamin Kennicott, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford."

tenement

tenement in the parish of Harberton, now producing about 65*l.* per annum. There are only two free scholars in this school.

There is a charity-school at Totnes endowed with lands given by Mr. John Philips, in 1741, and now let at 25*l.* per annum, aided by an annual subscription, and the interest of 250*l.* five per cent. funded property, accumulated by savings. This school was first established by subscription, under the patronage of Archdeacon Kendell, in 1732.

There is a school also on Dr. Bell's system, in which above 180 children are educated by subscription. There is a balance in hand of 150*l.* belonging to this charity.

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, at Totnes, was founded for eleven lazars, and endowed with lands valued, in 1547, at 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* per annum. There were then only eight lazars in the house. Walter Dowse gave lands to this hospital in or about 1577. The allowance to the lazars was only 8*d.* a week each. There having been, for many years, no object of this charity, the buildings, except the walls of the chapel, which still remain, were taken down. The profits of the estate being reserved rents, not amounting to 20*l.* per annum, are applied to the repairs of the church.

John Norris, in the year 1635, gave the sum of 250*l.* for building an almshouse for two poor persons, who were to receive 3*s.* 4*d.* a week each, and a cloth gown, of 13*s.* 4*d.* value, at Easter. Nicholas Field, in 1678, gave 10*s.* per annum, to the higher and lower almshouse at Totness. One of these was the hospital near the church-yard, spoken of by Leland: this was pulled down about the year 1785. The other (Norris's) still remains, and is inhabited by paupers, men, women, and children, at least twenty in number. The pensions are given to poor persons, but not always to such as are resident in the almshouse.

In the year 1605, a medicinal spring was discovered at Totnes, which was said to cure all sorts of diseases. Such was its popularity for a few years, that the resort to it is said to have been incredible; and such quantities were sent away in bottles, that there was not water sufficient to supply the demand; but its virtues having been found to be over-rated, the character of the spring declined; and when Westcote wrote his Survey, about thirty years afterwards, it had grown into disuse.

TOWNSTALL, in the hundred of Coleridge and in the deanery of Totton, lies about half a mile from Dartmouth, nearly a third part of which town
is

is still within this parish. The parish of St. Saviour, Dartmouth, was taken out of it.

The manor of Townstall, or Tunstall, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Fitzstephens, who resided at Norton, in this parish. William Fitzstephen, the younger, gave some lands with the rectory to Tor abbey. The manor of Norton, called afterwards Norton Dawney, passed by successive female heirs to the families of Dawney and Courtenay, Earl of Devon. It continued for several generations in the latter. About the year 1679, the manor of Norton Dawney was purchased, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, by John Harris, Esq. It was sold by the Harris family a few years afterwards to the ancestor of John Seale, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides at Mount Boone, formerly the seat of the Boones, and purchased by Mr. Seale's ancestor, after the extinction of that family, towards the latter end of the seventeenth century.

Both Mount Boone and Townstall church were garrisoned for the King in the civil war: they were taken by storm, with the town of Dartmouth, by General Fairfax's army, on the 19th of January, 1646. Mount Boone, which was fortified with twenty-two pieces of ordnance, was taken by Colonel Pride, afterwards one of Cromwell's lords. Townstall church, which had ten guns and 100 men, was taken by Colonel Fortescue.^o In this church are monuments, or other memorials, for Thomas Boone, Esq., 1679; William Roope, who died at Bilboa, 1667; Miss M. Roope, 1739; and Robert Hollond, 1611. The corporation of Dartmouth have the impropriation of the great tithes, which had been given to the abbey of Tor by William Fitzstephen, and are patrons of the vicarage.

TRENTISHOE, in the hundred of Braunton and in the deanery of Shirwell, lies near the north coast, about 11 miles from Ilfracombe, and about the same distance from Barnstaple.

The two principal estates in this parish belonged, in the reigns of Henry III., Edward I. and II., to the families of Raleigh and De Trendishoe, or Trentishoe. There are now two manors, or nominal manors, one of which belongs to J. P. Chichester, Esq., by descent from Raleigh; the other, which belonged to the Rogers's of Pilton, is now, together with the advowson of the rectory, vested in the representatives of that family.

^o Sprigge's England's Recovery, p. 169.

TRUSHAM, in the hundred of Exminster and in the deanery of Kenne, lies about two miles and a half from Chudleigh, and eight from Exeter.

The manor^p belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Southcotes. It is now the property of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart., having been purchased of the Southcote family by his grandfather.

In the parish-church is a monument for Hugh Staplehill and his two sons^q, (probably the last of the family,) who resided at Lower Bremell, in the neighbouring parish of Ashton, and a memorial of John Stooke and Mary his wife, with their portraits on board, within a gilt frame, with an account of their benefactions, 1697. Sir William Templer Pole, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

John Stooke, above mentioned, founded an almshouse for four poor widows, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 6*l.* 8*s.* per annum. There are now only three in the house, between whom this endowment is divided.

There is a charity-school, the founder unknown: a schoolmistress receives 3*l.* for teaching ten poor children, and 2*l.* is allowed for books out of lands in the parish, now let at 7*l.* per annum.

TWITCHEN, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about five miles and a half from that town, and about four from North Molton, of which it is a chapelry: it is esteemed nevertheless a separate parish. The landed property belongs to the Earl of Morley.

UFFCULME, or UFFCULM, a decayed market-town, in the hundred of Bampton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies on the borders of Somersetshire, about five miles from Collumpton, 17 from Exeter, and about 189 from London.

A market at this place on Wednesday, and two fairs, one for three days at the festival of the apostles St. Peter and Paul, and the other, for the same period, at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*, were granted to John Cogan in 1266.^r There was formerly a market on Wednesday for corn and other provisions, and it is still attended by one or two butchers. There was a fair also on Good Friday, which is now held on the Wednesday in

^p Probably this was the manor of Trisma, one of those which belonged to Buckfast abbey at the time of the Domesday survey.

^q Hugh Staplehill died in 1583; Thomas, his elder son, in 1599; John, his younger son, in 1604.

^r Cart. Rot. 51 Hen. III. m. 3.

Passion week, and there are two others, June 29., and the middle Wednesday of September, but they are all much declined.

Uffculm was a considerable manufacturing town: a great quantity of serges were made there, which were exported to Holland by the Tiverton merchants. The trade was at its height about the middle of the last century. Machinery, worked by water, was introduced about the year 1789. The woolcombers and weavers were at that time very numerous. In consequence of the total decay of trade, the parish-officers gave a bounty to some manufacturers at Collumpton for employing such of their poor as had been brought up to the woollen trade, and were incapable of other labour. A manufactory of worsted spinning was established at Cold Harbour in 1795, and some flannels were made at Uffculm for the East and West Indies. Flannels are now made at both manufactories.

The sweating sickness raged at this place in the year 1551. Out of 38 burials entered in that year, 27 were in the first 11 days of August, and 16 of them in three days. The disease of which these persons died is called, in the parish-register, "the hote sickness or stup-gallant." I have not been able to find this term in any account of the destructive malady, generally known by the name of the sweating sickness. The number of inhabitants in this town and parish was, in 1801, 1837; in 1811, 1564; and in 1821, 1979, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The manor of Uffculm, which was held by Walter de Douay at the time of the Domesday survey, and became parcel of the barony of Bampton, has been dismembered. The royalty and waste now belong to Mr. William Hurley. It is probable that the lords of Bampton had a seat here: part of the estate is still called Cogan's Park. The manor is now held of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The manor of Hackpen was held with Uffculm by the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath, from whom they passed by marriage to the Earl of Stamford. Both manors were sold and parcelled out before 1712. The royalty was for many years after that period in the family of Manley, and was held by the late Mr. Charles Leigh as mortgagee. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.

The manor of Leigh, or Goodleigh, belonged to the ancient family of Holway, most likely by inheritance from Fissacre, whose co-heiress

* Richard Cogan had the royal license for enclosing a park at Uffculm. Cart. Rot. 10 Edw. III.

† Hundred Roll.

married into that family. In 1771 it belonged to Fr. Wright, Esq., and is now the property of Mr. John Bishop.

The manor of Southill, or Sowill, was given by Fulk Paganell, or Paynell, Lord of Uffculm, to Adam, son of Ailward, whose descendants took the name of Sowill. The heiress of Sowill married Facy, whose descendant sold this manor in or about 1530 to Dennis. In Sir William Pole's time it was in the co-heiresses of Dennis; at a later period successively in the families of Dimond and Vaughan. It is now, in consequence of a family arrangement, the property of George Cornish, Esq., who married a niece of the widow of the late Windsor Vaughan, Esq.

Bradfield, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, who possessed the manor and hall for several generations. They were succeeded by the Walronds as early as the reign of Henry III., and it has ever since continued in that family, being now the property and residence of William Henry Walrond, Esq. Bradfield Hall is an ancient mansion, the greater part of which remains in its original state: the hall has a wooden Gothic roof: on the outside of the house are numerous coats of arms of the Walronds and their alliances.

Mr. Walrond is proprietor also of Hurst, which belonged for some generations, at an early period, to the Hursts; Stenehall, which, in the reign of Henry III., belonged to the Corbyns; and Foxhall, or Foggeshall, which belonged for some descents to a family of that name, who alienated to Prudham, or Prudhome, in the reign of Edward II.: from the last-mentioned family it passed, by female descent, through the families of Whiting, of Wood, to the Walronds.

In the parish-church are monuments of Sir William Walrond, 1663; Nicholas Ayshford, 1701; and some ancient monuments without name or date. The rectory of Uffculm is a prebendal corps in the church of Sarum: the prebendary presents the vicar. The Rev. James Windsor, the present vicar, and Henry Blackmore Baker, Esq., of Collumpton, are joint lessees of this rectory. Uffculm is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the church of Salisbury.

There was formerly a chapel at Bradfield-hall, which has been pulled down; an ancient chapel, which was near the house of Mr. Clarke, at Bridwell, in the parish of Halberton, has also been taken down: a building near it, in this parish, fitted up by Mr. Clarke, and some time opened for Unitarian worship, is at present disused.

The

The Presbyterians and Particular Baptists have meeting-houses at Uffculm; the former existed in 1715.

Nicholas Ayshford, above mentioned, founded a grammar-school at this place, and endowed it with 800*l.* It was some time in litigation, but was recovered with accumulated interest, and after building a good school-house, &c., there now remains the sum of 1400*l.*, 3 per cent., for the endowment: the interest is received by the master, who has also a good house with a garden, &c. The management of the school is vested in twelve trustees, by whom the master is elected.

UGBOROUGH, in the hundred of Ermington and in the deanery of Plympton, lies about three miles from Modbury, nine from Kingsbridge, eight and a half from Totnes, 11 from Ashburton, and 14 from Plymouth. The villages of Ludbrooke, Nilham, Wrangaton, Cheston, and part of Ivybridge, are in this parish. A great cattle-market is held at Ugborough on the third Tuesday in every month.

The manor of Ugborough (Ulgerbe) belonged, at the time of the Domesday survey, to Alured Brito. It was afterwards in the baronial family of Briwere, or Brewer, from whom it passed by a female heir to the Mohuns. Sir Nigel Loring appears to have purchased it in the reign Edward III., and with his co-heiresses it passed in moieties to Broughton and Harington. Harington's moiety descended to Bonville and Grey. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, it was purchased of the crown, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Speaker Williams. This moiety continued many years in the family of Williams, and the other in that of Savery, who acquired it, most probably, by purchase. The whole was afterwards in Harris, and having been purchased of the devisees of Christopher Harris, Esq., by the late Walter Palk, Esq., is now, in right of his wife, the property of Sir Henry Carew, Bart., who married his only daughter and heir.

Bawcombe, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, who possessed it as late as the reign of Henry V. It is probable that this family ended in two co-heiresses, between whom the estate was divided. In Sir William Pole's time the Fountaines possessed one moiety, and Glass the other. The Fountaines were of Bawcombe for several descents. Higher Bawcombe is now the property of the Rev. James Lewis Gidoin; Lower Bawcombe is in the possession of Mr. John Edmonds, but there is a Chancery suit pending, relating to it, between him and Christopher Savery, Esq.

Fowells-

Fowellscombe belonged for many descents to the family of Fowell. Sir William Pole says that the first on record was an attorney, in the reign of Henry IV. Sir Edmund Fowell, of this place, was created a baronet in 1661. After the death of his grandson, Sir John, the last baronet, in 1692, one of his sisters and co-heiresses brought this estate to the Champernownes.^u In 1758 it was purchased of that family by the father of George Herbert, Esq., who sold it to Thomas King, Esq.: it is now the property and residence of John King, Esq. The manor of Ludbrooke belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress married Bawcombe; it passed with the heiress of one branch of that family to Mescheney. It was afterwards in the Fowells, and having passed with the other co-heiress of that family to the Parkers, was purchased of the Earl of Morley by Mr. King: the lands belonging to it were dismembered.

The manor of Stone was for many descents in the family of Damarell, a younger branch of which continued to reside there in Sir William Pole's time. It was afterwards in the Fowells, and having passed with Ludbrooke, was purchased with it by Mr. King. The manor of Langford Lister belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the family of Lister. That monarch afterwards gave it to Peter de Orival. King John granted it to William Lord Brewer, from whom it passed to Roger de Mules.^u From the latter it descended to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, who sold it to Lord Chief Justice Popham. It was purchased of the Chief Justice by the Heles, and after some descents in that family, became the property of the Strodes, of whom it was purchased by Thomas Palk, Esq. It now belongs to Sir Henry Carew, Bart., in right of his wife as heiress of the late Walter Palk, Esq. The manor of Torpeake belonged successively to Fitzstephen, De la Tor, and Woodland. Having been purchased by Speaker Williams, it continued for some descents in his family. It is now the property of Mr. Robert Grant. The manor of Wrangaton belongs to the Rev. Jacob Ley of Ashsprington, and Mr. John Ley of Newton Abbot. Woodland belonged successively to the families of Woodland, Scobbahull, and Speccot. It is now the property of Herbert Cornish, Esq. Fileham, which belonged successively to the families of Fileham and Toppa, is now the property of Mr. John Pearce. Marridge, in this parish, was for six descents the property and residence of the family of

^u Roger de Mules possessed it, temp. Edw. I., and had the power of life and death in this manor. Hundred Roll.

Sture,

Sture, of whom it was purchased in 1699 by an ancestor of the late Edward Taylor, Esq., by whose death it devolved to the only daughter of the late George Taylor, Esq., of Totnes, at present a minor. The house is now occupied by a farmer.

In the parish-church are memorials for Mr. Richard Fownes, 1680, and George Legassicke, Esq., of Modbury, 1789. The great tithes were appropriated to the priory of Plympton. The advowson, and a large portion of the great tithes, were purchased of Christopher Savery, Esq., in the year 1786, by the Grocer's company; the remainder, except such as form part of the endowment of the vicarage, were sold to the land-owners. The vicarage has a glebe of nearly 70 acres. Sir John Kempthorn, an eminent naval commander, who died in 1679, was born at Witchcombe, or Widscombe, in this parish*, in the year 1620: he distinguished himself in the Dutch war, particularly in the action at Solebay.

UPLIME, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Honiton, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire, about five miles from Axminster, and one from Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire.

The manor belonged to the abbot and convent of Glastonbury. After the surrender of that monastery, it was purchased of the crown, by John Drake, Esq. It was sold in 1775, by the representatives of Drake, to George Tucker Esq., and is now vested in the trustees of Henry Tippetts Tucker, a minor. The manor of Weare Cleave has been many years in the family of the present proprietor, William Peer Williams, Esq., Admiral of the White. Rhodes is the property and residence of Sir John Talbot, K. C. B., Rear Admiral of the Blue.

The late Mr. Tucker's trustees are patrons of the rectory.

UP-LOWMAN, or LOMAN, in the hundred and deanery of Tiverton, lies on the river Lomen, Loman, or Lowman, about four miles and a half from Tiverton. The hamlet of Whitninch is in this parish.

The manor of Up-Lowman, or Lomen, was the inheritance of the ancient family of Lomen, or De Lumine. Sir Richard de Lomen, the last of that name, was succeeded in the possession of this manor by Sir John de Willington; from whom it descended to the Beaumonts of Sherwell. Having been, for many generations, in the family of Pawlet, this estate was

* Prince.

sold

sold in parcels by the present Earl Pawlet. The manor, and a considerable portion of the lands, were purchased, in 1810, by Frederick White, Esq., of Wellington, to whom they now belong. The manor-house, a part of which only remains, is the property and residence of Thomas Pullen, Esq.,

Child Lomen, or Chil Lomen, now called Chief Lomen, belonged, anciently, to the family of Boys of Halberton. It is said, by Sir William Pole, to have belonged to the priory of Canonleigh, and to the abbey of St. Augustine, in Bristol; but I do not find any account of such donation to either monastery. The founder of Canonleigh, W. Clavil, gave to the monks of that monastery the tithe of all his rents in *Lumene*, (Lowman).⁷ This estate, on which is an ancient stone building, belongs now to Richard Chave, Esq. Risdon speaks of Windheys, in this parish, as a house fairly built, and commodiously seated, belonging to Mr. Shee. It has since been in the family of Ham, and is now the property of R. H. Clarke, Esq., of Bridwell. The Rev. Simon Pidsley, lately deceased, was patron and incumbent of the rectory.

UPTON HELLIONS, more properly HELIONS, or HILION, in the hundred of West Budleigh and in the deanery of Cadbury, lies about two miles from Crediton, and eight from Exeter.

The manor belonged to the ancient family of Hilion, or Helion, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Dowrish.⁸ Dr. George Carew, arch-deacon of Exeter, became possessed of it by purchase, and built a house here for his own residence; his nephew George, Earl of Totnes, sold this estate to Walter Yonge, Esq., ancestor of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart., of whom it was purchased by Mr. Richard Read, the present proprietor. Creedy Hilion passed by the same title to the Yonges. Creedy Peytevin, afterwards called Creedy Wiger, passed by marriage from the family of Peytevin to that of Wiger. It passed, by sale, from Wiger to William Lord Martyn; by successive female heirs, to Lord Audley, Fitzwarren, and Bouchier, Earl of Bath; by sale, from the Earl of Bath to Prideaux; and from Prideaux to Sir William Periam. One of the co-heiresses of John Periam, Esq., brought it to Reynell. I cannot find that any estate in the parish is now known by the name of Creedy Hilions, or Creedy Peytevin. The barton of Husk has long been in the family of Mr. William Decker, the present proprietor. The barton of Merryvale, is the property of Thomas Chave, Esq.

⁷ Dugdale's Monast. ii. 205

⁸ Westcote says, that Dowrish gave it with his daughter to Snytishill.

In

In the parish-church is the monument of the Rev. James Carrington, chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, 1794. The advowson of the rectory is vested in the trustees of the children of the late rector, the Rev. William Wellington, who died in 1806.

UPTON PYNE, or BRAMFORD PYNE, lies in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Cadbury, about six miles from Crediton, and about four from Exeter.

The manor belonged to the family of Pyne as early as the reign of Henry I. After ten descents, the heiress of this ancient family brought it to Larder: after five descents in that family, it passed by marriage to a branch of the Coplestons. Sir Henry Northcote, Bart. married the heiress of Stafford of Pynes, in this parish, whose ancestor, Hugh Stafford, Esq., had purchased this estate of John Copleston, Esq., (afterwards Sir John Copleston, Knight,) soon after the restoration of King Charles II. It is now the property of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart.; and Pynes is the principal seat of the family. Stephenston, Steventon, or Stenson, came into the family of Ashford, or Ayshford, by marriage with Bell, in the reign of Henry III., and continued to be their property in the early part of the seventeenth century. It now belongs to Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., who purchased it, in 1806, of H. Sandford, Esq., a descendant of the Ayshfords.

Ley, or Leigh, in this parish, belonged to the family of Merchant, in the reign of Edward III. It is now the property of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Newton St. Cyres.

In the south wall of the parish-church is an ancient monument of one of the Larder family, with the effigies of the deceased in armour. Over the altar-piece is a painting of the Lord's Supper, by an Italian artist, brought over by one of the Stafford family.^a There are monuments of the families of Stafford^b, Northcote^c, and Slanning^d; and that of Melior, daughter of Edward Pyne, Esq., of East Downe, and relict of Nicholas Hooper, Esq., of Fulbrook, 1703. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., is patron of the rectory. Dr. John Walker, author of "The Sufferings of the Clergy," was inducted into this rectory in 1720, and died here in 1746.

^a Chapple.

^b Lucy, wife of Hugh Stafford, Esq., 1693.

^c Dame Anne Slanning, relict of Sir Nicholas Slanning, Bart., and third wife of Hugh Stafford, 1697.

^d Dame Catherine, relict of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., 1802.

VIRGINSTOW, in the hundred of Lifton and in the deanery of Tavistock, lies about fifteen miles from Oakhampton, and about six from Launceston, in Cornwall.

The manor belonged formerly to the Nevils, earls of Westmorland. I cannot learn that there is now any manor in the parish. Tutsho gave name to a family who possessed it for several generations: it was divided among co-heiresses.

In the parish-church is an altar-tomb, with his effigies on slate, in memory of William Crocker, 1624. The King is patron of the rectory.

WALKHAMPTON, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about four miles from Tavistock, and 11 from Plymouth.

The manor was given by Amicia, Countess of Devon, to the abbot and convent of Buckland.^e After the dissolution, it was purchased by Slanning, and having descended with the manor of Buckland, is the property of Sir Masseh Lopes, Bart., who possesses also the barton of Gnatham, and is impropriator of the rectory^f, and patron of the vicarage.

The manor of Knowle, partly in this parish, belongs chiefly to Jonathan Elford, Esq.: a sixth part is the property of Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake, Esq.

Lady Modyford, in 1729, gave lands for the support of a charity-school, now producing a rent of nearly 140*l.* per annum; 1400*l.* in the stocks are said to have accumulated from the overplus of this charity 14 years ago.^g

WARE GIFFORD, or WEARE GIFFARD, in the hundred of Shebbear and in the deanery of Hartland, lies rather more than five miles from Bideford, and three from Torrington. The village of Clift is in this parish.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor of Weare was held in demesne by Ruald Adobed, whose lands appear to have passed by inheritance, sale, or royal grant, to the Giffards. An only daughter and heir of Sir Walter Giffard, of Weare, in the reign of Henry III., was thrice married: she had issue only by her second husband, Sir William Trewin, or Trewen, whose posterity were sometimes called Weare, from the place

^e Except the portion of Ditsham Rowe, which is annexed to the vicarage of Bickleigh. The great tithes had been appropriated to Buckland abbey.

^f The rectory was appropriated to the abbey of Buckland in 34 Geo. I. Rot. Originalia.

^g Education Report.

of their residence. The heiress of this family married Richard Densell, Esq., whose grand-daughter brought Weare Giffard to Martin Fortescue, son of the Chief Justice, and from him it has descended to his lineal representative, Matthew Earl Fortescue, who is patron of the rectory. Weare Giffard was, for several generations, a seat of the ancient family of Fortescue. The old mansion is now occupied as a farm-house.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Fortescue^b family; and some memorials of those of Rolle^l, and Greening.^k

This parish has an interest in the school at Hunshaw.

WARKLEY, OF WARKLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of South Molton, lies about five miles from South Molton, and about seven from Chulmleigh.

The manor was in the family of Raleigh as early as the reign of Henry II. In or about the year 1324, John Raleigh sold it with Satterleigh, and the advowsons of both churches, to Lord Martyn, from whom it descended, through the Audleys, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath. The manors of Warkleigh, and Satterleigh cum Roburrow, are now the property of James Gould, Esq., who is patron of the united rectories.

^b A handsome monument of Hugh Fortescue, who married Mary Rolle: the latter died in 1648; Hugh Fortescue, Esq., 1661; Margaret Fortescue, 1694.

Extract from the epitaph of the first-mentioned Hugh:—

“ Here is in brief presented to thy view,
The long-lin'd race of honour'd Fortescue,
Combin'd in holy rites, in time's fair scrole,
With Chichester, then Speccot, last with Rolle;
And long and wide may sacred grace and fame,
Produce and propagate this generous name,
That it may brooke what honour gave in field,
Le Fort-escue, the strong and lasting shield;
A shield not only their own right to fence,
But also to repel wrong's violence,
Which, that it may accordingly be done,
Pray, reader, pray, God be their shield and sunne.

“ Hugo Fortescue, *scutifer superstes*.”

Valentine Rolle, eighth son of Robert Rolle, Esq., of Heanton, 1645.

^k Gasper Greening, a native of Gloucester, 1674; Richard Greening, jun., 1797.

Mr. Inledon's Church Notes, taken about 1774, add Hugh Fortescue, Esq., 1600; Valentine Rolle, Esq., 1605; and Samuel Rolle, 1646.

WASHFIELD, in the hundred of West Budleigh¹ and in the deanery of of Tiverton, lies about two miles from Tiverton.

The manor was in the family of Le Abbe in the year 1242. Soon afterwards, it came to the family of Worth, who took their name from their ancient residence, Worth, in this parish, now the seat of their lineal descendant, John Worth, Esq., who is lord of the manor and patron of the rectory. In the parish-church is the monument of Henry Worth, Esq., 1630; and that of James Langford Nibbs, Esq., of Beauchamp Hall, 1795.

WASHFORD PYNE, or PINE, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about eight miles from Crediton, and about 12 from South Molton.

The manor belonged, for some descents, to the family of Pyne, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward III. At a later period, the priory of Barnstaple, and the family of Horton, had estates in this parish. Since the Reformation, the manor of Washford Pyne was, for several descents, in the family of Hacche, who were succeeded by that of Hempton, in the last century. It is now the property of William Comyns, Esq., of Kenton. There was a chapel at Wenham, in this parish.

KING'S WEARE, or KINGSWARE, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies near the mouth of the Dart, opposite to the town of Dartmouth.

The manor of King's Weare, originally royal demesne, was at an early period in the family of Fleming, from whom it passed by a female heir to Carew. Sir George Carew was lord of the manor and owner of the castle; yet Sir William Pole speaks of the manor as having been, for some time, in the family of Gale. It is now the property of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., in whose family it has been for several descents.

The walls of King's Weare castle, a small fortress, are still perfect. It lies more to the south than Dartmouth castle: opposite to the castle at Dartmouth are the ruins of another fort, where, tradition says, the chain was fixed to prevent the entrance of hostile ships to the harbour. There are some embankments on the brow of the hill which overhangs the village of King's Weare, said to have been occupied by Sir Thomas Fairfax, when he attacked Dartmouth castle; but it is an erroneous tradition. They

¹ Although surrounded by that of Tiverton.

were

were thrown up as an additional defence by Sir Henry Cary, who had the command of King's Weare fort, under King Charles, and had his regiment there during the siege of Dartmouth. It was taken with that town by Sir Thomas Fairfax, January 19. 1646.^m

King's Weare is a daughter-church to Brixham.

WEEK ST. GERMAN'S. See German's Week.

WELCOMBE, near the north coast, on the borders of Cornwall, lies about five miles and a half from Harton, in the hundred and deanery of Hartland.

The manor of Welcombe was held in demesne, at the time of the Domesday survey, by William Chievre, or Capra: it belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the family of Fitz-Richard, and afterwards successively to those of Merton, Stowell, and Rolle. It is now, by inheritance from the latter, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton; he is impropiator also of the tithes, which had belonged to Hartland abbey, and patron of the benefice. Welcombe was made a separate parish in 1508, having before that period been an appendage of Stoke Nectan or Hartland.

WEMBURY, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about five miles from Plympton and Plymouth. The villages of Knighton and Downe Thomas are in this parish.

The manor of Wembury belonged to the prior and convent of Plympton. After the dissolution of that monastery, it was granted, in 1541, to Thomas Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton, whose son Henry, the second earl, sold it, in 1579, to Robert Chamberleyne, Esq. It was purchased of the latter, in 1592, by John Hele, Esq., afterwards Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law, who built here what was then esteemed the most magnificent mansion in the county, at the expense, as Prince supposes, of more than 20,000*l.*; even the gate-house leading to it he describes as fit for the accommodation of a large and genteel family. There was a park adjoining the house, and among other conveniences described by Prince was a salt-water pond, ingeniously contrived so as to be stored with fish by the influx of the tide, and closed by flood-gates, which prevented their return to the ocean.ⁿ

^m Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 169.

ⁿ Westcote also speaks of this pond.

After

After the death of Sir John Hele, Bart., the manor of Wembury was sold with other estates by his son-in-law, Sir Edward Hungerford, (pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose,) towards the discharging of debts contracted by Sir John Hele, and his father Anthony Hungerford, Esq., during the civil war. This estate was purchased, in 1686, by John Pollexfen, a merchant of Plymouth^p, brother of Chief Justice Pollexfen. John Pollexfen, Esq., his son, bequeathed it with other estates, in 1744, to Dame Frances Chudleigh, on whose death, in 1748, they devolved to her daughters and co-heirs. This manor was on partition allotted to Elizabeth Chudleigh, who, in 1757, sold it to William Molesworth, Esq. Mr. Molesworth's heiress brought it to Earl Camden. In 1803, the manor of Wembury was purchased of Lord Camden by Thomas Lockyer, Esq., and it is now the property of his son of the same name. The manor and royalty of the river was sold by Mr. Lockyer in 1811 to the late Mr. Bastard, and is now the property of his nephew, Edward Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M. P., who is sole lord of the river from Kitley to Plymouth Sound. Mr. Lockyer pulled down Wembury House, which had been the seat of Sergeant Hele, and sold the materials, which are said to have produced 800*l.*: he built a mansion on the site for his own residence.

The manor of Langdon belonged anciently to the Pipards, whose co-heiresses married Hamlyn, or Hamely, and De Lisle: it has been for several generations in the family of Calmady, and is now the property, and Langdon the residence, of Mrs. Pollexfen Calmady, the heiress of that family. Her late husband, Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, Esq., who was Admiral of the Blue, had taken that name, his own family-name having been Everitt. Mrs. Calmady possesses also, by purchase from the Lockyers, West Wembury, which had been parcel of the manor, and the barton of Downe Thomas. The manor of Downe Thomas belongs to Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P.

In the parish-church are the monuments of Sir John Hele, sergeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth and James I., who died in 1608 (the inscription partly obliterated); of Dame Elizabeth, wife of the brave Admiral Sir John Narborough, 1678; and that of the late Admiral Calmady, who died in 1807. The church belonged to the priory of Plympton. The tithes are

^p Some accounts say that George Duke of Albemarle purchased it of Sir Edward Hungerford, and that his son, the second duke, sold it to Mr. Pollexfen.

now

now appropriated to the dean and chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the benefice.

WEMWORTHY, or WEMBORTHY¹, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about three miles from Chulmleigh.

The manor of Wemworthy belonged to the ancient family of Espeke, or Speke, who resided at Heywood in this parish, till they removed into Somersetshire. Sir George Speke leased Heywood to Sir John Doddridge the celebrated lawyer, one of the justices of the King's Bench in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. The manor was sold about the end of the seventeenth century to Mr. Foote, a merchant, of Tiverton, who left five daughters co-heiresses, married to Newte, Cockram, Glynn, Burrige, and Cruwys. This manor was divided between the four former. William Fellowes, Esq., about 1718, purchased Newte and Burrige's shares; the former included Heywood. Cockram's share passed to Raynor. Glynn's share continued in that family a considerable time. The Honourable Newton Fellowes is the present proprietor of the whole. Heywood is now a farm-house. Rashleigh, in this parish, gave name to the ancient family of Rashleigh. The heiress of the elder branch brought this estate in marriage to Clotworthy, and it is now the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, representative of both families. The old mansion is now a farm-house.

In the parish-church are memorials for Mary, wife of Arthur Bury, Esq., and daughter of John Clotworthy, Esq., 1651; and Lawrence Clotworthy, Esq., 1655. The advowson of the rectory was divided between the co-heiresses of Foote, and still continues in five parts, of which the Rev. J. Tossell Johnson, the present incumbent, has four shares, and the Honourable Newton Fellowes the remaining fifth. The learned Dr. John Burton was born at Wemworthy, of which his father was rector in 1686.

WERRINGTON lies on the west side of the Tamar, about two miles from Launceston, and surrounded by Cornwall; it is in the hundred of Black Torrington and in the deanery of Trigge Major, in the archdeaconry of Cornwall. The villages of Yeolmbridge, Bridgetown, Druxen, and Eggbeer, are in this parish.

The manor was given by Ordulph, the founder of Tavistock abbey, to that monastery, and it is said to have been the principal manor of the

¹ Now so written in county records, but improperly.

honor

honor belonging to its abbot. After the dissolution it was given, with other possessions of that house, to John Lord Russell, ancestor of the Duke of Bedford, who is the present proprietor. The barton of Werrington was formerly possessed by Sir Francis Drake, who sold it in 1651 to Sir William Morice, afterwards Secretary of State to King Charles II. Sir William, who resided at Werrington House, had a fine library, was himself a learned man, and author of some religious treatises. In 1775, Werrington House was purchased of the representatives of Morice, by the grandfather of the present Duke of Northumberland, and it has been, of late years, an occasional residence of this noble family. The park has some fine scenery.

The manor of Poolapit Tamar belonged formerly to the Arscotts, and is now the property of Thomas John Philipps, Esq., of Newport House, near Launceston, having been purchased for him in his minority, of Sir Arscott Molesworth, Bart.

In the parish-church, which was rebuilt in 1742, is the burial-place of the Morice family, but there is no monument, except a tablet for William Morice, Esq., 1688. The tithes were appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock: the benefice, which is a donative, exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, has been endowed with all the tithes of the parish, except those of the barton of Werrington. The Earl of Buckinghamshire is patron.

WESTLEIGH, in the hundred of Fremington and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies about three miles and a half from Bideford.

The manor of Westleigh, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held in demesne by Robert de Albemarle, or Damarell, whose descendant sold it to the Courtenays. It was some time held under the Courtenays by the family of Grant, whose heiress married Monk. It was afterwards in the Wilmers, by whom it was sold to Berry. Eastleigh belonged to the family of Barry, or Berry, by marriage (at an early period) with the heiress of De Legh. Thomas Berry, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1802, devised it to his nephew Mr. William Tuplin, and his two daughters, one of whom brought it to the Rev. John Torr, the present proprietor of the barton of Eastleigh, and the manor of Westleigh.

^r It is probable that both this benefice and that of St. Giles were endowed by Sir John Maynard.

Taplegh,

Tapelegh, or Tapelegh, belonged at an early period to the family of Bauderope, afterwards, in the reign of Edward I., to a family who took their name from this, the place of their residence. The heiress of Tapelegh married Grant, from whom it descended, by successive female heirs, to Cobleigh and Giffard. William Cleveland, Esq., purchased it of the Giffards about the beginning of the last century. It is now, under the will of John Cleveland, Esq., M. P. who died in 1817, the property of Augustus Saltren Willett, Esq. Tapelegh is at present uninhabited. The barton of Weach, which belonged to the Challocombs, was devised by the last heir male of that family to his half-brother, the great-grandfather of John Mervin Cutcliffe, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the Cleveland family[•], and several memorials for those of Fleming[†], Berry[‡], Cutcliffe[×], and Challocombe.[‡] The college of vicars choral at Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and the dean and chapter patrons of the vicarage.

WHIMPLE, in the hundred of Cliston and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, lies about eight miles and a half from Exeter, on the road to Honiton. The small villages of Perreton and Slewtown are in this parish. There is an annual fair at Whimple, chiefly for sheep, on the Monday before Michaelmas.

The manor of Whimple passed by the same title as that of Aylesbeare, till it became the property of Sir Francis Englefield and Sir William Cordall. Sir Francis's share passed also in the same manner as his share of Aylesbeare, and was sold to the tenants. Cordall's share, after one or two intermediate alienations, was purchased, about the year 1590, by the Yonges, who sold it to the Buller family. It is now the property of Thomas Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Northamptonshire.

The manor of Cobdon, or Cob Whimple, belonged to the Clists.

[•] William Cleveland, Esq., "a commander in the navy, in every memorable action in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I., afterwards a commissioner of the navy, ob. 1734; John Cleveland, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty, with his portrait on a medallion, 1763.

[†] Major Robert Fleming, of Southcote, 1636.

[‡] Ralph Berry, Esq., 1650; George Berry, of Instow, 1655; Anthony Berry, of Instow, 1685; Achilles Berry, 1669. Mr. Incedon's Notes, taken in 1785, mention the tomb of Anthony Berry, of East Leigh, 1553.

[×] Charles Cutcliffe, Esq., 1745.

[‡] Thomas Challocombe, Gent., 1681.

William Tremenet, who had married the heiress of that family, conveyed it, in the beginning of Edward the First's reign, to Richard Pudding. In 1295 it was the property of Peter Pudding. It afterwards passed, by successive female heirs, to Denband and Paulet. Sir Amias Paulet sold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Walter Yonge, Esq., ancestor of the late Sir George Yonge, Bart., and K.B., of whom it was purchased, in 1794, by the Buller family. It is now the property of T. W. Buller, Esq., of Northamptonshire, who possesses also the manor of Street Ralegh in this parish.² This manor belonged to the ancient family of Ralegh, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, through St. Aubyn and Trethurfe, to Vyvyan and Courtenay: by the latter it was sold to William Gould, Esq., maternal ancestor of the present proprietor.

- In the parish-church is the monument of the wife of Dr. Daniel Newcome, Dean of Gloucester, and rector of this parish; and of Daniel Newcome, M.A. rector, 1781. The Duke of Bedford is patron of the rectory.

WHITECHURCH, in the hundred of Roborough and in the deanery of Tamerton, lies about a mile from Tavistock.

The manor of Whitechurch belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Giffards, from whom it passed, by female descent, to Widworthy and Dinham. In the early part of the fourteenth century it was successively in Le Abbe and Trewin: from the latter it passed by successive female heirs to Densell and Fortescue. It now belongs to John Harris, Esq., of Radford. The manor of Walreddon, within that of Whitechurch, has been for a considerable time in a younger branch of the Courtenay family, and is now the property and residence of William Courtenay, Esq.

Moortown, in this parish, was for many generations in the family of De Mora, Mooringe, or Morwen. The learned John Morwen, who was some time tutor to Bishop Jewell, was of this family. Moortown is now the property and residence of John Ridout, Esq., whose father purchased it of Mr. Manby of Plymouth.

Greenofen was many years in the family of Pollard of Treleigh near Redruth, from whom it descended to the late J. M. Knighton, Esq. Mr. Knighton rebuilt the house, which is beautifully situated among romantic scenery. It is now the property of George Drake, Esq., who

² It was formerly esteemed to lie partly in Aylesbeare. See Sir William Pole.

married

married Mr. Knighton's elder daughter and co-heiress, and has much improved the place.

Halwell House, in this parish, was an ancient seat of the Glanvilles, in which family it continued more than 300 years. Judge Glanville removed thence to Kilworthy in Tavistock, but the family continued possessed of Halwell till about 1700. It was lately the property of John Taylor, Esq., by whom it was sold to Mr. John Scobell, the present proprietor.

Sorteridge has been for some descents the property and residence of the family of Pengelly, now of the Rev. Henry Pengelly. Britsworthy, in this parish, belonged for several descents to the family of Mewy.

In the parish-church are monuments for the families of Mooringe ^a and Pengelly. ^b

Robert Champeaux, or Campell, abbot of Tavistock, about the year 1300, founded a collegiate chantry, or arch-presbytery at Whitechurch for an arch-priest and three fellows ^c: the arch-priest was rector of the parish. It does not appear that this college continued till the Reformation: I find no mention of it in the Chantry Roll. The Rev. Richard Sleeman is patron of the rectory. Francis Pengelly, Esq., in 1719, gave a rent-charge of 6*l.* per annum for teaching poor children of this parish.

WHITESTONE, or WHITSTONE, in the hundred of Wonford and in the deanery of Dunsford, lies about three miles and a half from Exeter.

The manor of Whitestone was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, by Robert de Beaumont, under Baldwin the sheriff. It afterwards belonged to the family of Powderham. On the attainder of John de Powderham it was granted to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and has since passed with Powderham Castle to Lord Viscount Courtenay.

The manor of Hallesford, or Halsford, belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of Novant. ^d It appears that in 1649 Mrs. Rebecca Borough gave to St. John's Hospital a tenement called Naddir, then reputed to be parcel of this manor. This manor appears to have been long ago annihilated. A portion of the parish, still called Hallesford Ward, is divided into very small freeholds.

There was also a manor of Rohorn, which, in the reign of Edward I.,

^a Paschaw, wife of John Allyn, sometime wife of Richard Mooringe, 1626; Alice, wife of Anthony Mooringe, 1639; Gertrude, John, Anthony, and Mary, his children, 1617—1632.

^b Francis Pengelly, Esq., barrister-at-law, 1722.

^c Oliver's Historic Collections, relating to the Devonshire monasteries.

^d Hundred Roll.

was in the Torrington family, and afterwards in the Bonvilles. It escheated to the crown on the attainder of Lord Bonville. No such manor has been known of late years. A farm of that name, near the N.E. boundary of the parish, lately sold, had been for two centuries in a family of the name of Townsend.

Heath barton was successively in the families of Langdon, Hill, Dowrish, and Pollard. It is now the property of James White, Esq. The Rev. Charles Brown, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

About the year 1747, Mr. John Splatt gave, by deed, an almshouse of five rooms for poor persons, and lands for the endowment, and for a school for teaching 18 poor children. The present rent of the land is 33*l*. The allowance to almsmen, under the deed, is only 5*s*. each at Christmas. There is a school-room under the same roof as the almshouse, and a chamber over it for the residence of the master or mistress of the school.

WIDDECOMBE, or WITHECOMBE IN THE MOORS, in the hundred of Haytor, or High Tor^e, and in the deanery of Moreton, lies on the borders of Dartmoor, about five miles from Ashburton, and eight from Moreton Hampsted. The villages of Ponsworthy and Poundsgate are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Shillingfords, from whom it passed to Southcote.^f It was afterwards for several years in the family of Wotton of Ingleburne, whose heiress married Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Pinkney, Wilts. The late Lord Ashburton purchased, under a decree of Chancery, a long term in this and the manor of Speechwick^g, where he built a house for his occasional residence, in a romantic situation, and made extensive plantations. The lease of these estates, which will expire in 1845, is now vested in the present Lord Ashburton. The house is occupied by George Leach, Esq. The reversion of the manors of Widdecombe and Speechwick is vested in Mr. Cresswell and his heirs. Speechwick belonged, in the seventeenth century, to the Bouchiers, earls of Bath.

The manor of Notsworthy, which was sold a few years ago to George

^e The hundred takes its name from the high tor or rock in this parish, from which there is a remarkably fine and extensive view.

^f It continued in the Southcotes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^g Speechwick (then written Spicewite) was, at the time of taking the Domesday survey, part of the royal demesne. The lords of this manor had the power of capital punishment. See the Hundred Roll.

Templer,

'Templer, Esq., of Stover, by Miss Filmore of Ilington, had been for a considerable time in her family : it is supposed to have been formerly in the Fords of Bagtor. Another manor of Notsworthy, intermixed with this, belongs to Fitzwilliam Young, Esq., of Ashburton ; this manor had been in the family of Fownes of Dorsetshire, who acquired it by marriage with the heiress of Cabell.

The manor of Blackslade, which belongs to Mr. Norrish, of Buckland in the Moors, was purchased, about 1785, of Mr. William Hamlyn.

Deaudon, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Malets, in the reign of Henry III. Sir John Malet, K.B., sold it about the year 1600. In 1748 Rawlin Mallock, Esq., purchased the royalty of Dutton, (no doubt corrupted from Deaudon,) Malet, and Dunston, in this parish, which royalty is now the property of the Rev. Roger Mallock of Cockington.

The parish-church was much damaged by lightning on the 21st of October, 1638, during the time of Divine service, by which awful event some of the congregation then assembled were killed. The particulars are recorded in some verses, still remaining in the church. They were written by a person, who was present at the time, and are printed in the note ^b, it being presumed that the circumstantial detail which they give of

this

^b " It is of the Lord's mercies — fail not." Lam. iii. 22.
 " The merciful — in remembrance." Psalm cxi. 4.

In token of our thanks to God these tables were erected,
 Who, in a dreadful thunder-storm, our persons here protected,
 Within this church of Widecombe, 'mongst many fearful signs,
 The manner of it is declared in these ensuing lines :
 In sixteen hundred thirty-eight, October twenty-first,
 On the Lord's day, at afternoon, when people were addressed
 To their devotion, in this church, while singing here they were
 A psalm, distrusting nothing of the danger then so near,
 A crack of thunder suddenly, with lightning, hail, and fire,
 Fell on the church and tower here, and ran into the choir,
 A sulphureous smell came with it, and the tower strangely rent,
 The stones abroad into the air with violence were sent,
 Some broken small as dust, or sand, some whole as they came out
 From of the building, and here lay in places round about,
 Some fell upon the church, and brake the roof in many places :
 Men so perplexed were they knew not one another's faces :
 They all or most were stupified, that with so strange a smell,
 Or other force, whate'er it was, which at that time befell,

One

this remarkable event may be some apology for the badness of the poetry. Prince in his account of George Lyde, who was vicar at the time, and who

One man was struck dead, two wounded, so they died few hours after.
 No father could think on his son, nor mother mind her daughter.
 One man was scorched so that he lived but fourteen days and died,
 Whose clothes were very little burnt, but many there beside
 Were wounded, scorched, and stupified in that so strange a storm,
 Which who had seen would say 'twas hard to have preserved a worm.
 The different affections of people then were such
 That, touching some particulars, we have omitted much,
 But what we here related have is truth in most men's mouths,
 Some had their skin all over scorched, yet no harm in their clothes.
 One man had money in his purse which melted was in part,
 A key likewise, which hung thereto, and yet the purse not hurt,
 Save only some black holes, so small as with a needle made.
 Lightning, some say, no scabbard hurts, but breaks and melts the blade.
 One man there was sat on the bier that stood fast by the wall,
 The bier was tore with stones that fell, he had no harm at all,
 Not knowing how he thence came forth, nor how the bier was torn.
 Thus in this doleful accident great numbers were forborne,
 Amongst the rest a little child, which scarce knew good from ill,
 Was seen to walk amidst the church and yet preserved still.
 The greatest admiration was that most men should be free
 Among so many dangers here which we did hear and see.
 The church within so filled was with timber, stones, and fire,
 That scarce a vacant place was seen in church or in the choir ;
 Nor had we memory to strive from those things to be gone,
 Which would have been but work in vain all was so quickly done.
 The wit of man could not cast down so much from off the steeple,
 From off the churches roof, and not destroy much of the people ;
 But he who rules both air and fire, and other forces all,
 Hath us preserv'd, bless'd be his name, in that most dreadful fall.
 If ever people had a cause to serve the Lord and pray
 For judgment and deliverance, then surely we are they ;
 Which, that we may perform by the assistance of his grace,
 That we at last in time may have with him a dwelling-place,
 All you that look upon these lines of this so sad a story,
 Remember who hath you preserved, ascribe unto his glory
 The preservation of your lives, who might have lost your breath
 When others did, if mercy had not step'd 'twixt you and death.
 We hope that they were well prepared, although we know not how
 'Twas then with them, it's well with you if you are ready now.

Amos, iv. 11. " Ye were as a firebrand plucked out of the burning ——"

" An

who surviving the Restoration of King Charles II., died at an advanced age in 1673, gives various particulars, some of which differ from the account in these verses: he speaks of four persons killed, and 62 wounded, and mentions the courage shown by Mr. Lyde, and his providential escape, a beam of the church having fallen between him and the clerk, and other similar providential circumstances. Mr. Lyde's wife was much burnt by the lightning; one woman died from the burning of her clothes, which were set on fire by the lightning; another was killed by the fall of a stone: one of the pinnacles of the tower being thrown down, fell through the roof into the church. The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Speechwick.¹

Miss White, in or about the year 1797, vested the sum of 14*2*l. in the 5 per cents, in trustees for the education of poor children of this parish. With this benefaction, aided by annual subscriptions, four schools are supported, in which 50 children are instructed, the boys being taught to read, and the girls to knit and sew.

WIDECOMBE, or WITHECOMBE RALEGH ^k, in the hundred of East Budleigh and in the deanery of Aylesbeare, adjoins the parish of Exmouth, and comprises part of that town, called Withecombe Exmouth.

The manor of Withecombe Raleigh, formerly called Withecombe Clavill, belonged anciently to the Clavills, who held it at the time of the Domesday survey, and afterwards, for many descents, to the Raleghs. In 1756 it was in the family of Bassett, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to Jackson and Cutler. It is now the property of Edward Divett, Esq., whose father purchased it in the year 1801. Westcote says that this manor was held by the service of finding the King two good arrows stuck in an oaten cake whenever he should hunt in Dartmoor.¹

The Drakes possessed considerable property in this parish. Sir William Pole describes Rill in Withecombe Raleigh as having been in a family of

“ An exact Relation of those sad and lamentable Accidents, which happened in and about the Parish-church of Wydecombe, near the Dartmoors, in Devon, on Sunday the 21st of October last, 1638,” was published that year in a quarto pamphlet, and has been reprinted in the third volume of the Harleian Miscellany.

¹ Liber Regis.

^k In county records written Rawleigh.

¹ Manuscript Survey, in the British Museum.

that

that name, whose heiress married Duke, and the co-heiresses of Duke, Sokespitch, and Cole. A moiety of this estate continued, in Sir William Pole's time, in the family of Sokespitch : Cole's share had passed, by successive female heirs, to Drake and Raymond. Sir William Pole speaks also of a manor of Withecombe, which the Raymonds had inherited from Drake. The Drakes had, in 1628, the manor, or nominal manor, of Hulham, in this parish, which moiety Robert Drake, Esq., by his will of that date, gave, together with the rectory of Withecombe Raleigh, towards the maintenance of preaching ministers in the parishes of East Budleigh, Littleham, and Withecombe Raleigh, and other charitable uses. The other moiety was then in the family of Warren : it now belongs to the widow of Mr. John Warren. The manor of Broadham and Rill, within the manor of Withecombe Raleigh belongs to W. T. Hull, Esq., who resides at Marpool in this parish. Courtland, in this parish, by a late purchase, became the seat of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. It was some time the property and residence of Charles Baring, Esq. Whimsey is the property and residence of Edward Payne, Esq.

The old church of Withecombe Raleigh stands in a sequestered spot about two miles and a half from Exmouth. The greater part of it was taken down by a faculty before the year 1748, on account of its inconvenient situation, one aisle only and the tower being left remaining. A new chapel was then built about half a mile from Exmouth. In the old church is the monument of Joseph Hucks, Esq., 1800. In the chapel are the monuments of Edward Holwell, Esq., 1793 ; and the Honourable Alexander Abercrombie, one of the Lords of Council and Session, and Lord Commissioner of Justice in Scotland, 1795. In the chapel-yard are the tombs of Sir John Colleton, Bart., 1754, and others.^m The rectory, as before mentioned, is appropriated to charitable uses. The vicarage, which is consolidated with East Budleigh, is in the gift of Lord Rolle. There was formerly a chapel in that part of Exmouth which is in this parish : it has been converted into a dwelling-house.

There is an almshouse in this parish, which has no other endowment than 1*l.* per annum, under the will of Robert Drake, Esq., before mentioned.

^m Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Dennys, Esq., of Barnstaple, and daughter of Sergeant Belfield, 1783 ; Dorothea, wife of John Freston Scrivener, Esq., of Sibbon Abbey, Suffolk, 1794 ; William Swinney Neligan, Esq., of Teddington, Middlesex, 1795 ; James Ford, M.D., 1799 ; and Louisa, daughter of the Right Honourable William Brownlow, of Ireland, 1799.

WIDWORTHY,

WIDWORTHY, in the hundred of Colyton and in the deanery of Honiton, lies about three miles from Honiton, and six from Axminster. The village of Wilmington, or Willington, on the great western road, is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Offwell.

There is a fair at Wilmington on the Monday after St. Matthew's day.

Widworthy gave name to an ancient family who possessed the manor, and whose heiress married Dinham, in the reign of Edward I. After passing through some other families, by sale, it became the property of the Wottons, whose heiress brought it to Chichester. In consequence of this match, Widworthy became for some descents the seat of a branch of the Chichesters. Benedictus Marwood, Esq., purchased the manor of the Chichesters. It now belongs to Mrs. Fortescue and Mrs. Woolcott, two of the sisters and co-heirs of the late J. T. B. Marwood, Esq., of Avishayes in Somersetshire. Sutton Lucy, and Lucy Hayes, in this parish, belonged to the family of Lucy in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. These estates were some time afterwards in the Courtenays, from whom they passed, by female heirs, through Peverell and Hungerford, to Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, who sold them to Franklyn. About the year 1600 Peter Franklyn, Esq., dismembered this estate, retaining the demesnes. The Marwood family purchased it about 20 years before they bought the manor of Widworthy, and built two mansions, one at Sutton, and the other at Cookshayes, which, till of late years, were inhabited by the family: they are now farm-houses. Cookshayes had been in the family of Damarell, from whom it had passed, by successive sales, to Thomas and Putt.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Izaakⁿ, Marwood^o, and Somaster^p; and an ancient monument of a knight in armour. Mrs. Fortescue, wife of J. Inglett Fortescue, Esq., and one of the co-heiresses of Marwood, is patroness of the rectory. John Bury, rector of Widworthy, who died in 1667, was author of some religious tracts.

Benedictus Marwood, Esq., in 1742, gave 100*l.* 4 per cent. to a parish school-master. James Marwood, Esq., in 1767, gave a tenement for a school-room,

ⁿ Alice, wife of Sebastian Izaak, 1685.

^o James Marwood, Esq., 1722; Robert Marwood, Esq., 1733; Benedictus Marwood, Esq., 1745; Thomas Marwood, Esq., of Sutton, (a handsome monument of white marble, with figures of Justice and Temperance); James Marwood, Esq., 1767; Sarah, his widow, daughter of Samuel Sealy, Esq., of Avishayes, Somersetshire, æt. 85, 1797; and J. T. B. Marwood, Esq., 1811, (a very handsome marble monument). Mr. Incedon's Notes add, Sebastian Izaak, 1681; Thomas Izaak, 1683; and John Chichester, Esq., 1661.

^p James Somaster, M. D., 1748.

and 40s. per annum to the schoolmaster^p, and the Rev. Joseph Somaster, in 1770, a moiety of the interest of 100*l.* 4 per cent. for the same purpose.

WILLAND, in the hundred of Halberton and in the deanery of Tiverton, lies two miles and a half from Collumpton, on the road to Taunton.

The manor was given with the advowson of the church, by William, son of Odo, to the prior and convent of Taunton.^q After the Reformation it was purchased by the family of Moore, and has been since dismembered. The advowson, which had been a considerable time in the Walrond family, was sold, a few years ago, and is now the property of the Rev. John Taylor.

WINKLEIGH, the only parish in the hundred of that name, lies in the deanery of Torrington, about six miles from Hatherleigh, and about five and a half from Chulmleigh. The village of Hollacombe is in this parish.

There is a cattle-fair at Winkleigh on the Monday after the 7th of July, unless that day should happen on a Sunday, in which case it is held on the Monday se'nnight.

The manor of Winkleigh belonged to the crown at the time of taking the Domesday survey; and it appears that it had been settled on Matilda, the Conqueror's consort. The survey mentions a park, and it is remarkable that it is the only park described in that survey for this county. The park-keeper had a virgate of land. Winkleigh is said to have been the chief seat of the honor of Gloucester, in this county; but it does not appear that either of the manors was attached to it. Risdon speaks of two castles at Winkleigh, of one of which there were some remains in his time. The manor appears to have been divided not long after the Conquest into two, which obtained the names of Winkly Keynes, and Winkly Tracey. The manor of Winkleigh Keynes belonged to the family of Keynes so early as the reign of Henry II. After a continuance of fifteen descents, it was sold by John Keynes, Esq., before Sir William Pole's time. It has been a considerable time in the Lethbridge family, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart., whose family had a seat, called Court Barton^r, near the church, lately purchased by the Rev. John Tossell

^p In 1819 the sum of 6*l.* per annum was charged, by a deed, on Widworthy barton, by Mrs. Woolcott, one of the co-heiresses of the Marwood family.

^q Dug. Mon. ii. 83.

^r A record of the reign of Edward II., which grants the custody of the estates of Gilbert of Gloucester to Richard Clare, describes lands at Winkleigh, *et Curia ibidem*. That *Curia* is no doubt the Court, which was the seat of the Lethbridge family.

Johnson,

Johnson, and now occupied by a farmer. The manor of Winkleigh Tracey belonged to the family of Tracey. It afterwards was granted to the Hollands, dukes of Exeter, and passed to Thomas Marquis of Dorset: this also belongs now to Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. The lords of the manor of Winkleigh Keynes had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. *

The manor of Hollacombe, or Holcomb, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to William de Portu Mortuo †, who, in the year 1260, had a charter for a market on Monday, and a fair for three days at the festival of the Ascension.‡ There are no traces of the market; but an annual revel is held at this village at Michaelmas.

Richard English had the King's charter for castellating his mansion at Up-Holcombe, in or about the year 1361.‡ The manor of Holcombe was, at a later period in the Paulets: in or about the year 1567 Sir Amias Paulet conveyed it to Mr. Bernard Luxton †, ancestor of the Rev. John Luxton, who is the present proprietor.

Southcote, in this parish, belonged, in the reign of Henry II., to the Champernownes. It is probable that it was held under them by the ancestors of Michael de Southcote, who owned and resided at this place in the thirteenth century. This Michael was ancestor of the several branches of the ancient family of Southcote. The elder branch became extinct by the death of William Southcote, uncle of John Southcote, who was one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: his heiress brought this place to the Callards. It is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, having been purchased, in 1718, by his ancestor, William Fellowes, Esq.

The dean and chapter of Exeter are appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage.

There is an almshouse at this place, founded by one of the Gidley family, in 1681, for four poor widows; but it has no endowment, except a small piece of land for keeping it in repair.

WITHERIDGE, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about ten miles from Tiverton, and about the same distance from South Molton and Crediton.

* Hundred Roll.

† From a corruption of this name, it is called Hollacombe Paramore.

‡ Rot. Cart. 45 Hen. III. No. 24.

× Cart. Rot. 34, 35 Edw. III.

‡ Chapple's Collections.

Mr. Chapple, in his communications to Brice, says, that there was then a market ^u on Wednesday, but much declined: there were then two great markets yearly, and a fair on the 24th of June. The market had been wholly disused before 1774. ^x There is still a small cattle fair on the 24th of June ^y, and there are great markets on the last Wednesday after September 21st, and the first Wednesday in November. Witheridge was, in former times, a borough, and was governed by a portreeve. ^z

The manor and hundred of Witheridge belonged, at an early period, to the family of Fitzpayne, under whom it was held successively by Poleyne, and Marchant. The manor and hundred passed, by female heirs, from Fitzpayne to the Lords Bottreaux. They were afterwards in Chichester, Lord Donegal, of whom they were purchased by William Fellowes, Esq., and are now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment. ^a

The manor of Bradford Tracey belonged, in ancient times, to the family of Tracy; it was afterwards, successively, in the families of Stuckly, Mortimer, *alias* Tanner, and Shortridge. The heiress of the latter brought it to Melhuish; from whom it has passed in like manner to the Rev. William Proctor Thomas, of Drake's place, Wellington. ^a Bradford was the residence of the Melhuish family, who had some time resided also at Dart Ralph, in this parish, now the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Mr. Thomas has lately built a hunting-seat at Bradford.

West Yeo, in this parish, belonged to the Coplestons, of Ottery St. Mary: it is now the property of Mr. William Adams. The rectory of this place belonged formerly to the prior and convent of Canington, in Somersetshire. ^b The rectorial manor ^c and advowson of the vicarage passed, with the manor of Bradford Tracey, to the Rev. W. P. Thomas.

William Chapple, the antiquary and editor of Risdon, was a native of this parish, having been born at West Yeo, as appears by his bequest of a

^u I have not found any grant of a market or fair; but it appears by the Hundred Roll that there was a fair in the reign of Edward I.

^x Chapple's Collections.

^y Unless it fall on a Saturday or Sunday, in which case it is held on the Monday following.

^z Hundred Roll.

^a Son of the sister of Richard Melhuish, Esq., the last of the family, who died in 1809.

^b See Pat. Rot. 27 Edward III. pt. 3.

^c Called Witheridge Canington, having formerly belonged to the priory of Cannington, near Bridgwater.

prayer-

prayer-book to the parish-church, which from its singularity is inserted in the note.^d He was son of Mr. William Chapple, the parish clerk, who died in 1755, and to whose memory he put up a tablet, with an epitaph^e, written, as it appears, by himself.

^d "This book, which some time belonged to the royal chapel of St. George at Windsor, and afterwards to the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Keppel, late Bishop of Exeter, and dean of the said chapel, of whose executors I purchased it, in 1778, I William Chapple, now of the Close of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in the city and county of Exeter aforesaid, do hereby give, and desire it may, from and after my death, be appropriated to the parish church of Witheridge, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter aforesaid, as some token of my regard for the place where I drew my first breath; viz. at Stukeley's Lower West-Yeo, *alias* New House, in that parish, on the 14th of January, O. S. 1718-9, and for that church wherein I was enlisted under the banner of the holy cross, to be preserved in the said church, for the use of the officiating vicar or curate there, on Sundays and other holidays, at the altar table, (where every part of the communion-service, according to the rubric, though this be now disregarded by many, even on sacrament days, ought always to be read,) and not elsewhere; so long as our present ecclesiastical establishment, under episcopal church government shall continue, if the book itself so long last, as it possibly may, unless any future vicar's devotion exceeding the present ordinary standard should conduce to its wearing out sooner than might otherwise happen. But however this be, my will and desire is that it be preserved from wilful damage, and its use continued there whilst so preserved, if so long legally permitted, or not expressly prohibited by the authority of superiors; after which I cannot expect any more regard will be paid to my intention in this donative than to primitive Christianity itself, or the due celebration of its most sacred eucharistical solemnities, or to any anathema threatened by the inspired writings, against sacrilegious invaders of the church's property. In testimony of this my donation hereof, which I desire may have the same force as if it were a part of my last will, and not to be considered as revoked by its omission therein have here inserted, with my own hand, this declaration of my meaning and intention, relating to the disposition and use hereof, to which I have also subscribed my name, this 22d day of July, 1781.

"WILLIAM CHAPPLE."

^e "This stone distinguishes no vaulted cave,
 A plain good man, has here as plain a grave
 The toys of greatness his low sphere denied;
 His real wants his industry supplied;
 His labouring hand procured his daily bread
 His pious care his children taught and fed.
 Earnest to guide their steps by virtue's rules,
 Plain sense supplied the learning of the schools
 His steady honesty, still kept its ground
 Unshaken, whether fortune smil'd or frown'd
 Lover of peace, sincere, religious, just;
 Guiltless of fraud and faithful to his trust.
 Thus much his son with modesty may say;
 This 'tribute to a father's memory pay;
 Whose well spent life all dread of death suppress
 And smoothed his passage to eternal rest."

Richard

Richard Melhuish, Esq., in 1799, gave a house for a charity-school, and 700*l.* three per cent. for its endowment. It has some other small benefactions. ^e Forty children are educated by this charity.

WOOLBOROUGH, or WOLBOROUGH, in the hundred of Haytor, and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about one mile from Newton Abbot.

The manor was given to Tor abbey, by its founder, William Lord Brewer. Some time after the dissolution, in the reign of James I., it was purchased by Sir Richard Reynell, an officer of the Court of Exchequer, and a younger son of the Ogwell family, whose heiress brought it to Sir William Waller, the parliamentary general; and the heiress of Sir William Waller, to Sir William Courtenay. It is now the property of Lord Viscount Courtenay. Ford, the old mansion, which was built by Sir Richard Reynell, is now occupied by Ayshford Wise, Esq. It was here that Sir Richard Reynell entertained King Charles I., the Duke of Buckingham, and others of his court, on the 14th of September, 1625; and again, for two or three days, on his return from Plymouth, on the 21st. On the former occasion, Mr. Richard Reynell of Ogwell, and his brother Thomas, received the honour of knighthood. On the Sunday following the 21st, the King attended Divine service at Wolborough church. Among Mr. Chapple's collections is a copy of the steward's account of the provisions sent in for his Majesty's entertainment ^f, a great proportion of which consisted of presents.

Ford

^e Dorothy Hill, in 1755, gave 20*l.*, half of which being lost, it produces only 8*s.* per annum. John Cockram, in 1782, gave 20*l.* which now produces only 10*s.*

^f The provision for the first visit consisted of a buck and a side of venison, sent by Mr. Reynell of Ogwell; and a buck from Mr. Pawlet of Henton. Among the fish, three dories, two mullets, two gurnets, 25 peels, two salmons, and eight pair and a half of soles. Of game and fowls, 140 partridges, seven pheasants, 61 chickens, 46 capons, ten ducks, 14 pullets, six geese, 71 turkeys, 28 pigeons, one pea-hen, two mallards, two green plovers, eight plovers, one gull, three dozen of larks, 38 rabbits, and one hare; besides mutton, veal, lamb, &c. Six artichokes were among the vegetables. The whole expence of the first entertainment was 28*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

For the second entertainment, Sir Amias Pawlet gave a buck; Mr. Luff of Torre, a doe; Dr. Clifford, a hunted *teage*, (a doe of a year old); Mr. Beard gave a mutton, killed and dressed. The fish consisted of eight score mullets, three dozen and a half whittings, four salmons, seven peels, seven dories, 21 plaice, 26 soles, 48 lobsters, 550 pilchards, &c. &c. Among the fowls and game, 69 partridges, five pheasants, twelve pullets, 14 capons, 112 chickens, four ducks, six geese, 37 turkeys, 69 pigeons, 92 rabbits, one barnacle, one hernshaw, 12 sea-larks, 11 curlews,

Ford House, which, during the protectorship of Cromwell, appears to have been the residence of Sir William Waller, was rendered again memorable, in 1688, by having been, for a short time, the abode of the Prince of Orange, between the interval of his landing at Torbay, and his advance to Exeter. ^a

In the parish-church is a monument (with their effigies) for Sir Richard Reynell, who died in 1633, and his wife Lucy Lady Reynell, who died in 1652. ^b

The borough-town of Newton Abbot belonged to Tor abbey. The market and borough rents are now vested in the Rev. Thomas Lane. The market and fair are spoken of in the reign of Edward I. The town seems to have been then newly established.¹ The market is now held on Wednesday. There are cattle fairs on Midsummer Day, or if it should happen on a Wednesday, the Wednesday following; on the 11th of September, with the same exception and rule; and on the 6th of November. There is a great cattle market on the last Wednesday of February.

At Newton is a chapel of ease, served by the minister of Wolborough.

In 1715, there were two meeting-houses of the Presbyterians at Newton Abbot, or Newton Bushel; one of these still exists at Newton Abbot. There is a meeting-house also for the Particular Baptists, and one for the Independent Calvinists. ^c

The number of inhabitants in the parish of Wolborough, including the town of Newton Abbot, was, in 1801, 1623; in 1811, 1627; and in 1821, 1859.

In this parish is an hospital founded by Lucy Lady Reynell, in 1638,

11 curlews, 21½ dozen of larks, one heath pult, two nynnets, six seapyes, one stone curlew, four teals, three pea-hens, and two gulls. Among the more substantial provisions, were six oxen and kine, five muttons, two veals and a half; besides several entries of ribs of beef, quarters of mutton, chines, tongues, a side of lamb, and a Westphalia gammon. The liquors enumerated are, two hogsheads of beer, a barrel of Canary wine, and 35 quarts of white wine. The whole expense of the second entertainment was 55*l.* 5*s.*

^a Rapin's History of England.

^b Mr. Inledon's Church Notes, taken about 1770, mention also Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Reynell, and wife of Sir William Waller, 1633; John Reynell, minister of Wolborough, 1698; and Thomas Reynell his son, 1699.

¹ Hundred Roll.

^c The sum of 30*l.* per annum is settled on this meeting, out of the charity of Mr. and Mrs. Bearne.

for

for four clergymen's widows, and endowed with a rent-charge of 20*l.* per annum. The pensions being so small, when the hospital was rebuilt by the late Lord Courtenay, it was adapted for the residence of two widows only, by whom it is now occupied, and they receive 10*l.* per annum each. Over the door is the following inscription: —

“ The Widowes House, 1638.

“ Is't strange a prophet's widowe poore should be?
Yf strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee.”

A charity-school was founded at this place, pursuant to his dying request, by the widow of Mr. Robert Bearne, who deceased in 1787. Mrs. Bearne gave a sum of money, now accumulated to 4471*l.* 12*s.* three per cent., for the purpose of endowing a school, and the Presbyterian meeting. A reading and a writing school, in the former of which are forty, and in the latter fifty children, are instructed and supported by the trustees, who purpose to build a school-house, as soon as the funds will allow of it. The schools attend the Presbyterian meeting; but children of all religious denominations are admitted.

At this place lived Mr. John Lethbridge, not so well known as he deserves to be, as the ingenious inventor of a diving machine, by which he was enabled to recover goods from wrecks at the bottom of the sea, without any communication of air from above. This gentleman appears to have been of the ancient family of his name. In a letter printed in the Gentleman's Magazine¹, he states, that, being much reduced in circumstances, and having a large family, he turned his thoughts to some extraordinary method of improving his fortune; and being prepossessed with the notion that it would be practicable to invent a machine to recover goods from wrecks lost in the sea, he made his first experiment in his orchard, at Newton Abbot, on the day of the great eclipse, in 1715, by going into a hogshead bunged up tight, in which he continued half an hour without any communication of air; he then contrived to place the hogshead under water, and found that he could remain longer without air under water than on land. His first experiment having been thus encouraging, he constructed his machine, with the assistance of a cooper in London. It was of wainscot well secured with iron hoops, with holes for the arms, and a

¹ Vol. xix. (1749,) p. 411, 412.

glass

glass of about four inches in diameter. It required 500 lbs. weight to sink it, lead being fixed to the bottom of the machine for that purpose; and the removal of 15 lbs. would bring it to the surface of the water. With this machine, Mr. Lethbridge says, he could move about twelve feet square at the bottom of the sea, where he frequently staid thirty-four minutes: he had frequently been for six hours at a time in the engine, being frequently brought up to the surface, where he was refreshed with a pair of bellows. Many hundred times, he states, he had been ten fathom deep, and sometimes twelve fathom with difficulty. When his machine was finished, he offered his services to some merchants of London, to adventure on the wrecks of some treasure ships then lately lost; but it was some time before he found any who had sufficient confidence in the success of his experiments to offer him terms at all adequate to his deserts and expectations: but after his success had been proved, he was employed to dive on wrecks in various parts of the world, both for his own countrymen and for the Dutch and the Spaniards. He mentions, in his letter already quoted, that he had dived on wrecks in the West Indies, at the Isle of May, at Porto Santo, near Madeira, and at the Cape of Good Hope. His most laudable endeavours were so far crowned with success, that he was enabled not only to maintain his family, but to purchase the estate of Odicknoll, in the parish of King's Carswell, near Newton Abbot. At the house of his grandson, John Lethbridge, Esq., at Newton, is a board on which is an inscription in gold letters, dated 1736, stating, that John Lethbridge, by the blessing of God, had dived on the wrecks of four English men of war, one English East Indiaman, two Dutch men of war, five Dutch East Indiamen, two Spanish galleons, and two London galleys, all lost in the space of twenty years; on many of them with good success; but that he had been very near drowning in the engine five times. The apparatus, about twenty years ago, was at Governor Holdsworth's, at Dartmouth, but it was then in a decaying state. Mr. Lethbridge is thus noticed in the register of the parish of Wolborough: "December 11, 1759, Buried Mr. John Lethbridge, inventor of a most famous diving-engine, by which he recovered from the bottom of the sea, in different parts of the globe, almost 100,000*l.* for the English and Dutch merchants, which had been lost by shipwreck." There is reason to suppose, that Mr. Lethbridge was the first person, who, by his ingenuity and intrepidity, succeeded in recovering goods from wrecked vessels: there is, I believe, no record of

Phipps's bell, which was a prior invention, having been used successfully for that purpose. ^m

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, or WOLFARDISWORTHY, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about six miles from Tiverton, and about ten from Crediton.

The manor was, at an early period, for some descents, in the family of Spencer, who sold it in the reign of Edward II., to Sir Robert Stockey, and Walter Molland. Having been for nearly two centuries in the family of Walrond, this estate was sold, piecemeal, in 1788. The manor and advowson were purchased by the Rev. John Hole, who is the present lord of the manor, and the patron and incumbent of the rectory.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, or WOLFARDISWORTHY, in the hundred and deanery of Hertland, commonly called Wolsworthy, lies about four miles and a half from Hartland, and about ten from Bideford.

The manor of Bokish, commonly called Bucks, was successively in the families of Wallen and Cole; upon the death of the last heir male, the Rev. Potter Cole, who died at the advanced age of 97, having been 73 years incumbent of Hawksbury, in Gloucestershire, it passed to the Rev. Wm. Loggin, who took the name of Cole, and is now the property of his son, the Rev. William Loggin. Leworth gave name to a family, from whom it passed, successively, to Chauntrell and Docton: it is now the property of Thomas Stevens, Esq. The barton of Duerdon belongs to — Trathen; and that of Lane to the Rev. J. Prust.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Cole, (without date); Hamlyn ^a; Saltren ^o; of Duredon, or Duerdon, in this parish; and Whitlock. ^p The great tithes, which had been given by Hugh Peverell to the abbot and convent of Hartland ^q, are vested in the Rev. William Loggin, who is patron and incumbent of the vicarage. The benefice, which

^m From the information of Capt. Thomas Lethbridge, of the navy, a grandson of Mr. John Lethbridge.

^a Hamlyn, of Marshall, in this parish, 1694—1708.

^o 1685—1728, Margaret, wife of Thomas Saltren, and daughter of Lutterell of Hartland Abbey, 1685.

^p William Whitlock, Gent., 1723; John Whitlock, Esq., 1750.

^q Dug. Mon. vol. ii. 286.

consisted

consisted only of a stipend of 20*l.* per annum, and a small glebe, has lately been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

WOODBURY, in the deanery of Aylesbeare and hundred of East Budleigh, lies about seven miles from Exeter. The villages of Grindle or Grindell, Salterton, Woodmanton, Gulliford, Higher Nutwell, Exton, and Ebford, are in this parish.

A market at Woodbury on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Swithin, were granted, in 1285, to William de Albemarle, or Damarell.^r

The manor of Woodbury was part of the royal demesne, and had been settled on Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor. King Henry I. gave it to Roger de Mandeville, castellan of Exeter. William his son conveyed it to William Carbonell, from whose family it passed by successive female heirs to De Albemarle, or Damarell, and Bonville. After the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, (the representative of the latter,) it was purchased by Sir John Prideaux, Sergeant-at-Law. Sir Hugh Ford became possessed of it by purchase, in the reign of Charles II. It is now the property of Lord Rolle, whose ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of it in 1708: it is probable that he purchased it of the co-heiresses of Sir Henry Ford.

The manor of Nutwell was given, at an early period, by the Dinham family^s (it having been parcel of their barony of Hartland^t;) to the priory of Dinham, in Brittany. After the suppression of alien priories, the Dinhams became again possessed of this manor; and Sir John Dinham, who was treasurer to King Henry VII., and afterwards Lord Dinham, built here a castellated mansion, for his own residence, which Risdon calls a fair and stately dwelling. Sergeant Prideaux purchased this estate of the heirs of Dinham. In Sir William Pole's time, it was the seat of Sir Thomas Prideaux; afterwards, successively, of Sir Henry Ford, and the Pollexfens. Of late years, it was the property and seat of Sir Francis Drake, Bart., who made great alterations in the house and grounds; the chapel was converted into a handsome library. From Sir Francis Drake, it passed by devise to his nephew, the late Lord Heathfield; and on his death, in 1813, to his sister's son, Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake,

^r Cart. Rot. 14 Edw. I. No. 44.

^s Oliver de Dinham possessed it in the reign of Henry II. Madox's Hist. of Exchequer, p. 409.

^t Hundred Roll.

Esq., lately created a baronet, whose property and residence it now is. Nutwell House was garrisoned for the parliament, during the civil wars. ^u

The manor, or nominal manor, of Grindell, in this parish, belonged to Tor abbey: it was given by William Brewer the founder, who had purchased it of Reginald de Albemarle. This estate now belongs to the Rev. Thomas Putt of Combe. Mount Ebford, some time a seat of the Haydons, is now the property and residence of Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq., whose family have been settled in the parish ever since the reign of Henry VIII. Higher Ebford belongs also to Mr. Lee: Lower Ebford, which belonged to the family of Trosse, is now the property and residence of Mr. Nicholas Brand. Salterton is the joint property of Lord Rolle and the Rev. Thomas Putt. The family of Putt have been possessed of their interest in it more than a century. Upper Nutwell, which belonged to the family of Heathfield, is now, by marriage, the property of Thomas Porter, Esq., of Rockbeare.

In the parish-church are some old monuments of the families of Dinham and Haydon, much damaged; and those of Philip Lempriere, Esq., of Jersey, 1787; Anna Maria, wife of Comber Beard, Esq., 1791; and Thomas Heathfield, Esq., of Upper Nutwell, 1806. The vicars choral of Exeter cathedral possess the manor of Halstow, and are appropriators of the tithes, and patrons of the perpetual curacy, which is in their peculiar jurisdiction. This estate belonged formerly to Battle abbey. ^x

Thomas Weare, in 1691, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum for the education of poor children. William Holwell, M.D., in 1707, gave the sum of 50*l.* for the same purpose; and Isaiah Broadmead, in 1728, 120*l.*, which was laid out in land. The whole income of the charity-school is now 46*l.* per annum.

On Woodbury common is an ancient entrenchment, which, when camps were formed there during the alarm of a French invasion, in 1798, and 1803, was occupied by the park of artillery.

WOODLAND, in the hundred of Haytor and in the deanery of Ipplepen, lies about three miles from Ashburton.

The manor, which appears to have been held with that of Ipplepen, was sold piecemeal by Sir John Pettus, in 1658, the manerial rights being attached to each purchase. The great tithes are appropriated to the dean

^u Sprigge's *England's Recovery*, p. 159, 160.

^x See the record of Domesday.

and

and chapter of Windsor. The parishioners elect the minister, who has a stipend of 20*l.* per annum.

In the year 1725, William Culling gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* per annum, for the teaching poor children to read, and buying them Bibles.

WOODLEIGH, in the deanery of that name and in the hundred of Stanborough, lies about four miles from Kingsbridge. The villages of Hendham and Pruston are in this parish.

The manor belonged, at an early period, to the ancient family of Damarell. The widow of one of this family gave it to Henry de Rohant, her second husband, whose grand-daughter brought it to the Champernownes: it was settled on the Modbury branch, who possessed it in Sir William Pole's time. This manor is now the joint property of the Rev. Edward Edmonds, who is patron also and incumbent of the rectory. John Nether-ton, Esq., and the Rev. John Swete, Mr. Edmonds, and Mr. Nether-ton, possess a moiety of this estate in right of their wives, co-heiresses of Cornish, and descended from the Hurrells, who possessed the whole as early as the year 1659. The other moiety passed by bequest, in 1686, from a widow of one of the Hurrell family, to Anthony Penhay. This has since been subdivided; a part of it, being one-eighth of the manor, was purchased by the late Mr. Cornish, and has been added to the moiety above described; the remainder has passed by purchase and descent to Mr. Swete. Wood, in this parish, was the seat of a younger branch of the Fortescues. Peter Fortescue, Esq., of this branch, was created a baronet in 1666. Upon his death, (his only son having died before him,) the title, and this branch of the family, became extinct. The heiress married Fortescue of Preston. Wood is now the property and residence of John Luscombe Luscombe, Esq.

In the chancel of the parish-church is an altar-tomb to the memory of Thomas Smith, rector: it was put up before the Reformation, and was adapted for the double purpose of commemorating the deceased, and celebrating the resurrection of our Saviour at Easter, according to the ceremonies then in use.² There are memorials also of the Fortescues.³

EAST WORLINGTON, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of South Molton, lies about eight miles from Chulmleigh.

¹ Mr. Swete died whilst this sheet was printing off.

² See p. 420.

³ Francis Fortescue, Esq., of Wood, 1649; Peter, son of Sir Peter, 1674.

The

The manor appears to have been held, at an early period, by the family of Fitzbernard; who were succeeded by Crawthorne. At a later period, it was in the Chichesters; and having been purchased by William Fellowes, Esq., with other estates of that family, in 1718, it is now the property of the Honourable Newton Fellowes, who is patron of the rectory.

In the parish-church is a memorial of John Nott, Gent., 1704; and Bridget his wife, daughter of Francis Colman, Esq., of Gornhays.

WEST WORLINGTON, in the hundred of Witheridge and in the deanery of SouthMolton, lies between seven and eight miles from Chulmleigh. The manor belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to a family, who took their name from this the place of their residence: one of the co-heiresses of this family brought it to Crawthorne; and the heiress of Crawthorne to Marwood. In or about the year 1350, it was purchased of the latter by Thomas Affeton of Affeton, or Afton^a, in this parish. The heiress of Affeton brought it to Sir Hugh Stucley, or Stewkley. It is now the property of Lewis Stucley Buck, Esq., whose great-grandmother was heiress of the last-mentioned family. Affeton, or Afton barton, was some time a seat of the Stucleys and Bucks: now a farm-house. There are some remains of the more ancient castellated mansion, which was the seat of the Affetons.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir Thomas Stucley, Knt., who died in 1668. Mr. Buck is patron of the rectory.

YARNSCOMBE, in the hundred of Hartland and in the deanery of Barnstaple, lies between eight and nine miles from Barnstaple, and about five from Torrington.

The manor of Great Yarnscombe belonged anciently to the barons of Torrington. The Hundred Roll of Edward I. speaks of Hugh Peverell and John Hureward as lords of Yarnscombe^b, and as having power of life and death. In the reign of Henry V., the manor belonged to the family of Cockworthy, whose heiress brought it to Trevelyan. It is now the property of Lord Rolle, whose ancestor, Sir John Rolle, died seised of it in 1708. Court, which was once a seat of the Cockworthy family, and afterwards of the Trevelyans, is now a farm-house. The manor of Little Yarnscombe was anciently in the family of Salvain, and passed by succes-

^a Ralph de Pomerai held Afton in demesne at the time of the Domesday survey.

^b Jerneacom.

sive female heirs to Fitzwarren, Davailes, or Davel^c, and Harris. It was purchased of the latter, in 1721, by Peter Wellington, Esq., grandfather of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse, the present proprietor. A manor called Yarnscombe Hankford (no doubt from the Hankfords, who were connected with the Fitzwarrens,) was the property of John Bellew, Esq., of Stockley English, recently deceased. The manor of Way also extends into this parish.

Cogworthy, some time the property and residence of the Champneys family, now belongs to Mrs. Harding, a widow lady of Barnstaple, whose grandfather (Cottle) obtained this estate by marriage with the heiress of Champneys.

The parish-church is said to have stood formerly at a place called Chirchcombe. Risdon says that there was, in ancient times, a chapel at Little Yarnscombe, and that the families of Herward and Barry presented alternately to Great and Little Yarnscombe. The chapel spoken of by Risdon has been converted into a cottage: it is on an estate called Lower Chapple. Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, in the early part of the fourteenth century, is said to have given the church of Yarnscombe to the hospital of St. John at Exeter, for the relief of poor children; but it appears by the Originalia in the Exchequer, 18 Edw. II., that the Bishop gave it to the priory of Frithelstock.

In the parish-church is an ancient monument of the family of Cockworthy, with an imperfect date (14...); and some memorials of Trevelyan^d, Pollard^e, and Champneys.^f Mr. Incedon, in his Church Notes, mentions Hugh Fortescue, of Weare, 1609. The impropriation is now vested in Lord Rolle. The King is patron of the vicarage.

YARCOMBE, or YARTCOMBE, in the hundred of Axminster and in the deanery of Dunkeswell, lies on the borders of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, about seven miles from Honiton, and four from Chard in Somersetshire. The river Yarty, in a course of about four miles, divides Yarcombe from the above-mentioned counties. Marsh, on the new road of communication from London to Exeter, through Iminster and Chard, is in this parish.

^c The marriage between the heiress of John Davel, as the name was then spelt, and Arthur Harris, Esq., took place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

^d Anthony Trevelyan, Esq., 1623.

^e John Pollard, Esq., of Langley, 1667; Robert Pollard, Esq., 1659; George Pollard, Esq. (no date).

^f John Champneys, Esq., 1681; John Champneys, Esq., the younger, 1680.

William

William the Conqueror gave the manor of Yarcombe to the abbot and convent of St. Michael in Normandy, who allotted it to their priory of Otterton, in this county. After the dissolution the manor, or a moiety of it, was granted to Robert Earl of Leicester, who sold it to Robert Drake, Esq., of the Ash family, by whom it was conveyed to the celebrated Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator, who was possessed of the other moiety by grant from the crown. It descended (with the impropriation) to the late Lord Heathfield, and is now the property of his nephew, Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Elliot Drake, Bart., who is improving the estate, and making extensive plantations.

Shevehayne, now esteemed the manor-house, was anciently in the family of Speke, and passed, by successive sales, to Woode, Stawell, and Martyn. In this house, which is occupied occasionally by Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, is a fine portrait of Sir Francis Drake. Paynshay, formerly parcel of the manor, was, in 1260, given by the prior of Otterton to William Pyne, or Payne. It passed, by descent, to Sturton and Daubeny, by successive sales, to Smyth, Woode, and Bret. It is now the property of Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, who purchased it with the great tithes, about 1808, of Mr. Codrington, now Sir Bethel Codrington, Bart. The King is patron of the vicarage, which, before the year 1247, was endowed with a glebe of 30 acres, and certain gardens and houses. [§]

YEALMTON, or YALMETON, in the hundred and deanery of Plympton, lies about four miles from Plympton, and nine from Plymouth, by the old road; but across the ferry, called the Flying Bridge, between six and seven. Yealmton is described in ancient records as a borough. ^h The village of Dunston is in this parish. A great cattle-market is held at Yealmton on the fourth Wednesday in every month.

Risdon begins his account of Yealmton by saying, Here, according to tradition, the Saxon king, Ethelwold, had his palace, whose lieutenant, Lipsius, was also here interred.

The manor of Yealmton, or Yalhampton, was given by King John to Matthew Fitzherbert, Lord of Stokenham, and it passed with that manor to the earls of Huntingdon. Henry Earl of Huntingdon sold it, in or about the year 1580, to Sir John Hele. The heiress of Hele married Sir

[§] Chartulary of Otterton Priory, in Chapple's Collections.

^h Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

Edward

Edward Hungerford, by whom it was conveyed, in 1670, to Edmund Pollexfen, Esq., of Kitley, in this parish, and his heiress brought it to the ancestor of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., M.P., the present proprietor. The lords of this manor had formerly the power of inflicting capital punishment.¹

The Pollexfens resided at Kitley as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edmund Pollexfen, the last of the family, died in 1710. In consequence of their marriage with the heiress of Pollexfen, the Bastards removed their residence from Garston to Kitley. William Bastard, Esq., grandson of the heiress of Pollexfen, was created a baronet in 1779²; the creation was gazetted, but Mr. Bastard declined the intended honor. Kitley is now the seat of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., one of the members for the county, and nephew of the late Mr. Bastard. The manors of Bowdon and Dunston belong also to Mr. Bastard. Bowdon gave name to an ancient family, from whom it passed, by successive heirs female, to Colland, Lawtram, Stone, and Copleston. A branch of the last-mentioned family resided at Bowdon for several generations. The executors of Thomas Copleston, Esq., the last of that family, sold it, in 1753, to William Bastard, Esq., above mentioned, grandfather of the present proprietor. Bowdon is now a farm-house. Mr. Bastard has also another manor of Yealmton, which had belonged to the Prideaux family.

Lyneham, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed the manor till about the year 1340: it was afterwards, for a short time, in that of Topcliffe. In the year 1402, it belonged to John Crocker, son of John Crocker, Esq., of Hele. Sir John Crocker, of this family, was one of the knights who were attainted and outlawed by Richard III., and who accompanied the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when besieged by Perkin Warbeck, in 1497.¹ Courtenay Crocker, Esq., who died in 1740, left an only daughter, who brought Lyneham to James Bulteel, Esq., grandfather of John Bulteel, Esq., of Fleet, the present proprietor. Lyneham is now a farm-house. There was formerly a park here. Windsor, in this parish, gave name to a family who possessed the fee of this barton by the gift of William Lord Rous. One of the co-heiresses of Windsor married Richard Fortescue, from whom, says Sir William Pole, descended the Fortescues of the east part of England.

¹ Hundred Roll.

² See the head of Baronets in the General History.

¹ Holinshed.

Afterwards Windsor became the property and residence of a younger branch of the Crockers of Lyneham, who, on removing to Bovey Tracey, sold this estate, in the reign of William III., to Dr. Blackall: it was by him bequeathed to Colonel William Scott, of Essex, and has been lately purchased of Colonel William Henry Scott, of the 3d Foot-guards, by Mr. Bastard.

Cofflete, in this parish, belonged at an early period to the family of Silveston, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to Ashleigh. It was afterwards successively in Hill and Copleston. The Coplestons possessed it for several generations. Henry Copleston sold it, about the year 1620, to Mr. Elize Stert, of whose descendants it was purchased, early in the last century, by Thomas Veale, Esq. Cofflete is now the property and residence of the Rev. Richard Lane, whose father inherited it under the will of Mr. Veale, his uncle. The barton of Pitton is partly in this parish and partly in that of Plympton St. Mary. The greater part of the old mansion, which stood in this parish, has been taken down. It was the residence of the Pitts, a co-heiress of which family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married William Woolcombe, Esq., of Holland. The Woollobes resided here before their removal to Ashbury. Pitton is now a farm belonging to John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of that place.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Pollexfen ^m, Bastard ⁿ, Copleston ^o, Crocker ^p, and Woolcombe. ^q George Woodward, M.D., 1723; Thomas Veale, Esq., with his bust in white marble, 1780; Kitty, wife of William Rosdew, Esq., daughter of John Mudge, M.D., 1789; and Thomas Perring Bulteel, (son of John Bulteel, Esq., of Fleet,) 1805. The great tithes of this parish are annexed to the prebend of King's Teignton, in the church of Sarum, called the Golden Prebend. The prebendary is patron of the vicarage. On the south side of the church are the ruins of a building, called the Palace, said, by a vague tradition, to have

^m Edmund Pollexfen, Esq., 1710.

ⁿ William Bastard, Esq., 1732; John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., who represented the county of Devon in seven successive parliaments, and his brother, Edmund Bastard, Esq., who both died in 1816: the inscription for the two latter is in bronze letters on a handsome monument of white marble.

^o Isabel, daughter of Henry Fortescue, and wife of — Copleston, 1580; Henry Copleston, Esq., 1650; Mary, his wife, daughter of Were, 1630.

^p John Crocker, cofferer and standard-bearer to King Edward IV., 1508. He distinguished himself in suppressing Perkin Warbeck's rebellion.

^q Joan, wife of William Woolcombe, 1624; John Woolcombe, Esq., of Pitton, 1650; Henry Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury, 1690.

been

been a palace of the Saxon kings. It was probably an ancient residence of the prebendaries.

There is no endowed charity-school in this parish; but a school on Dr. Bell's system, in which about 65 children are educated, is supported by subscription, and there is a Sunday-school, in which are nearly 200 children.

ZEAL, ZELE, or SELE MONACHORUM, in the hundred of North Tawton and in the deanery of Chulmleigh, lies about seven miles from Crediton. The villages of Tuckingmill, Loosbear, or Loxbeare, and Burston, are in this parish.

The manor was given to the abbot of Buckfastleigh by King Canute. † It now belongs to Henry Ley, Esq., of Trehill, near Exeter.

The manor of Loxbeare belongs to Mr. Philip Kelland; the manor of Burstone, to Mr. John Wreford. The Earl of Morley is patron of the rectory.

Weeks Hole, Esq., who died in 1768, gave the sum of 100*l.* for the education of poor children of this parish.

† Hundred Roll, temp. Edw. I.

THE ISLE OF LUNDY.

THIS isle, which lies about 17 leagues N. W. of the Devonshire coast, is esteemed part of the county, and to be within the hundred of Braunton. It is about three miles and a half in length, and about one mile in breadth, and, including the little island called Rat island, is computed to contain about 1100 acres.

The first mention I find of the island of Lundy is in the year 1200, when it was granted by King John to the Knights Templars. [†] It belonged, nevertheless, in the year 1234, to Sir William de Marisco [‡], who is said to have built a castle here, of which the ruins remain to this day, bearing the name of Marisco castle. Sir William having been suspected as an accomplice in the attempt to assassinate King Henry III. at Woodstock, in 1238, escaped to his castle in Lundy, where, associating to himself a band of desperate men, he led, for some years, a piratical life, plundering all vessels which navigated the channel, and making predatory invasions on the Devonshire coast. Secure amidst his inaccessible rocks, he committed these depredations with impunity till the year 1242; but at length, having been taken by stratagem, he was carried to London and executed, with 16 of his associates. [‡] The Isle of Lundy was committed to the custody of Henry de Tracey, Baron of Barnstaple [‡], and five years afterwards Robert de Walerand was made governor. [‡] In the year 1280, the island was granted, by King Edward I., to William de Marisco [‡], grandson probably of its former owner, yet the Hundred Roll of the same reign speaks of Holwin as lord of the island. In 1321 it was granted to Hugh le Despenser, junior. [‡] Sir Thomas de la More tells us that the unfortunate Edward II. had fixed on this island as a place of refuge; and that, in attempting to sail thither, he was driven on the Glamorganshire coast. Camden says that the Isle of Lundy was in the Luttrell family in the reign of Edward III. Risdon, on the contrary, says that Ralph Willington had the custody of the island, and that he was succeeded by Humphrey de Bohun. It certainly appears that Sir Henry de Willington died seised of

[†] Cart. Rot. 1 John, pt. 1. 22.

[‡] Matthew Paris.

[‡] Pat. Rot. 34 Hen. III.

[‡] Cart. Rot. 15 Edw. II.

[†] Pat. Rot. 19 Hen. III.

[‡] Pat. Rot. 29 Hen. III.

[‡] Cart. Rot. 9 Edw. I. 21.

it,

it, in 1349. (23 Edw. III.) From this period I find little of its history till modern times. In the additions to the last edition of Camden, it is said that it was strongly fortified for King Charles I. by Lord Say and Sele. I have not found any mention in the Annals of the Civil War of its having been occupied by either party. Lord Say and Sele was an active parliamentarian. It is said also in the additions to Camden, that the Isle of Lundy was plundered by the French in the reign of William and Mary. The editors of the *Magna Britannia* of 1720 speak of the Isle of Lundy as having been then for some time in the Granville family, whose representatives continued to possess it in 1777.^b It appears, nevertheless, that, in 1747, it was in the possession of Thomas Benson^c, Esq., who placed deer upon it, some of which were remaining in 1777.^d After this the island was the property of Sir John Borlase Warren, (now Admiral of the White, and G. C. B.,) who, about 1781, sold it to the late John Cleveland, Esq. M. P. Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, Bart., purchased it for 700*l.*, about 1815: it has recently been offered for sale by his heirs, but has not yet (April 1822) been purchased.

In 1794 there were seven houses on the island, and 23 inhabitants: there are now only two houses, besides a small dwelling for the residence of the keeper of a light-house, lately erected on the island, under the direction of the Trinity-house. There are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Helen, in which Divine service is said to have been performed in 1747, when the proprietor of the island visited it with a party of friends. The island abounds with rabbits, the shooting and catching of which forms the principal employment of the inhabitants: the rabbits are shot chiefly for their skins, and the birds, which are chiefly puffins, for their feathers: these commodities are taken to Ilfracombe. In 1816 379*lb.* of feathers were picked by the women; 24 puffins yielding one pound of feathers. Nearly the whole of the island is composed of granite: a small part at the south extremity is of slate. The granite is stratified on part of the west coast, and presents steep cliffs almost on every side toward the water. Some singular caves have been formed by the action of the sea on the weaker portions of the granite. The island is nearly level: the highest part, on which are the remains of the chapel, is about 200 feet above the sea.^e Several unsuccessful searches have been made in the island for copper ore.

^b Chapple's Collections.

^c See p. 603.

^d Chapple's Collections.

^e Several of these particulars are taken from the notes of Mr. Greenough, who visited the island in 1817.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GENERAL HISTORY.

P. xxx. Add Salcombe in Marlborough to the chapels in this page.

P. xxxix—xlix. There is a difference of 280 between the total number of inhabitants of the county, as given in p. xxxix. and that in the Population Abstract, as printed by the House of Commons. My list is correctly printed from the returns as originally sent in to the office of the clerk of the peace at Exeter^a; the difference has arisen from some of the returns, which were erroneous, having been sent back to the several parishes to be corrected. The principal corrections were as follows: the number of inhabitants at Dunterton, as printed in the Population Abstract, will be found to be only 126; at Sowton, 339; at Yarnscombe, 463. The difference between 755 and 754 at Wolfardisworthy, may have been accidental; as well as that of 3522 and 3524 at Ottery, and of 8651 and 8631 at Tiverton. The parish of Rousedown containing one house and 14 inhabitants is stated separately in the Population Abstract. Haccombe is also stated separately as containing two houses and 27 inhabitants. It is stated in a note that Blackborough contains 74 inhabitants, included in Kentisbeer.

P. ci. The Rev. J. H. Mules, mentioned in this page, is recently deceased.

P. cxcvi. It appears from some papers in the possession of George Drake, Esq., of Ipplepen, descended from one of the daughters of Sir Henry Ford, that he had two sons, Charles and Henry, who were parties to a deed in the year 1685: Charles was living in 1713, and then engaged in a Chancery-suit with some of his brothers-in-law. It is most probable that he died without issue, and that Henry, who is not mentioned

^a Obliginglly communicated by Richard Eales, Esq., to whom I have been indebted for much useful professional assistance.

in those proceedings, died before him. There was a fourth daughter, who married Edward Scott, Esq.

P. clxxxvi. The heiress of Bidlake married Wollocombe.

P. clxxxix. See also p. ccxvi. The heiress of Cocke married Sparke of Plymouth.

P. cc. Richard Hillersdon, Esq., the last of the family, died in 1652 : his co-heiresses married Crocker of Lyneham, and Champernowne. This co-heiress should have been mentioned in p. cxc.

P. ccvi. Sir Isaac Heard died in April 1822, aged 92.

P. ccxii. I have been favoured with a pedigree of the Risdon, in which no brother of the last Giles Risdon of Bableigh is mentioned : he had a son Giles, who died without issue ; and a daughter married, as stated in this page, to Turner. The last Giles Risdon appears to have been descended from William, the fourth son of Giles Risdon, who died in 1678. Giles, the elder son, had a son of the same name, who died without issue, and two daughters, married to Tucker and Jenkins, who left issue. Jane Tucker, the grand-daughter of the former, appears to be the representative of the family, the male issue of which seems to be extinct.

P. ccxxx. There were parks formerly at Wycroft and Trill, in Axminster, Brightley, Chittlehampton, and Hache-Arundell.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

P. 1. John Hoker, who wrote the History of Exeter, drew up a brief survey of the county, the MS. of which was in the Portledge Library. I have not been able to learn what became of this MS., or to procure a sight of any other copy. Sir Henry Northcote, the first baronet, wrote a survey of Devonshire, several times quoted by Fuller, his contemporary. It is not among the papers of his descendant, nor have I been able to ascertain its existence.

WEST ALLINGTON, p. 7. The vicarage was endowed with all small tithes, except the tithe of congers, reserved to the Dean of Salisbury.^a

^a Note from the Bishops' Registers, communicated by Mr. Oliver.

ASHBURTON,

ASHBURTON, p. 13. I was misinformed in some particulars relating to the grammar-school; it was not endowed by Mr. Blundell: he, in conjunction with two others in whom it was then vested, gave the chapel of St. Lawrence to the school. The lands, which are now let at 30*l.* per annum, were given, as appears by the investigation of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of charities by a Mr. Wearing, before the year 1626. The rent of Gould's land is now 23*l.* per annum. Lawrence Blundell, in 1637, gave an annuity of 4*l.* to the grammar-school; and 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum is paid by the overseers, as from the gift of a Mr. Warren. The master instructs gratuitously all such boys as have applied, and the number has varied from ten to seventeen.

P. 13, 14. It appears by the report of the Commissioners, that Ford's school no longer exists, but that there was due to that institution, from the parish estates, the sum of 134*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The English school, now existing, was established as a new foundation by Lord Viscount Middleton, and the Honourable John Harris; the former of whom gave 500*l.* The estate which constitutes its endowment is at Denbury, and is let now at only 115*l.* per annum.

ASHPRINGTON, p. 16. There is an almshouse in this parish, said to have been founded in 1622, by Sir Edward Giles, but it has no endowment.

ASHREIGNEY, p. 16. The appropriation of 10*l.* to the school was by Mrs. Pyncombe's direction.

AWLESCOMBE, or AWLISCOMBE, p. 20. The village of Wolverstone is generally called Werringstone. The extended value of the manor estate is not estimated at more than about 150*l.* per annum: the reserved rent received by the chamber of Exeter is only 7*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* per annum, but there have been some considerable fines on renewals; the sum of 330*l.* was received in 1784 on a tenement of which the rent is only 9*s.* There has been no specific appropriation of the profits of this estate.^b

P. 21. Mr. John Pring is dead; Ivedon is now the property of Daniel Pring, Esq., captain in the royal navy. The great tithes of Awlescombe are vested in William Drewe, Esq., for charitable uses, and have, since 1756, been applied to the augmentation of the living of Sheldon, and the

^b Commissioners' Report.

payment

payment of a schoolmaster at Broad Hembury. They were purchased, in 1715, for the sum of 600*l.* of Sir Thomas Putt, by F. Drewe, Esq., one of the executors of John Kelland, Esq., who bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* for charitable uses, particularly the support of schools, and the augmentation of poor livings. ^c There is no meeting-house in this parish. The new bridge spoken of in this page is in the village of Weston.

AXMINSTER, p. 23. The manor of Shapwick, within the manor of Axminster, and in a detached part of the parish, was purchased for Newenham abbey of Reginald de Shapwick, with the sum of 60 marks, bequeathed by Reginald de Mohun to Alice his wife for that purpose. ^d It is now the property of George Rhodes, Esq., of Bellair.

The Strodes of Dorsetshire were the possessors of North Wyke, or North Week, described as a manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. ^e

P. 25. Penelope Saffin's gift was only 100*l.* The sum laid out was 160*l.* It does not appear by whom the remainder was given. The school-room was built by the parish in 1771. ^f

AXMOUTH, p. 26. Stedcombe-house was taken by Prince Maurice on the 22d of April, 1644. ^g The manor of Down Umphraville has lately been purchased by Thomas Northmore, Esq., of Cleve-house, near Exeter.

BAMPTON, p. 28. The October fair was granted in 1258, to the rector of Bampton and his successors, to be held at the chapel of St. Luke without the town of Bampton, and at the festival of that saint, for three days. ^h

BARNSTAPLE, p. 36. The Golden Lion, in Barnstaple, is said to have been a town-house of the earls of Bath, but I can find no authority for the tradition. The arms of the earls of Bath, and other arms, are in a large room of this house, which has an ornamented ceiling. It was certainly the property and residence of Sir Nicholas Hooper, serjeant-at-law, in the reign of Queen Anne, from whom it passed to the Bassets, and was sold by the late F. Basset, Esq. — P. 37. Gay the poet certainly was born at Barnstaple, or at least baptized there; the register of his baptism,

^c Commissioners' Report.

^e Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, i. 448.

^g Rushworth, pt. iii. vol. ii. p. 678.

^d Cartulary of Newenham abbey.

^f Commissioners' Report.

^h Cart. Rot. 42 Hen. III. m. 1.

said to have been sought for in vain, was overlooked: it occurs September 16, 1685.

John Cory, an actor and dramatic writer, who died in 1721, was born at Barnstaple.

BEER FERRERS. The collegiate foundation was for an arch-priest and four presbyters or fellows. ^a

The late Mr. C. A. Stothard, elder son of the royal academican of that name, was employed in making a drawing of the interesting window in the chancel when he met with the fatal accident which deprived the world of those eminent professional talents which, united to the most accurate fidelity, had imparted a grace before unknown to antiquarian subjects of this nature. It is but justice to observe, that Mr. R. Stothard, who completed the drawings of his lamented brother, inherits his talents in a high degree, and appears to have very successfully studied his manner. The remains of Mr. Charles Alfred Stothard were interred in the churchyard at Beer-Ferrers, where a monument has been erected to his memory, with an inscription from the pen of his brother-in-law, Mr. Alfred John Kempe, paying a due tribute to his amiable character; stating that he was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Stothard, Esq., R. A.; that he was unfortunately killed by a fall on the 28th of May, 1821, in the 34th year of his age; and adding this deserved tribute to his talents: "As a laborious investigator of the ancient sepulchral monuments¹, and other historical vestiges of this kingdom, which he illustrated by his faithful and elegant pencil, he was pre-eminent."

BERRY POMEROY, p. 43. The castle is said to have been demolished in the civil wars; which is very probable, although I have found not a trace of any siege.

BLACKAUTON, p. 54., and **BRIXHAM**, p. 71. Mr. Hayne, who died in 1821, at the age of 75, has bequeathed his estates to the infant son of his sister, who married J. Seale, Esq., of Mount Boone. Cornelius Hayne, who purchased Fuge, was father of the late Mr. Hayne.

^a Note from Grandisson's Register, communicated by Mr. Oliver.

¹ His beautiful work on the Sepulchral Monuments, for which happily he left many drawings, will be continued by his widow.

William

William Wotton, in 1689, gave 10*l.* per annum, to a godly, orthodox preaching, Protestant minister, to be approved of by his trustees, and their heirs and assigns; and in default of such, to a schoolmaster for teaching the English tongue. This is now paid to the vicar, being 8*l.* 12*s.*, after payment of the land-tax.

NORTH BOVEY, p. 55. There is a cattle-fair held on the Monday in the next week after Midsummer day.—P. 56. The manor of Shapleigh Helion, in this parish, which, as appears by the name, was formerly in the ancient family of Helion, is now the property of Lord Courtenay.

BRADNINCH, p. 60. The rectorial estates, which belonged to the Saint-hills, are vested in Admiral Thomas Pearse, in right of his wife, now the only surviving heiress of that family. The Admiral and Mrs. Pearse occasionally reside in the ancient parsonage-house.

BRAUNTON, p. 63. King John granted the manor of Brampton, Devon, in 1204, to William de Marisco.

SOUTH BRENT, p. 68. The rent of Wilcocks's lands is now 9*l.* Mr. Acland's will bears date 1733.

BRIDESTOWE, p. 70. Milliton was some time the property and seat of the Wreys.

BRIDFORD, p. 69. The manor was some time in a branch of the family of Ford.

BRIXHAM, p. 72. The apportionment of Mr. Kelly's charity was made by John Upton, his executor and trustee, in 1636; and it was directed that the school should be open to poor children of King's Weare, and Churston Ferrers. The residue of the rent, after paying the other charges, was to be given to a lecturer at St. Saviour's, Dartmouth, for a sermon on a week-day. This had not been claimed for several years, and in consequence, the master of the school was paid an additional 10*l.* per annum out of this charity, upon the introduction of the Madras system, and the consequent enlargement of the school. The lectureship is now claimed by

the curate of St. Saviour. In 1821, there were about 200 children, of both sexes, in the school.

There is an error respecting the charity of Mr. Kelland : that gentleman, by will, (1709) gave the sum of 2000*l.* for endowing of charity schools, and the augmentation of poor livings, at the discretion of his trustees ; in consequence of which, John Fownes, Esq., one of them, appropriated the sum of 490*l.* to the parish of Brixham, and purchased with it the Combe estate, now let at 42*l.* per annum, in aid of Kelly's charity. There is now 700*l.* stock belonging to the charity, arising from the sale of timber on the Combe estate.

P. 74. 83. 318. 336. and 546. T. T. F. E. Drake, Esq., has been created a baronet.

EGG BUCKLAND, p. 82. The sum of 11*l.* was directed by Mr. Warren's will, to be appropriated to clothing of five boys ; and 8*l.* 10*s.* to the clothing of five girls.

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, p. 83. Buckland abbey-house is at present (March, 1821,) untenanted. The school-house was a benefaction of Lady Modyford. Matthew Elford, Esq., in 1723, gave 100*l.* for clothing children, and 20*l.* for bread. It is now 200*l.* stock ; and the whole is applied for clothing children.

EAST BUDLEIGH, p. 87. The sum payable to the vicar of Budleigh, out of Mr. Drake's charities, is 7*l.* per annum.

St. BUDOCK, p. 89. Peter Madock Docton, in 1767, gave the sum of 300*l.* S.S.S., and 100*l.* Bank stock, to make good an annuity of 10*l.* given by his father as an endowment of the charity-school of St. Budock. This money having accumulated to 700*l.*, was laid out in lands, now let at 71*l.* per annum : besides which there is a stock of 375*l.* John Harris, Esq., in 1725, gave 1*l.* per annum to the schools. Joanna Knighton's gift, in 1771, was only 1*l.* per annum. The whole income is now 84*l.* 5*s.* per annum. There are two schools ; one for 12 boys, the other for the same number of girls. The salary of the master is 18*l.*, that of the mistress 9*l.* ; and their house-rent paid. Elizabeth May Docton having given 100*l.* toward the building a new poor-house, it is intended to convert the present house into a school. ^k

^k Commissioners' Report.

CALVERLEIGH, p. 94. In the parish-church are monuments of the Southcotes¹, and of Zachary Cudmore, Esq., 1657.

KING'S CARSWELL, p. 95. The manor of Odicknoll and Chamleigh, with the estates of Egeynswell and South Wilbergh, within that manor, was granted in 1553, to John Ridgway and John Petre.

CHUDLEIGH, p. 105. A forced lease of the manor was made by Bishop Voysey in February, 1547, a few days after the death of Henry VIII., to Edward Duke of Somerset.

CHULMLEIGH, p. 110. Mrs. Pyncombe's benefaction was 6*l.* for a boys' school, and 4*l.* for a girls' school.

CLAYHANGER, p. 113. Mrs. Bluett's gift, in 1747, was only 3*l.* per annum. Mr. Norman having given the sum of 50*l.* for the same purpose in trust to B. N. Bluett, Esq., the latter, in 1786, made it up 100*l.* stock, and added 25*l.* This benefaction is now 150*l.* stock, producing 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and making the income of the school 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

CLIST ST. MARY, p. 121. Since the death of Mr. Porcher, which happened in April, 1820, Winslade has been sold to — Porter, Esq.

CLOVELLY, p. 121. A most melancholy event happened on the north coast, on the 4th of October, 1821, when, during a tremendous gale, thirty-one fishermen and pilots lost their lives. By this calamitous accident nineteen widows and sixty-one children, belonging to Clovelly, and other places in Bideford bay, were left destitute; and the loss in boats and netting was estimated at 1200*l.* A sum of money, amounting to nearly 3000*l.*, was promptly raised by the benevolence of the public, a part of which was applied to the immediate relief of the widows and orphans; the sum of 800*l.* was put under the direction of a committee for providing new and repairing old boats and nets; and 2000*l.* now remains in the Devonshire savings-bank, for the purpose of granting annuities to the widows, and educating and apprenticing the children.

¹ George Southcote, Esq., 1589 (he married a co-heiress of Robinson); Thomas Southcote, Esq., 1621.

COCKINGTON,

COCKINGTON, p. 124. Robert Cary, the chronologist, was born at Cockington about 1615.

The almspeople are entitled to small additional allowances, from the dividends of 230*l.* stock, purchased some years ago with arrears. The houses were rebuilt on a much improved plan, and in a more eligible situation, in consequence of an agreement made in 1810, between Mr. Mallock and the trustees, by which he was to receive the sum of 150*l.*, the sum estimated as necessary to repair the old houses, then much dilapidated. More than double that sum was expended on the new buildings.

COFFINSWELL, p. 125. The manor of Dacombe belonged to Mr. Waldron, founder of the almshouses at Tiverton, who charged it with an annuity of 24*l.* per annum. Mr. Eastley's moiety was purchased by his grandfather in 1730, when the other moiety was sold in severalties. The purchasers charged some houses in Tiverton with the above annuity, to exonerate this estate; but should the houses so fall in value as to be unequal to the discharge, it would still be liable.^m

COLEBROOKE, p. 125, 126. At Wolmston are the remains of a chapel. Mr. Sillifant's ancestor became possessed of Combe in 1677, by marriage with Snell.

COLYTON, p. 129. Colyton was formerly a great pitched market for corn. The market was three times a week in the reign of Henry VIII. Calesdown chapel, in this parish, is mentioned in an ancient deed relating to the trust-estates.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners, that the present rental of the lands given for charitable uses is 221*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per annum. Lovehayne and Buddleshayes are let for 108*l.* per annum; the Colyford estate at 40*l.* per annum; the Hampton estate at 25*l.* per annum. The estates are vested in feoffees and twenty men, to be nominated by the majority of the parishioners. The feoffees hold the estates to such uses as the twenty men shall direct: there are now four feoffees and six of the last twenty men elected living. The sum of 5*l.* per annum, for a school, was charged upon the estates generally, in the year 1600.

^m See Commissioners' Report on Public Charities, 1822.

COMB IN TEIGNHEAD, p. 135. Sir Henry Carew has lately purchased the Buckland Baron estate, of Lord Kilcoursie.

P. 136. There was an ancient almshouse in this parish, founded by one of the earls of Bath, but it had no endowment: it is supposed to have been what is now called the Church-house, and which is inhabited by poor families, placed in it by the overseers. Margaret Burgoyne's will bears date 1783.

CORNWORTHY, p. 142. Lady Harris purchased the lands herself, in 1633. They are now let for 25*l.* 15*s.* per annum. The school is open to all the poor children of the parish; the boys are taught reading and arithmetic; the girls knitting and sewing.

CREACOMB, p. 143. The barton was purchased by Mr. Thomas Cummins, father of the present proprietor.

CREDITON, p. 144. 1. 5. For "Queen Elizabeth," read "Henry VIII."—
P. 149. John Osborne, a Puritan divine, who wrote on the resurrection, was a native of Crediton.^a John Rowe, a Nonconformist divine, who published his father's life, and some sermons and religious tracts, is supposed to have been born about 1627, at this town, which was his father's residence.^o

DARTMOUTH, p. 158, 159. John Lovering gave 300*l.* for building, and 200*l.* for endowing, an almshouse for 21 superannuated seamen, or seamen's widows, or other poor: 426*l.* were expended in the building. John Lovering, the son, by his will, 1685, requested that his trustees would lay out the sum of 200*l.*, or 300*l.*, in the purchase of land for endowing this almshouse, but there is no evidence that any such purchase was made, and when burnt down, in 1794, there were no funds for rebuilding the house. William *Ley* was the founder of an almshouse mentioned in this page: he gave 40*l.* for the building: it was originally for six poor persons, but has been rebuilt on a larger scale. Half of it is occupied by poor persons placed in it by the overseers of the parish of St. Saviour; the other half by poor of the parishes of St. Petrock and Townstall. Mr. Kelly gave also 20*s.*

^a A. Wood.

^o Ibid.

per annum to Mr. Street's almshouse. This is supposed to have been an almshouse, now called the Widows' Houses, inhabited by eight or ten poor widows, usually of seamen. It has no other endowment.

In September, 1821, the solicitor of the gentleman who possesses the estate charged with Wotton's gift, acknowledged the right of the charity, and assured the commissioners that the arrears should shortly be discharged.

DENBURY, p. 163. The manor was not inherited from the Reynells, but purchased by Joseph Taylor, Esq., who married the co-heiress of Reynell, of the Russell family. With the assistance of 25*l.* from the National Society, a school-house has been lately built in this parish; and in future the profits of an estate given for charitable uses (now 23*l.* per annum) will be appropriated to the school.

ERMINGTON, p. 177. The sum of 10*l.* per annum, out of Alice Hatch's lands, is given to a schoolmaster.

EXETER, p. 184. The circumstance of the rebels being brought into the presence of King Henry VII. is confirmed by Hoker's Extracts from the City Records. — P. 192. The matrix of the seal granted by King Edward I. to the city has been discovered during the late investigations at the Guildhall: it resembles that of Winchester, engraved for Mr. Milner's history. — P. 195. Among some ancient coins found in the parish of St. Mary Hill, London, in 1774, were, a penny of Harold II., coined by Lifinc; and one of William the Conqueror, coined by Spottinc, at Exeter.^p

P. 197. The statute for making a haven at Exeter passed 31 Hen. VIII. The work was first undertaken in the mayoralty of Thomas Prestwood, 36 Henry VIII., and most of the parishes contributed liberally from their church-stock, plate, and jewels, to the amount of nearly 230*l.*; but little progress appears to have been then made.^q

P. 220, 221. To the natives of Exeter, mentioned in these pages, may be added Nicholas Hilliard, the painter, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (born in 1547); and Charles Hopkins, (son of the Bishop of Derry,) a dramatic writer, born in 1664. Tom Durfey, the celebrated dramatic writer and sonneteer, is said to have been born at Exeter, in the reign of Charles I.

^p *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 363.

^q Hoker's MS., in the British Museum.

P. 221—230. In consequence of not having been able to procure, after repeated enquiries, any further information than was to be obtained from printed authorities relating to the Exeter charities, I had unavoidably adopted some errors; and had to lament many deficiencies, not having been able to procure either the present income of hospitals or almshouses, or even the amount of the present allowances to the several pensioners. In some instances, from the complicated state of the accounts of some of the principal charities, it is evident that it would have been attended with much difficulty to have furnished the present real annual income; but there does not appear to have been any reason why information should have been altogether withheld. That there have been at times abuses committed by those who have been in trust, is apparent from the report of the Commissioners; and the utility of their labours, and the wisdom of those who appointed them, cannot be more manifest than by the result of their investigations into the state of the numerous and valuable charities at Exeter, which appear now likely to recover effectually their individual rights, and to be put on such a footing as will ensure, in most instances to the full extent, the intentions of the liberal donors. The complicated and unsettled state of the account between the Chamber of Exeter and some of the principal charities under the trust will render Chancery-suits necessary. Large debts appear due from the Chamber to some of them; but they have put in counter claims, to a considerable amount. The investigation of these matters must have been an Herculean labour. In consequence of a long system of concealment on the part of the Chamber, the printed authorities have been induced to charge them with abuses of which they do not seem to have been guilty, however some of the charities may have suffered occasionally from negligence, or from the culpability of individuals in office. In the last edition of *Izacke's Rights and Privileges of the City of Exeter*, the observation on Robert Lant's charity is, "what was settled on Bonville's almshouse, sunk by the Chamber, the almshouse having been demolished many years purely by their neglect." How different this is from the fact, will be seen in the following statement, drawn up from the report printed in February, 1822, a copy of which I have just received through the favour of the Commissioners. In the following pages it is intended to correct the errors which the report has enabled me to detect in my account of the several charities, and to supply such deficient information as appears the most important.

Magdalen Almshouse, p. 222. The sum of 2100*l.* three per cent. was given in 1810 by Mr. Thomas Cooke, to augment the income of the pensioners of the Magdalen almshouse; in consequence of which each pensioner receives in addition 2*s.* a week, and a donation of 10*s.* at the end of the year.

Grendon's Almshouses, or the *Ten Cells*, p. 224. The reserved rent of Alice Heath's lands is only 14*l.* 17*s.* per annum: the yearly value of the lands is estimated at 185*l.* 15*s.* The fines received since 1803 appear to have been 863*l.* The Commissioners report that no interest had been paid on the 400*l.* mentioned in note ^f of page 224. since 1775, and that the arrears from that time are due. The pensioners receive only the sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, divided among them every fortnight, as it has been ever since 1704; besides 1*s.* a week each from Lant's charity: which, from the authority before recited, I had supposed to have been misapplied or lost, and of which a further account will be given below. Since 1810 the pensioners of this house have been entitled also to the interest of 1750*l.* three per cent., given to augment their income by Mr. Thomas Cooke.

Sir William Bonville's Almshouses, p. 224. It appears from the Commissioners' report, that the rents with which these almshouses had been endowed, 21*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, were received by the crown, and paid to the corporation, till about the year 1700. The payments to the almshouse were 18*l.* 4*s.* per annum; the remainder proved insufficient for the repairs of the old house, and ere long it fell down. The houses, &c., on which the rents were charged, then refused to pay them; and it does not appear that they were ever recovered. After this almshouse fell down, a moiety of the rents of Richard Lant's estate, given in 1675 to augment the revenues of Grendon and Bonville's charities, was suffered to accumulate in the hands of the Chamber till it had amounted to a considerable sum; with a part of this it was resolved, in 1763, to build a new almshouse for twelve poor people, to be called Lant's Almshouse, near the north gate. The building cost above 740*l.*, and there is now 1260*l.* in the hands of the Chamber. Of the existence of this house I had not obtained any notice till I saw the Commissioners' report; nor is it mentioned in any of the printed accounts. The pensioners have received 3*s.* 6*d.* a week each since 1817, and a donation of coals. Besides the sum of 1260*l.* above mentioned, there was belonging to this charity, in 1821, 200*l.* five per cent., the whole income of Lant's endowment being 160*l.* 8*s.* The pensioners placed in the almshouses are generally old and decayed tradesmen, married or single.

Pakner's

Palmer's Almshouses, p. 225. The endowment of these almshouses for poor widows is slender; the reserved rents of the lands amount only to 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the estimated yearly value being 112*l.* per annum. The fines received from the beginning of the year 1800 have amounted to 250*l.* 10*s.* The widows now receive 2*s.* a week each. The chamber have appropriated to this charity part of the bellman's rent; and, since 1810, they have been entitled to the interest of 700*l.*, given to augment their income by Mr. Thomas Cooke. The Commissioners recommend that the fines should in future be funded; or that some of the property should be let at rack-rent on the failure of lives.

Hurst's Almshouse. Hurst's deed bears date October 13. 1567; the house had then been built. The old almshouse was taken down for the purpose of building the subscription-rooms, mentioned in p. 234. to have been erected in 1820. The new almshouse was built under the inspection of the Chamber, at the expense of the undertakers. The present income of the almshouse is 37*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, exclusively of their share of the reserved rent of 60*l.* per annum paid by the proprietor of the rooms, the Chamber claiming a portion of that rent, as not yet defined. The Commissioners state the extended value of the rooms at 270*l.* per annum; and the collective annual value of the remainder of the endowment at 273*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The pensioners have received 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each since May, 1821.

Davy's Almshouses. The sum of 16*l.* per annum was appropriated out of the parsonage of Mary Ansleigh. Some houses in Exeter also belong to it; and, in 1821, there was 232*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Navy five per cent.: which, it is probable, had accrued from renewals, the total income being 33*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The sum of 7*s.* 8*d.* is distributed weekly among the pensioners.

Atwill's Almshouse, p. 226. This almshouse was built somewhat later than here stated, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1771. In 1815, three additional houses were voted to be built by the Chamber, which cost 425*l.* 7*s.*, paid out of the funds: the expense of the original building does not appear. It is proposed to purchase a garden opposite, of the Chamber, for the purpose of still further increasing the establishment. The original intention of the charity was that of setting the poor on work; and when the houses were first built, looms were provided for the inhabitants: but that has been discontinued since 1771; and the pensioners appointed are decayed, and, for the most part, old woollen manufacturers. They now receive 4*s.* a week each, and occasional donations of coals. The chief endowment of this charity is an estate at Uffculme, now let at 210*l.*

per annum; on which, since 1796, timber has been cut down to the amount of 1500*l.* There are other estates, producing about 27*l.* per annum, and a stock of 242*l.* three per cents. In 1821, there was a debt due to this charity from the chamber of above 2600*l.*; but the chamber had a set-off claim on the charity of about 1400*l.*

St. John's Hospital Schools, p. 227, 228. It appears that no other benefaction was appropriated to the grammar-school besides those mentioned in p. 227.: Sir John Maynard's was for the boys of the Bluecoat Hospital. The grammar-school was founded by the chamber, a few years before the charter granted to the hospital by Charles I., June 2. 1637. Statutes were made for it in 1633, and it was made free to the sons of freemen of Exeter. The master's salary, which was originally 30*l.* per annum, was raised to 40*l.*, in 1664. There are now two ushers; one of whom must be in holy orders, and the other a graduate in one of the universities. The sum paid for the instruction of day-boys, sons of non-freemen, is limited to six guineas per annum. The master's house was rebuilt in 1776, at the expense of 1700*l.* Mr. Simon Snow, in 1666, pursuant to the intention of Dr. Vilvaine, who died in 1662, and to whom he was executor, founded four exhibitions for poor scholars of 8*l.* each, at Exeter college; two from the high school and two from the grammar-school, (now united). Dr. Vilvaine's exhibitions were regularly paid and brought to account for several years after the date of the foundation; but there had not been any exhibitioners on this foundation for many years, till 1819, when three were elected. Dr. Stephens's exhibitions are declared by him to be intended for the sons of the laborious part of the parochial clergy, and of country gentlemen of small fortune; no preference to be given to his own relations, but to be chosen for merit only. The exhibitions may be held for seven years; but an exhibitioner being in holy orders, and taking a curacy, must resign his exhibition after one year; and during that year the amount of the exhibition is to be paid, not in money, but in books of divinity. The exhibitioners are obliged to nine months' residence each of the first four years, and to take a bachelor's degree by the end of the fifth year. They must be natives of Devonshire or Cornwall, or of the city of Exeter, educated at the free grammar-school, and may be of either of the English universities. In 1801, the first exhibitioner was appointed on this foundation; in 1805, there were two at 28*l.* per annum. Since that time the fund has been

* The school-house was built in the nave of the ancient hospital church.

considerably augmented for want of candidates, some having refused the exhibitions on account of the length of residence required. The total stock is now 7200*l.*; the dividends, 216*l.* per annum. In 1821, there were six exhibitors of the city of Exeter, and two of the county of Devon.

Sir John Maynard and Elize Stert, as executors of Elize Hele, conveyed to the chamber, as trustees of St. John's Hospital, the manors of Clist St. Lawrence, Clist Gerald, Teign Hervey, and other lands, for the maintenance of so many boys in St. John's Hospital as the rents would support ' at the rate of 10*l.* per annum for each boy : the children to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts ; and if any of them should be of more promising parts, a hope was expressed, that means might be found to give them a classical education. Two-thirds of the children to be of Exeter or Plymouth ; the remainder of Broad Clist or Bovey, if not nominated by the heirs of the founders. The income of the estates thus conveyed is now 360*l.* 12*s.* per annum ; of other property belonging to the hospital 299*l.* 9*s.*, besides some doubtful claims, fines, and other uncertain sources. The fines on Hele's estates, which are considerable, are directed to be disposed of in charitable uses, those appropriated to particular purposes excepted, at the discretion of the heirs of the founders. These are now distributed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Ancram, Viscount Valletort, and Lady Suffield, as heirs general of Sir John Maynard, Mr. Stert having died without issue. The fines received during the years 1818, 1819, and 1820, amounted to 2700*l.* The timber cut down on the manors of Clist St. Lawrence and Clist Gerald, in 1808, amounted to 2724*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There is nothing now received from the considerable pecuniary donations to this hospital mentioned in note ° of p. 229. It appears, that during the time of the commonwealth several purchases were made of church lands, which were given up on the restoration, and the purchase-money is supposed to have been lost. The chamber, in 1694, had 1300*l.* belonging to the hospital on bond, of which no subsequent trace is found.

Nicholas Martyn's donation was laid out in houses, the reserved rent of which is 14*l.* per annum ; they are valued at 80*l.* per annum. A fine of 210*l.* was paid on account of this property in 1814. Dorothy Moggridge, by will 16 Car. I., gave a tenement in Colyton, now 20*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of three children. Henry Gandy's gift was on condition

° After paying 32*l.* per annum to two lecturers at Exeter college, and 10*l.* per annum to a school at Moreton Hampsted.

of

of two boys of St. Paul's parish being maintained in the hospital; the rent is now only 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum. The claim had not been enforced by the parish before 1810.

Richard Crossing's donation, in 1661, (not 1649, as erroneously printed in note ^m p. 228.) was not for general purposes, but for the support of five boys in the hospital. Only 5*l.* per annum is now received from Mr. Olivean's donation, mentioned in the note of p. 230. With Dr. Bidgood's donation was purchased by the chamber the estate of Duryards; and it is matter of dispute whether the hospital or the chamber is entitled to the income of that estate, over and above the value of 30*l.* per annum. It was purchased of the chamber in 1691, and about 1727 came into the possession of the hospital, in consequence of the rents being insufficient to pay the annuity of 30*l.* charged upon it. The estate is now about 80*l.* per annum.

Certain rents, amounting to 23*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* per annum, were purchased with Sir Edward Seaward's donation, (see note. p. 230). In 1773, Robert Lydston Newcombe, Esq., gave three new houses, now let at 120*l.* per annum, for the support of three boys in the hospital. The master of the Blue School has 26*l.* per annum, and 16*l.* per annum for the maintenance and clothing of each boy; caps, and gowns, and bedding, being provided out of the funds of the hospital. The number of boys has varied from 16 to 26, generally from 20 to 23. In 1821, there were 21, of whom 11 were upon Hele's foundation; two on Keate's gift; two on Gandy's, (mentioned in the note, p. 229. and 230.); and one on Newcombe's.

The account of the Blue Maids' Hospital, given in p. 230 from Izacke, is very imperfect. Sir John Maynard and Elize Stert, by their deed of 1658, directed the sum of 1500*l.* accruing from the fines of his estates in Broad Clist, &c., to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the maidens' hospital. It had been previously endowed by the same parties with Bovey mills; not a rent charged out of them of 50*l.*, as stated on the authority of Izacke. These mills were let for 50*l.* per annum, in 1658, on a lease of 1000 years; which lease was surrendered to the chamber in 1736, in satisfaction of arrears of rent. They were afterwards let at 68*l.* per annum, subject to repairs. In 1773, they were rebuilt: in 1801, they were let at 10*l.* per annum only, in consideration of a fine of 292*l.* They were originally given for the support of as many children as could be maintained at the rate of 10*l.* each. It does not appear what became of the 1500*l.* Simon Snow, before mentioned, in pursuance of the intention of Dr. Vilvaine, to whom he was executor, bequeathed the residue of the public brewhouse,

then

then a valuable property, to this hospital; which bequest was confirmed by his brother Robert. Such was his opinion of the value of this bequest, that he makes provision for the disposal of the residue, after the maintenance of 40 girls; and, in such event, gives 5*l.* per annum to a school in St. Sidwell. The estate was let, in 1672, for 14 years, at 110*l.* per annum: it is now let on lives. The present lease was for a rent of 15*l.* 15*s.* only, in consideration of a fine of 262*l.* 10*s.* It is long since the buildings were used as a brewery: they were very convenient for the woollen manufacture, and have decreased in value in consequence of its declension. Mr. John Lethbridge, in 1701, gave 50*l.* to the maids' hospital. Mr. Benjamin Gilbert, in 1792, 50*l.* Mrs. Leach, in 1803, 20*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Foster, 100*l.* A part of the premises belonging to the hospital is let at 15*l.* per annum. It appears by the report of the commissioners, that there is due from the chamber to this hospital the sum of 1636*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which they recommend to be immediately vested in government securities; and the interest, after paying 32*l.* per annum to Dr. Vilvaine's exhibitors, to be applied to the use of the hospital.

In 1672 there were twelve children maintained in the Blue Maids' Hospital. The number has never exceeded thirteen. From 1782 to 1810 it never exceeded six, and sometimes was as low as four. From 1810 to 1814 there were only three. They were then reduced to two, and so continued till 1818, when it was augmented to seven, which was the number in 1821. Of late two girls have been appointed from the parish of St. Mary the More, in consideration of Mr. Keate's gift; but none by Sir John Maynard's heirs, who have a right of nominating one out of three. The mistress has a salary of 10*l.* per annum, and receives 8*l.* for the maintenance of each child. In aid of this small allowance, she is permitted to let lodgings and part of the garden.

P. 231. The number of children in the central school, Sept. 29. 1821, was, boys 373, girls 235. In the episcopal Sunday schools, not mentioned in this page, were, at Michaelmas, 1821, 187 boys, and 395 girls.

P. 233. The number of patients admitted into the Devon and Exeter hospital, from Lady-day 1820 to Lady-day 1821, was 895; of out-patients, 306. The subscriptions have increased to nearly 2100*l.* The principal benefactions since Lady-day 1820, have been a legacy of 300*l.*, from Lady Rolle; 100*l.* from Mrs. Holmes; 50*l.* from Robert Tothill, Esq.; and 50*l.* from Edward Iliff, Esq.

P. 233.

P. 233. From October 1. 1820, to October 1. 1821, 398 patients were admitted into the infirmary for the cure of diseases of the eye. During this period 345 were discharged as cured; in which number are included 15 patients blind from cataract, and two from closed pupil.

P. 234. The deposits of the two last years, ending February 11. 1822, amounted to above 150,000*l.*, those of the last year having been nearly 87,000*l.*

Among other benevolent establishments, is a society for lending blankets to the poor from the beginning of November to the beginning of June.

GITTISHAM, p. 249. The charity-school is supposed to have been founded by Sir Thomas Putt; but it must have been by a deed in his lifetime, which is not known to exist: the school is not mentioned in his will. †

HALBERTON, p. 251. Richard Were Clarke, Esq., died in 1821, and has been succeeded in his estates by his son, J. Were Clarke, Esq. —

P. 253. Mr. Peter Newte, in 1719, in case a charity-school should not be founded within four years from the time of his death, which was not done, gave 4*l.* per annum towards the endowment of a school at Halberton; to which benefaction this parish is entitled. †

HARBERTON, p. 255. The almshouse here mentioned was erected by Henry Wyse, grandfather of Nicholas Wyse, whose executor, in 1733, settled some lands in Bridgwater for the purpose of keeping them in repair; a rent-charge of 50*s.* was settled on these almshouses (which were for ten persons) pursuant to a decree in chancery, made 2 William III.

BROAD HEMPSTON, p. 269. Several small donations, amounting altogether to 3*l.* 12*s.* per annum, given to the poor for general purposes, are now appropriated to a charity-school.

HIGH-WEEK, p. 272. The hospital founded by John Gilbert in the parish of Kings Teignton, is now esteemed to be in the parish of High-Week, formerly parcel of Kings Teignton. John Gilbert, in his deed of 1538, states, that he had purchased three messuages and two little closes adjoining, by the highway-side near Newton Bushell, and that it

† Commissioners' Reports.

‡ Ibid.

was his intention to build a lazar-house, for the reception of a greater number of lazars than the three cottages would contain, with a chapel; the house and the closes to be occupied by the said lazars: he gives the sum of 220 marks to the corporation, on condition that they should pay yearly the sum of 4*l.* per annum to the lazars in the said house. There were three lazars in 1704. The chapel has been converted into a dwelling-house, and another has been added by one of the Yarde family. The whole are now occupied by poor persons, nominated by the feoffees of the charity-lands at High Week. The inhabitants of the four original houses are paid 12*s.* a year each out of the rent of one of the closes^x, the other having been converted into gardens for their use: and they receive 1*l.* per annum each from the chamber of Exeter.

HOLSWORTHY, p. 279. The sale of Thorne, mentioned in this page, was the remainder of a term created by William Holland, the fee being vested in Susanna, wife of John Ebbott the elder, and her three sisters. The re-sale was to John Ebbott, the son. Mr. Pearce, who married one of the representatives, has been dead some years, and the property has descended to his daughter, married to Mr. Samuel Cory.

KENNE, p. 300. The Rev. J. Swete died in 1821, and has been succeeded by his son. See p. clvi.

KILMINGTON, p. 302. Coryton was purchased in 1697, of the family of Warren, by William Tucker, Esq. The former mansion, which stood at a small distance, was taken down in 1754. The manor of Kilmington is now the property of William Tucker, Esq., of Coryton, having been purchased by him of the Southcote family in 1802. The manor and estate of Hill passed with the heiress of Haydon to the Fryes of Deer Park, of whom they were purchased by Mr. Tucker's father in 1747.

KINGSBRIDGE, p. 304. The almshouse at this place, which has no endowment, is supposed to have been the benefaction of Robert Midwinter. There were 13 boys in the grammar-school in 1820. The income of Duncombe's charity is only 369*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, including the dividends on 2330*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* O. S. S. A. No payment had been made to an exhibitor before 1816, when an order of Chancery issued, that the annual sum of 50*l.* should be given to three or more exhibitors, according as the funds would

^x The close is let for 5*l.* per annum, and the remainder of the rent is reserved for repairs.

admit. By the same order the lectureship was augmented to 75*l.* per annum ; 3*l.* per annum from Mr. Duncombe's charity is to be given by the lecturer in books.

LAMERTON, p. 307. Richard and Nicholas Tremayne were proclaimed traitors in 1556. A copy of the proclamation is among the Bertie papers, in the possession of Bertie Greatheed, Esq., at Guy's Cliffe.

LITTLEHAM and EXMOUTH, p. 321. Sir John Elwill's donation to Littleham and Teignmouth was invested, in 1810, in the purchase of 436*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent. consols; one-third of the dividends, 4*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, is paid to Littleham, and the remainder, 8*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* to Teignmouth. Mrs. Hooper, daughter of John Stafford, Peardon's executor, paid 3*l.* 4*s.* per annum for the education of children of Exmouth and East Budleigh, which is continued by her sister. *

LUSTLEIGH, p. 325. The Rev. S. Pidsley died in 1821. See also p. 326. and p. 433.

MERTON, p. 338. Much of the carved oak wainscot and ornaments have been removed from Potheridge-house to Bicton and St. Giles, and put up in the churches of those parishes. A fine oak stair-case remains at Potheridge, with a painted ceiling ; and there is a portrait of General Monk.

MODBURY, p. 346. There is now 278*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* in Mr. Savery's hands belonging to the school.

MORCHARD CRUYS, p. 355. Robert Gay's benefaction was 40*s.* per annum, subject to land-tax.

ST. NICHOLAS, p. 364. The great tithes belong to Lord Clifford.

NIMET TRACEY, *alias* Bow, p. 364. The principal estates in this parish are Natson and Hampson, belonging to Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart ; Appledore, belonging to Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq. ; and Hals, belonging to Mr. Richard Hole.

NORTHAM, p. 365, Sir R. G. Keats, who is now governor of Greenwich Hospital, has sold Durrant to J. S. Ley, Esq.

* Commissioners' Report.

EAST OGWELL, p. 374. A great part of the village of East Oghwell was burnt down in 1595 : the collections procured by two briefs came to sufficient for rebuilding the houses which had been destroyed. ⁷ Simon Ford a Latin poet, was born at East Oghwell in 1619.

P. 375. It was Richard Reynell, Esq., who gave the fields mentioned in this page, in 1733, for repairing his burial-place and an almshouse at Grendon in this parish. The almshouse contains two tenements, in which poor persons live rent free. It has no endowment. There are two schools in the parish, supported by the rent of the above-mentioned fields, assisted by donations from P. J. Taylor, Esq.

OTTERTON, p. 375. Richard Martin, Recorder of London, a great linguist and a poet, was born at Otterton about 1570. ⁸ His poems and speeches in parliament are in print.

UP-OTTERY, p. 381. Robert Newbury, in 1748, gave 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the Anabaptist minister ; this annuity is now paid by the owner of the land on which it is charged, to the minister of the New House meeting.

PAIGNTON, p. 383. Mr. John Kelland gave 100*l.*, to be laid out in land as stated in this page, and Mr. Charles Kelland, in 1695, the sum of 50*l.*, to be laid out also in land for the apprenticing of children ; the sum of 140*l.*, part of these sums, was laid out in the purchase of a piece of land called Holloway's Hill, in Awlescombe, which is leased with other parish lands, and the parish appropriate 4*l.* per annum to the school, and 2*l.* per annum towards apprenticing children.

PARKHAM, p. 384. Halsbury was not purchased by the Davies immediately from the Giffards, who sold it to Thomas Benson, Esq., some time M. P. for Barnstaple. This gentleman having been expelled the House of Commons, and obliged to fly his country, his estates were sold under an extent of the crown, and Halsbury was then purchased by the Davies.

PINHOE, p. 390. John Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol, who wrote in defence of Revelation, was born at Pinhoe in 1697.

⁷ MS. communicated by P. J. Taylor, Esq.

⁸ A. Wood.

PLYMOUTH, p. 391. When James Bourbon, Earl of March, was sent by the French king to the aid of Owen Glendower in Wales, in the year 1400, his fleet was driven by unfavourable winds to Plymouth. Here, leaving his great ships at anchor, he burnt and destroyed several villages; but a tempest arising, twelve of his best ships were sunk in the mouth of the harbour: and the people of the country rising, he escaped with difficulty to the remainder of his fleet.*

P. 400. The Breakwater has answered the most sanguine expectations of its ingenious projector, having afforded complete protection to all the shipping at Plymouth during the dreadful gales of last winter.

P. 404, 405. In the year 1572 the vicarage of Plymouth, being then in arrears for a rent-charge of 8*l.*, which had been payable to the crown since the dissolution of monasteries, the Queen granted the arrears and the said rent-charge to the corporation, on condition that they should find a fit person to fill the cure, and pay 20*l.* per annum to the master of a grammar-school. This was confirmed by a charter of Charles II., and by act of parliament. The corporation rent a school-room. There had been no free scholar in the school for many years in 1810, when the master's salary was raised to 50*l.* per annum, on condition that he should constantly teach two sons of poor freemen. Kellway's gift has no connection with the grammar-school. In my account of this charity I had followed the statement in a modern publication, the accuracy of which I was assured I might rely on. It appears, however, from the report of the commissioners, to be most wide from the fact. It has no other connection with the school than that the head master was made one of the executors in trust, and it is probable that some of the objects of Mr. Kellway's bounty may have been, though not necessarily so, placed at the school: the bank stock was originally 1900*l.*, the dividends of 300*l.* of which were to be distributed among the testator's relations, at the discretion of his trustees; the remainder to be expended in the education, maintenance, and clothing, of two or more children of his relations, the nearest of kin or most deserving; such maintenance to be continued for boys till 24 years of age, and girls till the same age, or till they should be married. In default of relations, the children of deserving persons of the towns of Plymouth or Saltash to have the benefit of his bequest. The bank stock has accumulated to the sum mentioned in p. 405.; and the dividends applicable to the purpose just mentioned are 443*l.* 4*s.* Children of relations have been

* Grafton, fol. xviii.

maintained

maintained from the early age of a year after their birth. In 1817 and 1818 advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, inviting claims from relations.

It appears to be only 4*l.* per annum out of Sir John Gayer's lands, which are now let for 65*l.* per annum, that was appropriated to the orphan's aid.

Mrs. Joan Bennet, in 1650, gave certain premises, now producing a rent of 55*l.* per annum, partly for the purpose of maintaining two scholars at Oxford or Cambridge, being collateral descendants of her husband and herself: there has been no claim for these scholarships since 1799; and there is a considerable balance in the hands of the corporation.

Mr. Elize Hele's settlement of his estates for charitable uses took place in 1632. In 1649 John Maynard and Elize Stert, the surviving executors, having before given the sum of 750*l.* to be laid out in land, appropriated the manor of Brixton and other estates to the hospital of the poor's portion at Plymouth. In 1656 an estate was purchased by the trustees for the same purposes, for 542*l.* 18*s.* In 1658 the said trustees settled the manors of Brixton Reigny, Halwill, and divers houses and lands in the parishes of Shipstor, Yealnton, Plympton, Modbury, Ugborough, &c. &c. &c. on the said hospital. By the schedule of that date it was declared that the profits should be applied to the education, clothing, and maintenance, of as many poor boys as the funds should be sufficient to maintain, at the rate of 10*l.* each per annum. Two out of three of the children were to be of Plymouth or Exeter; the remainder, if not nominated by the heirs of the founders, to be of the parishes of Brixton, Beer Ferrers, Plympton, or Yealnton. It was directed by the founders, in 1658, that 1800*l.* of such monies as should accrue from fines, should be laid out in the foundation of a school at Plymton, and 400*l.* in the purchase of lands of 20*l.* per annum for the minister of Brixton. After providing these sums, the fines to be disposed of in charitable uses, as they still are by the founders' representatives. Under the provisions of the Workhouse Act of 1708, a moiety of the money then in the chest, and of fines for the time to come, was vested in the governors of the hospital of the poor's portion. The present total amount of the income of Hele's charity is 367*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* ^b In 1820 there were eleven boys on this foundation, nine of whom were natives of Plymouth. The master has 50*l.* ^c per annum, besides 5*s.* a week for each boy's diet, &c.: the boys are dressed in *blue*. By some regulations made in 1821 between

^b This includes the 30*l.* per annum charged on the market.

^c Paid out of Hele's and Lanyon's charities.

the

the guardians of the poor and the trustees of Hele's charity, the trustees are to allow 20*l.* for each boy; the guardians to have the sole management, and to nominate the master, subject to the approbation of the trustees. The boys to be appointed by the trustees, two out of three being natives of Plymouth, the remainder to be nominated by the heirs of Sir John Maynard, or in default, by the trustees from the parishes before mentioned.

P. 406. The money left by Lady Rogers was laid out in 1766 in the purchase of 18,735*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cent. consols. This having accumulated, in consequence of the surplus dividends having been funded, the stock was, in 1820, 27,872*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent., producing a dividend of 836*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* per annum. The object of the donor's will was the education and maintenance of poor children or other charitable uses, and not restricted to Plymouth. There are now 44 female children of Devon and Cornwall maintained, clothed, and educated till 15, in a house near Plymouth: eleven being appointed by each of the four trustees. The mistress has 100*l.* per annum, a fourth of the profit of the needle-work, and 3*s.* a week for the maintenance of each child. I was misinformed as to the number of the children, which was raised from 40 to 44 in 1813.

The fund of the grey school consists of 3114*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* O. S. S. A., and 1340*l.* 3 per cent. consols, the dividends being 133*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Tenements were purchased for the residence of the master and mistress in 1814, and a school-room has been since built. The master's salary is 50*l.*, that of the mistress 25*l.*: 100 boys and 60 girls are instructed in this school: for the two last years 20 of each sex have been clothed.

In 1674 John Lanyon founded almshouses for poor people in the parish of Charles, giving 300*l.* for the building. There were other benefactions towards the building, but they have no endowment. These houses were vested in the corporation under the Workhouse Act of 1708. The income of Jory's almshouse has been as high as 403*l.* 4*s.*; it is now 257*l.* 10*s.* The widows receive 1*l.* 10*s.* per month each.

P. 406. A Sunday-school, and school of industry for girls, called the Household of Faith, was established in 1787 by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, the present vicar of the parish of Charles. It has a funded property of 527*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* 3 per cents. The school-house was built by subscription in 1798. A legacy of 500*l.* has been lately left (1819) to this charity. Forty of the girls are clothed. The school is supported by subscription in aid of the fund.

Samuel

Samuel Addis, Esq., who died in 1737, bequeathed the sum of 400*l.*, producing a dividend of 21*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum for the endowment of an organist.

PLYMPTON, p. 410, 411. See p. 605 as to the appropriation of 1800*l.* for this school. It was not particularly directed to be a grammar-school, but the masters have always been clergymen of the church of England. There is no free scholar on the foundation.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY, p. 416. The lazar-house appears to have been founded by one of the Courtenay family. There were four female lazars in it in 1641. In 1717 Catherine Cole, the only surviving lazar, conveyed the Maudlin-house and lands to the parish: the parish workhouse has been built on the site. The lands are let at 36*l.* per annum, which has been applied in aid of the poor's rates, but it has been lately determined to erect a building adjoining the poorhouse for the reception of lunatics or idiots; and in default of such objects, when there shall be an accumulation of rent to the amount of twice the annual rent of the charity-lands, the same to be distributed among decayed persons.

PLYMSTOCK, p. 417. Sir Christopher Harris, before 1617, founded an almshouse at Goosewell, in this parish, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 10*l.* for five poor people. It is now occupied by four poor people, who receive 40*s.* per annum each; 40*s.* being put by annually as a fund for repairs.

P. 417. The income of Mr. Warren's charitable fund was thus appropriated: 23*l.* to clothe ten boys, 18*l.* to clothe 10 girls, 12*l.* for the mistress and for a school-room, and 2*l.* for books. Mr. Harris gives the use of a room, the mistress therefore enjoys the whole of the 12*l.* per annum.

RACKENFORD, p. 425. 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum is paid for the teaching of one child, arising from the benefaction of 13*l.* by Thomas Kempe, a blacksmith, now living. The sum of 2*l.* per annum, given by Mary Ayre for teaching children, has been lost.

SEATON, p. 436. Lady Rolle's foundation was for almshouses and two schools.

schools. The almshouses are for 25 poor fishermen, being infirm and above the age of 55, and 20 poor and infirm widows of the same age, to be chosen by the owner of the manor of Beer, and each of them to receive 1s. per week, the dividends of 3900*l.* being appropriated for that purpose; and those of 3100*l.* for paying 30*l.* per annum to the master of the boys' school, and 15*l.* to the mistress of the girls' school; to provide also books, and stationary, and clothing, not more than 2*l.* being allowed in a year to a boy, and not more than 1*l.* 10s. for a girl: all the children to be of the manor of Beer, and from four to ten years of age: to be taught after Dr. Bell's system; the boys, reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls, in addition, needle-work and knitting. The almshouses are built and occupied; the schoolhouses are not as yet begun.

SHELDON, p. 439. The vicar of Sheldon has the whole of the great tithes of Awlescombe, (now 150*l.* per annum,) except 10*l.* per annum payable to the schoolmaster of Broad Hembury. See p. 584.

SLAPTON, p. 452. John Kelland, Esq., gave 100*l.*, in 1690-1; his son, Charles Kelland, Esq., 50*l.*, in 1694: the former for teaching 20 children, the other for apprenticing one child. These sums were laid out together in the purchase of land, now let at 25*l.* per annum. Twenty children are taught, but none apprenticed; and it appears that some of the income has been applied to purposes not directed by the donors.

P. 452. The small parish of SOURTON, in the hundred of Lifton and deanery of Tavistock, has here been accidentally omitted. There are no villages in the parish or endowed school. A moiety of the manor belongs to Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq.; a fourth to John Morth Woolcombe, Esq.; and a fourth to John Newton, Esq., as mortgagee of Woodrow.

STAVERTON, p. 455. Pridhamsleigh is called a manor in the will of Mr. Gould, bearing date 1735. Dr. Baker's benefaction was 10*l.* per annum, but out of this 2*l.* per annum was appropriated to the buying of a coat and gown for a poor man and woman, 8*l.* per annum only for teaching poor children.

STOKE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, p. 462. Mr. Andrews's benefaction was void under the statute of mortmain, but the Rev. Mr. Neck, who inherited the estate,

estate, is preparing a deed for the purpose of charging certain lands with an annuity of 8*l.*, of which 1*l.* 10*s.* is to be appropriated to the other purposes directed by Mr. Andrews, and the remainder to the instruction of poor children.

TAMERTON FOLIOT, p. 472. Sir Copleston Bampfylde, in 1669, gave a house, garden, and meadow, to four poor widows of this parish, for their residence, and towards their support. The widows are appointed by the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, as owner of Warleigh; the present rent of the meadow is 8*l.*, which is divided among the widows.

Mary Dean endowed the school, in 1734, with an estate called Radge, in the parish of Tavistock, now let at 105*l.* per annum, for teaching 20 boys. She directed 20*l.* per annum to be given to the schoolmaster; and allowed 20*s.* for coals, 20*s.* for stationary, and the residue for clothes, books, &c. She also afterwards gave by will 480*l.* to be laid out in lands for this school, which has not yet been done, but is about to be invested. The schoolmaster has now 37*l.* per annum; and 17 girls were, in 1805, added to the establishment, but they are not clothed. Elizabeth Lady Modyford, by her will, in 1722, directed that all debts due to her should be laid out in lands for Tamerton school; but there is no trace of any purchase in consequence of this bequest.

TAVISTOCK, p. 471. and 476. Having been favoured by Mr. John Crapp, with a sight of some old papers in his possession, I have gathered from them the following facts:

It appears, that although the town has never been incorporated, the governing officer was called a mayor. Among these papers is the account of Mr. Matthew Cudlipp, who commenced his mayoralty June 24. 1685, in which reference is made to his predecessor in the mayoralty, Mr. Caunter. Among other articles, are the receipts and payments relating to St. Swithin's fair.

It appears that King Edward VI. granted to John, Earl of Bedford, fairs at Tavistock, April 23. and November 28.; that the earl was then entitled to another fair, and that he conveyed the three fairs to trustees for 200 years, with liberty to build a market-house on his land, and that the profits of the fairs were appropriated to the schoolmaster for the time being.

It appears also, that John Batt, prior of the hospital, or lazar-house, of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Theobald at Tavistock, and the brethren and sisters of that house, in the year 1584, conveyed the hospital, with the chapel and the lands thereto belonging, to John Fitz, Nicholas Glanville, and others, for the term of 1000 years, the rents to be divided quarterly among the lazar people of that house; or in default thereof, among other poor people of Tavistock. This must have been the reason why the sum of 30*l.* out of the annuity paid by the Duke of Bedford, under the act of 1761, is directed to be divided into portions, and distributed quarterly, among 60 poor persons of Tavistock.

It appears by the papers above mentioned, that in 1570 Robert Charles, of Tavistock, gave to John Fitz and others a rent-charge of 4*l.*, issuing out of his lands at Pillaton, in Cornwall, for the poor people in the almshouse. This must have been what is called Couche's almshouse; and it seems that this rent-charge is still payable, not being affected by the act, which relates only to lands, &c., in the parish of Tavistock. An almshouse in lieu of Couche's, was to be built out of the annuity of 120*l.* above mentioned, it being in the mean time charged only with the 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum, payable to the schoolmaster. The almshouses were built at the expense of 330*l.* After the building was completed, the sum of 50*l.* per annum was to be payable out of the annuity for the maintenance of 15 pensioners, and for the repairs of the house: the pensioners have now 3*l.* per annum each, paid quarterly. They are nominated by the Duke of Bedford, as lord of the manor of Hurdwick. The sum of 15*l.* per annum of the said annuity is appropriated to apprenticing children; 16*s.* per annum to the purchase of Bibles; and 20*l.* per annum for four marriage-portions. The hospital of lazars was pulled down, and the workhouse, which by the above-mentioned act is vested in the parish, built on the site.

Among the papers before mentioned is a memorandum, that Sir William Courtenay, in the year 1664, granted a rent-charge for ever to the use of the poor of Tavistock. This, probably, was the endowment of the Courtenay almshouse, which is a rent-charge of 8*l.* 12*s.*

P. 477. The ministers who receive the benefit of Mr. Watts's gift are Dissenters: the original nominees were non-conformists: one of them was an eminent divine of that community, Mr. Obadiah Hughes. It was directed by the donor, that as often as any one of these ministers should die, the three survivors should nominate another godly religious person to supply his place.

Among

Among the papers already mentioned, were churchwardens' accounts of the year 1392, 1448, and 1449; but not containing any entry that is interesting.

WEST TEIGNMOUTH, p. 489. It is remarkable, that the French historians should have magnified the burning of this place, which is scarcely known in English history, into an important event. Teignmouth is described as a great port, and the fishing vessels are metamorphosed into frigates and men of war.⁴

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON, p. 493. Mr. *Christopher* Coleman, in 1719, gave the sum of 200*l.*, with which, and 157*l.* 10*s.*, partly the gift of other persons, and partly advanced by the parish, lands were purchased. The said Mr. Coleman gave 50*l.* to build a school-house, and, in 1729, bequeathed the further sum of 200*l.* to buy land for the purpose of securing an annuity of 8*l.* to be appropriated for the repair of the school-house, and when not wanted for that use, to purchase fuel and clothes. It is supposed that the land so charged was given up to the trustees, and was included in the lands now let altogether at 40*l.* per annum. The whole income is expended in repairing the premises, and clothing and educating the children. In 1821 twenty-one boys and girls were taught at Bishop's Teignton, and 12 in the distant hamlet of Lewton, or Luton. I find no mention in the Commissioners' report of the benefaction of Sir John Lear, mentioned in this page.

KING'S TEIGNTON, p. 495. See p. 600 for an account of the hospital mentioned in this page.

THELBRIDGE, p. 497. Penelope Sydenham (date not known) gave the interest of 40*l.* to this parish, which is appropriated to teaching children.

ST. THOMAS, p. 499. John Jones, Esq. is lately deceased.

TIVERTON, p. 513. 518. Mr. Blundell, the collateral descendant of the founder of Tiverton school, is lately dead. P. 516. — The residue of Mr. Enchmarch's donation, which is 13*l.* per annum, is now given to the minister of the Steps meeting, who is entitled also to the interest of 180*l.* 10*d.*

⁴ See Campbell's Political History of Great Britain, vol. i. p. 346. referring to Monsieur de Quincy, P. Daniel, &c.

three per cents., given by Mr. John Tristram, in 1778; 29*l.* per annum from a rent-charge and messuages given by John and Thomas Keene about 1716; 8*l.* per annum from a benefaction of Eliz. Lichigary, in 1790; and 8*l.* per annum from a residuary legacy of Fr. Warren, about 1800. Some houses, and a piece of land for a burial-ground, were given to the Baptist minister by Faith Chorlock, in 1810. There is a benefaction also to the Baptist minister, of Richard Hooper, in 1741, which produces about 8*l.* per annum, from the rent of houses; another of Th. Glass, M. D., which produces 27*l.* per annum, from the same source; and about 16*l.* per annum arising from money given by D. A. Munt, in 1783.

P. 517. The estates of Grenwaye's almshouse are now 284*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The pensioners' allowances were raised, in 1818, to 5*s.* a week (with a sack of coals at Christmas); and it is intended, when the estate is out of debt, to double their number. The manor of Daccomb is in the parish of Coffinwell. George Slee's son charged the rectory of Coldridge with 20*l.* per annum, for the endowment of the almshouse founded by his father at Tiverton: 5*s.* is allowed to the person who brings the annuity. There was an almshouse at Tiverton, founded in 1696 by John Alstone, for six poor fullers. The land purchased for its endowment was let at 20*l.* per annum. In consequence of the concealment of a previous settlement on his family by the vendor, this estate was some years ago claimed by his descendants, and their legal right appeared so clear that it was given up by the trustees, and the endowment appears to be now irrecoverably lost.*

P. 518. The school-income, in 1820, was 650*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, including 219*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* dividends on stock. Richard Down, Esq., in 1806, gave 700*l.* three per cent. consols, for an exhibition from this school at Oxford or Cambridge, for three years.

P. 519. The rent-charge, which is misprinted 78*l.* in Dunsford's History of Tiverton, as well as in this page, was 90*l.* per annum. Gilbert's benefaction was 300*l.*, laid out in 1792 in the purchase of 332*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* three per cent consols. There is a further sum of 100*l.* three per cents., which has arisen from savings. The total rental of the lands belonging to the other charity-school in this page is correct, but the particulars of Newte's and Tristram's lands erroneous. The present rent of Tristram's is 31*l.* 10*s.*; that of Newte's 80*l.* The donation of the Rev. John Newte to the charity school at Cove was the eighth part of a tenement now let at 31*l.* 10*s.*, which produces, therefore, nearly 4*l.* per annum. Mr. Peter Newte, in 1719, gave the eighth of another estate, which now lets at 80*l.* per annum,

* Commissioners' Report.

to the village-schools. The charity receives only 5*l.* per annum from this benefaction, which is paid to a schoolmistress at Chevithorn.

TOR MOHUN, p. 525. A monument was lately erected in the church, in memory of Edmund and Eliza, son and daughter of Robert Peel, Esq., of Tor Abbey, who died in 1821, at the respective ages of 20 and 16.

TOTNES, p. 535. Richard Lee, in 1619, gave 100*l.*, to be laid out in lands for the benefit of a resident preacher; it is not certain what land was purchased with this gift. Mr. Christopher Maynard gave a messuage called the Prest-house, and Mr. Christopher Wise the sum of 50*l.*, to be laid out in land towards the maintenance of a lecturer. There is no lecturer at Totnes, nor is it certainly known what tenement was meant by the Prest-house, nor what lands were purchased with Mr. Wise's gift.

P. 536. The rent of the grammar-school land is now 70*l.* per annum; a school-room is provided by the corporation, but there is no house for the master. The charity-school existed before 1734, when Mr. Charles Taylor charged a house with 40*s.* per annum towards its endowment: this house is the residence of the master and mistress. The land produces now 38*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and it has a rent-charge of 20*s.*, supposed to have been given also by Mr. John Philips.

Walter Dowse's gift to the Magdalen consisted of a tenement and garden. In 1617 there were six poor in this hospital, who had 4*s.* 6*d.* a week distributed among them. The vicar then read prayers in the chapel. In 1633 Richard Kelly gave a rent-charge of 20*s.* per annum to this hospital. The hospital lands are now let at 14*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per annum.

Samuel Rodd, in 1654, founded an almshouse for six poor men, and gave a messuage for its repairs, the residue of rent to be expended in clothing. This is supposed to be now the parish work-house. John Norris gave by will, in 1589, 100*l.* for building an almshouse, and 150*l.* for its endowment. It was built for two poor persons. Luke Short gave 40*l.* for building houses for the poor: it is supposed that these were attached to Norris's, which has been enlarged by additional tenements; poor persons are placed in them by the corporation.

UFFCULME, p. 541. The sum given for the building and endowing of the school was 1200*l.*, of which 400*l.* was expended for the purchase of the site and building the house. In 1819, the stock consisted of 1551*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*
three

three per cent. reduced. Four boys are to be taught *gratis*; two of Uffculme, and two of Burlescombe or Holcombe Rogus; but there have been few applications from those parishes.

UGBOROUGH, p. 543. Among the Hele estates, appropriated to St. John's hospital, at Exeter, in 1658, was Earlscombe, in this parish, on which was then a chapel.

WALKHAMPTON, p. 546. The present rent of Lady Modyford's lands is 161*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum. There is 700*l.* in the hands of Sir M. Lopes, who pays no interest for it; and about 457*l.* in the hands of Mr. Giles, the receiver. Lady Modyford directed, that the schoolmaster should have a salary of 17*l.* per annum: 20 boys to be educated, and nominated by the owner of Marystow: 1*l.* per annum was allowed for fuel, 2*l.* per annum for Prayer-books, &c.: every boy, at the end of four years, was to have a Bible, the surplus to be given to them in clothing. There was some allowance, also, out of the surplus, for apprenticing boys, and for paying the house-rent of poor women of Tamerton Foliot and other neighbouring parishes. The school-boys to be of Walkhampton, and deficiencies to be supplied from Buckland Monachorum, or Shipstor. The master has now a salary of 40*l.* per annum, and 5*l.* allowed for slates, &c. The boys were increased from 20 to 30, in 1785. There are now 30 boys and 10 girls: the mistress has a salary of 10*l.* per annum. The boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls reading, writing, needle-work, and knitting. Upon deficiencies in the above-mentioned parishes, children are now admitted from Meavy and Sampford Spiney. The affairs of this charity are in Chancery.

WEMBURY, p. 550. Josias Calmady, Esq., in 1682, gave 500*l.*, to be laid out in land, for the curate of Wembury, under certain regulations. There being some doubt about the investment, Mrs. Calmady, the representative of the donor, pays 20*l.* per annum; which sum appears to have been paid for more than a century.

P. 551. l. 1. for "Exeter," read "Windsor." Sir Warwick Hele built an almshouse in this parish for ten poor people, with a chapel in the centre, and by his will, in 1625, gave them 3*l.* a piece yearly, charged on estates at Holbeton, &c. There is no restriction as to sex, but the persons now appointed are poor old women: one house is kept vacant, and the allowance

allowance reserved for repairs, for which there was no provision. There is no service performed in the chapel.

WHITECHURCH, p. 555. John Taylor, Esq. purchased Halwill about 1795, of the representative of the Glanville family, in whose uninterrupted possession it had been till that time.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, p. 559. The sum of 40s. per annum, given by William Culling in 1722, has been appropriated to the charity-school.

WITHECOMBE RALEIGH, p. 560. The sum of 7*l.* per annum is payable to the vicar out of the lands given by Mr. Drake to charitable uses. See p. 587.

WIDWORTHY, p. 561. Four children only are taught out of the fund given for the education of the poor of this place.

WOLBOROUGH, p. 567. Sir William Waller, in his "Recollections," says, "My endeavour to supplant Mr. Yarde in his possession of the market of Newton Abbot, though upon a dormant title, yet proceeding from a covetous end, was justly punished by the loss of the thing sued for, and in all that befell me in the King's Bench." Mr. Yarde's market was at Newton Bushell. Sir William Waller's claim was under a grant for a market at Newton Abbot, to the Abbot of Tor. Sir William Waller rebuilt the market-house at Newton Abbot at his own expence in 1684, as appears by the parish papers.

P. 568. Lady Reynell, by her deed bearing date 1640, gave a close of ground, several messuages in Newton Abbot, and an estate at Paignton, for the purpose of paying 5*l.* per annum each, to the four widows in the houses of her foundation, and providing for their maintenance in sickness; and for the repair of the houses. The remainder, the trustees are most solemnly enjoined to appropriate to such charitable uses, as they may think consonant to the donor's intention. The estate at Paignton is now let for 63*l.* 10s. per annum; the close for 5*l.* per annum; but the messuages are in the hands of Lord Courtenay's lessee. A bill in chancery is now pending for the purpose of recovering them for the charity, and it is hoped that the trustees will be enabled to make an allowance of 15*l.* per annum to each of four widows, besides maintenance in sickness.

FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

EGG-BUCKLAND, p. 81. See also *Gentlemen's Seats*, p. ccxxviii. Addis Archer, Esq., died in the month of July, 1822.

EXETER, p. 178. The plan of the city facing this page is copied from that in Braun's *Civitates Orbis terrarum*, which bears date 1618. — P. 221. It is probable that I was misinformed as to Joanna Southcott having been a native of Exeter. An anonymous pamphlet published in 1814 asserts that she was born at Gittisham in the month of April, and baptised at St. Mary Ottery, June 6, 1750. The latter is confirmed by an extract from the Register printed in Dr. Reece's pamphlet, published in 1815.

INDEX

OF

PARISHES.

A.

ABBOTSHAM, 5.
 Allington East, 5, 6.
 ——— West, 6, 7. 583.
 Alphington, 8, 9.
 Alverdiscott, 9.
 Alwington, 9, 10.
 Anstey East, 11.
 ——— West, 11.
 Arlington, 11, 12.
 Ashburton, 12—14. 584.
 Ashbury, 14.
 Ashcombe, 14.
 Ashford, 14, 15.
 Ashprington, 15, 16.
 Ash Reigney, 16. 584.
 Ashton, 17.
 Ashwater, 17, 18.
 Atherington, 18, 19.
 Aveton Giffard, 19, 20.
 Awlescombe, 20, 21. 584.
 Axminster, 21—25. Fairs and
 markets, 21. Carpet manu-
 factory, *ibid.* Newenham
 abbey, 22. Manors, 22—24.
 Church, &c., 24. Charities,
 25. Additions, 585.
 Axmouth, 25, 26. 585.
 Aylesbeare, 26, 27.

B.

Bampton, 27—29. 585.
 Barnstaple, 29—39. Market
 and fair, 29. Trade, bo-
 rough, &c., 30, 31. Ex-
 tracts from town-clerks'
 VOL. VI.

journals, 31—34. Great
 fluctuation of price of corn,
 31—33. Historical events,
 34, 35. Barony of Barn-
 staple, 35, 36. Castle, 36.
 Monasteries, 36. Parish
 church and chapels, 36, 37.
 Dissenters, 37. Eminent
 natives, 37, 38. Grammar-
 school and other charitable
 foundations, 38, 39. Addi-
 tions, 585. 586.
 Beaford, 39.
 Beaworthy, 40.
 Beer Ferrers, 40, 41. 586.
 Belston, 41, 42.
 Berry Narber, 42.
 Berry Pomeroy, 42, 43. 586.
 Bickington, 43, 44.
 ——— Abbots, 44.
 ——— High, 44, 45.
 Bickleigh, in the hundred of
 Hayridge, 45, 46.
 ———, in the hundred of
 Roborough, 46, 47.
 Bicton, 47.
 Bideford, 48—53. Market
 and fairs, 48. Corporation,
ibid. Trade, 48, 49. Popu-
 lation, 49. Bridge, 49, 50.
 Manor, 50, 51. Church, 51.
 Rectors, 52. Dissenting con-
 gregations, *ibid.* Eminent
 natives, *ibid.* Charitable
 foundations, 52, 53.
 Bittadon, 53, 54.
 Blackauton, 54. 586. 587.
 Blackborough Bolhay, 55.
 4 K

Bovey North, 55, 56. 587.
 ——— Tracey, 56, 57.
 Bradford, 58.
 Bradninch, 59. 587.
 Bradstone, 60, 61.
 Bradworthy, 61.
 Brampford Speke, 61, 62.
 Branscombe, 62, 63.
 Braunton, 63—66. Manors and
 bartons, 63—65. Church,
 65. Additions, 587.
 Bratton Clovelly, 66, 67.
 ——— Fleming, 67.
 Bray High, 67.
 Brendon, 67, 68.
 Brent South, 68. 587.
 Brent Tor, 68, 69.
 Bridford, 69. 587.
 Bridestowe, 69, 70. 587.
 Bridgerule, 70, 71.
 Brixham, 71—73. 587, 588.
 Brixton, 73—75.
 Broadwood Kelly, 75, 76.
 Broadwood Wiger, 76.
 Brushford, 77.
 Buckerell, 77, 78.
 Buckfastleigh, 78, 79.
 Buckland-in-the-Moor, 79.
 Buckland East, 80.
 ——— Egg, 80—82. 588.
 ——— Filleigh, 82.
 ——— -Monachorum, 82—85.
 588.
 ——— Toutsaints, 85.
 ——— West, 85, 86.
 Budleigh East, 86, 87. 588.
 Budock St. 87—89. 588.
 Bulkworthy, 89, 90.
 Bundleigh,

Bundleigh, 90.
 Burlescombe, 90, 91.
 Burrington, 91, 92.
 Butterleigh, 92.

C.

Cadbury, 92, 93.
 Cadleigh, 93.
 Calverleigh, 94. 589.
 Carswell Abbots, 94.
 ——— King's, 95. 589.
 Chagford, 96, 97.
 Challacombe, 97.
 Charles, 97, 98.
 Charleton, 98.
 Chawleigh, 98.
 Cheldon, 99.
 Cheriton Bishop's, 99, 100.
 Cheriton Fitzpaine, 100.
 Chittlehampton, 101, 102.
 Chivelstone, 102, 103.
 Christow, 103, 104.
 Chudleigh, 104—108. 589.
 Chulmleigh, 108. 110. 589.
 Churstow, 110, 111.
 Churston Ferrers, 111.
 Clannaborough, 111.
 Clawton, 111, 112.
 Clayhanger, 112. 589.
 Clay Hidon, 113, 114.
 Clist Broad, 114—117.
 — St. George, 117, 118.
 — Hidon, 118, 119.
 — Honiton, 119, 120.
 — St. Lawrence, 120.
 — St. Mary, 120, 121.
 Clovelly, 121—123. 589.
 Cockington, 123, 124. 589, 590.
 Coffinswell, 124, 125. 590.
 Colebrooke, 125, 126. 590.
 Coleridge, 126.
 Collumpton, 126—129.
 Colyton, 129—134. 590.
 Colyton Raleigh, 134, 135.
 Comb-in-Teignhead, 135, 136.
 590, 591.
 Comb Martin, 136, 137.
 Comb-Pyne, 137.
 Comb-Raleigh, 137, 138.
 Cookbury, 138, 139.
 Cornwood, 139—141.
 Cornworthy, 141, 142. 591.
 Coryton, 142.
 Cotleigh, 142, 143.
 Countesbury, 143.
 Creacomb, 143. 591.
 Crediton, 143—150. Market
 and fairs, 143. Manufac-
 tures, fires, historical notices,

144. Manor and bartons,
 145, 146. Church, 147,
 148. Almshouse and
 schools, 149, 150. Addi-
 tions, 591.
 Culmstock, 150, 151.

D.

Dartington, 151—153.
 Dartmouth, 153. 159. Mar-
 ket, 153. Corporation, 154.
 Population, *ibid.* Haven,
 and historical notices, 155—
 157. Manors, 157. Church
 and meeting, 158. Alms-
 house and schools, 158, 159.
 Additions, 591, 592.
 St. David's, 159. 160.
 Dawlish, 160—162.
 Dean Prior, 162.
 Denbury, 162, 163. 592.
 Diptford, 163, 164.
 Dittisham, 164.
 Dodbrooke, 164, 165.
 Doddescombeleigh, 165, 166.
 Dolton or Dowlton, 166, 167.
 Dowland, 167.
 Downe East, 167, 168.
 Downe West, 168.
 Downe St. Mary, 169.
 Dunchidock, 169, 170.
 Dunkswell, 170, 171.
 Dunsford, 171—173.
 Dunterton, 173, 174.

E.

Eggesford, 174, 175.
 Ermington, 175—177. 592.
 Exbourne, 177.
 Exeter, 177—234. Name, 178.
 Historical notices, 178. 189.
 Castle, 189, 192. Charters
 and corporation, 192, 193.
 Markets and fairs, 194, 195.
 Mints, 195. Trade and
 manufactures, 195. 197.
 Bridge, &c., 198. Popula-
 tion, 198, 199. Religious
 houses, 199. 201. Bishopric
 and chapter, 201—204. Ca-
 thedral, 205—213. Parish
 churches, 213—218. Dis-
 senters, 218—220. Eminent
 natives, 220, 221. 590—593.
 Hospitals and almshouses,
 221—226. Schools, 226—
 232. 593—596. County

hospital and other public
 institutions, 232, 234. 597.
 Additions, 592—600.
 Exminster, 234—236.
 Exmouth. See Littleham.

F.

Farrington, 236—238.
 Farway, 238, 239.
 Feniton, 239.
 Filleigh, 240.
 Fremington, 240—242.
 Frithelstock, 242, 243.

G.

Georgeham, 243—245.
 Germans Week, 245.
 Gidley, 245.
 St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 246,
 247.
 St. Giles-in-the-Heath, 247,
 248.
 Gittisham, 248, 249. 600.
 Goodleigh, 249, 250.

H.

Hacombe, 250.
 Halberton, 250—253. 600.
 Halwell or Holwell, 253.
 Halwell or Halwill, 253, 254.
 Harberton, 254, 255.
 Harford, 255, 256.
 Harford, 256, 257.
 Hartland, 257—259.
 Harwood or Horwood, 259,
 260.
 Hatherleigh, 260, 261.
 Heanton Punchardon, 262.
 Heavitree, 263—265.
 Hembury Broad, 265, 266.
 Hemiocock, 266, 267.
 Hempston Broad, 268, 269.
 600.
 Hempston Little, 269.
 Hennock, 269, 270.
 Highampton, 271.
 High-Week, 271, 272. 600,
 601.
 Hittesleigh, 272.
 Hockworthy, 273.
 Holbeton, 273—275.
 Holcombe Burnell, 275.
 Holcombe Rogus, 275, 276.
 Hollacombe, 276, 277.
 Holne, 277.
 Holsworthy, 277—280. 601.
 Honeychurch,

Honeychurch, 280.
 Honiton, 280—284. Market, fair, and manufactures, 280, 281. Historical events, 281. Manors, 281, 282. Church, 282. Dissenters, 283. Hospital and school, 283, 284.
 Huish, 284, 285.
 Huish North, 285, 286.
 ——— South, 286.
 Hunshaw, 287.
 Huntsham, *ibid.*
 Huxham, *ibid.*

I.

Ide, 287.
 Ideford, 288.
 Iddesleigh, *ibid.*
 Ilfracombe, 288—291.
 Ilington, 291, 292.
 Instow, 292, 293.
 Inwardleigh, 293.
 Ipplepen, 293—295.

J.

Jacobstow, 295.

K.

Kelly, 296.
 Kenn, 296, 297. 601.
 Kentisbeer, 297, 298.
 Kentisbury, 298, 299.
 Kenton, 299, 300.
 Kennerley, 300.
 Kilmington, 301, 302. 598.
 Kingsbridge, 302—305. 601, 602.
 Kingston, 305.
 Knowstone, 305, 306,

L.

Lamerton, 306—308. 602.
 Lancras, 308.
 Landkey, 308, 309.
 Langtree, 309, 310.
 Lapford, 310.
 St. Leonard, 310, 311.
 Lew North, 311, 312.
 Lew Trenchard, 312.
 Lidford, 312—316. Dartmoor, 314—316.
 Lifton, 316—318.
 Limpstone, 318, 319.
 Linton, 319.

Littleham, 320, 321. 602.
 Exmouth, *ibid.*
 Littleham in Shebbear hundred, 321.
 Loddiswell, 321, 322.
 Loxbear, 322, 323.
 Loxhore, 323.
 Luffincott, 323.
 Luppit, 323—325.
 Lustleigh, 325, 326. 602.

M.

Maker, 326, 327.
 Mamhead, 327, 328.
 Manadon, 329.
 Malborough, 329—331.
 Marldon, 331, 332.
 Martinhoe, 332.
 Marwood, 332. 334.
 Mariansleigh, 334.
 Marychurch, 334, 335.
 Maristow, 335, 336.
 Meavy, 336.
 Meeth, 336, 337.
 Membury, 337, 338.
 Merton, 338, 339. 602.
 Meshaw, 339.
 Milton Abbots, 339, 340.
 Milton Damarell, 340.
 Milton South, 341.
 Modbury, 341—346. Market, fairs, population, &c., 342. Manors, &c. 342—345. Parish church, school, &c., 345, 346. Additions, 599.
 Molland, 346, 347.
 Molton North, 347, 348.
 ——— South, 348—352. Market, &c., 348. Population, manors, &c., 349, 350. Parish church, 350. Dissenting-meetings, schools, &c., 351, 352.
 Monkleigh, 352—354.
 Monkton, 354.
 Morchard Bishop's, 354.
 Morchard Cruwys, 354, 355. 602.
 Morebath, 355, 356.
 Moreleigh, 356.
 Moreton Hampstead, 357, 358.
 Morthoe, 358, 359.
 Musbury, 359, 360.

N.

Netherex, 360, 361.
 Newton St. Cyres, 361, 362.

Newton Ferrers, 362, 363.
 ——— St. Petrock, 363.
 ——— Tracey, 363.
 St. Nicholas, 363, 364. 602.
 Nimet Broad, 364.
 ——— Rowland, 364.
 ——— Tracey or Bow, 364, 365. 602.
 Northam, 365. 367. 602.
 Northleigh, 367, 368.
 Nympton Bishop's, 368.
 ——— George, 369.
 ——— King's, 369, 370.

O.

Oakford, 370.
 Oakhampton, 370—373.
 Oakhampton Monk, 373.
 Offwell, 373, 374.
 Oggwell East, 374. 603.
 ——— West, 375.
 Otterton, 375, 376. 603.
 Ottery St. Mary, 376—380. Market, &c., 376. Population, college, &c., 377. Barton, 378. Parish church, &c., 379. Charities, 379, 380.
 Ottery Up, 380, 381. 603.
 ——— Ven or Fen, 381.

P.

Paignton, 381—383. 603.
 Pancras Week, 383.
 Parkham, 384. 603.
 Parracombe, 384, 385.
 Peahembury, 385, 386.
 Petersmarland, 386.
 North Petherwin, 386, 387.
 Petrockstow, 387, 388.
 Pilton, 388—390.
 Pinhoe, 390. 603.
 Plymouth, 391—408. Ancient name, 391. Historical events, 391. 393. 395. Fortifications, 392. Markets, fairs, and manufactures, 396. Representatives in parliament, Hawkins family, &c., 396, 397. Corporation, 397. Trade, 397, 398. Population, 398. Sea-port and harbours, 398, 399. Breakwater 400. 600. Religious houses, 400, 401. St. Andrew's church, 401. Charles church, 402.

402. Dissenters, 402, 403. Eminent natives, 403. Hospitals and schools, 403—406. Tithing of Weston Peverell, 406, 407. Edystone rocks and light-house, 407, 408. Additions, 604—607.
- Plympton St. Maurice or Plympton Earls, 408—411. Market and borough, 408. Barony, 409. Castle and church, 410. School, 410, 411. Additions, 607.
- St. Mary, 411—416. College, 411. Manors, &c., 412—415. Church, 415. Rectory and hospital, 416. Additions, 607.
- Plymstock, 416, 417. 607.
- Plymtree, 417, 418.
- Poltimore, 419, 420.
- Pool South, 420, 421.
- Portlemouth, 421.
- Poughill, 421, 422.
- Powderham, 422, 423.
- Puddington, 423, 424.
- Putford East, 424.
- West, 424.
- Pypworthy, 424, 425.
- R.
- Rackenford, 425. 607.
- Rattery, 425, 426.
- Revelstoke, 426.
- Rew, 426, 427.
- Ringmore, 427.
- Roborough, 427.
- Rockbeare, 427, 428.
- Romansleigh, 429.
- Rose Ash, 429, 430.
- Rouse Down, 430.
- S.
- Salcombe Regis, 430, 431.
- Sampford Courtenay, 431, 432.
- Peverell, 432, 433.
- Spiney, 433.
- Sandford, 433, 435.
- Satterleigh, 435.
- Seaton, 435, 436. 607, 608.
- Shaugh, 437.
- Shebbear, 437, 438.
- Sheepwash or Shipwash, 438, 439.
- Shipstow, 439.
- Sheldon, *ibid.* 608.
- Sherford, 439, 440.
- Sherwill, 440.
- Shillingford, 440, 441.
- Shobrooke, 441, 442.
- Shute, 442, 443.
- Sidbury, 443—445.
- Sidmouth, 445—448.
- St. Sidwell, 448—450.
- Silverton, 450, 451.
- Slapton, 451, 452. 608.
- Sourton, 608.
- South Leigh, 452, 453.
- Sowton, 453.
- Spreyton, 453, 454.
- Staunton Church, 454.
- Staverton, 455. 608.
- Stockleigh English, 455, 456.
- Stockleigh Pomeroy, 456.
- Stoke Canon, *ibid.*
- Stoke Damarell, 456—459.
- Plymouth Dock, 457—459.
- Stoke Fleming, 459, 460.
- Stoke Gabriel, 460.
- Stoke in Teignhead, 460—462. 608, 609.
- Stoke Rivers, 462.
- Stokenham, 462, 463.
- Stonehouse East, 463—465.
- Stoodleigh, 465.
- Stowford, 465, 466.
- Sutcombe, 466.
- Swimbridge, 467, 468.
- Sydenham South, 468.
- T.
- Tallaton, 468—470.
- Tamerton Foliot, 470—472. 609.
- Tavistock, 472—477. Market, fairs, borough, 472. Historical events, 473. Abbey, 473—475. Saxon school and printing-press, 474. Manors, &c., 475. Parish church, 476. Eminent natives, *ibid.* Almshouses and schools, 476, 477. Additions, 609—611.
- Tavy Mary, 477.
- Peter, 477.
- Tawstock, 477—479.
- Tawton Bishop's, 479, 480.
- North, 480—482.
- South, 482. 485.
- Tedburne St. Mary, 485, 486.
- Teignrace, 486, 487.
- Teignmouth East, 487—489.
- Teignmouth West, 489—491. 611.
- Teignton Bishop's, 491. 493. 611.
- Drew's, 493, 494.
- King's, 494, 495. 611.
- Templeton, 495, 496.
- Tetcott, 496.
- Thelbridge, 496, 497. 611.
- St. Thomas, 497—500. 611.
- Thornbury, 500.
- Thorncombe, 500—503.
- Thorverton, 503—505.
- Throwley, 505.
- Thrushelton, 505, 506.
- Thurlston, 506.
- Tiverton, 506—520. Divisions, market, and fairs, 506, 507. Corporation and manufactures, 507. Population, 508. Fires, 508, 509. Historical events, 509. Manors, &c., 509—513. Castle, 512. Parish church, 513. Rectory and rectors, 514, 515. New church, 516. Chapels, 516. Dissenters, *ibid.* Almshouses, 517. Schools, 517. 519. Other benefactions, 519, 520. Additions, 611—613.
- Topsham, 520—523.
- Tor Bryan, 523.
- Mohun, 523—526. 613.
- Torrington Black, 526.
- Torrington Great, 526—530.
- Torrington Little, 530, 531.
- Totnes, 532—536. 613.
- Townstall, 536, 537.
- Trentishoe, 537.
- Trusham, 538.
- Twitchen, 539.
- U.
- Uffculme, 539—541. 613, 614.
- Ugborough, 541—543. 614.
- Uplime, 543.
- Uploman, 543, 544.
- Upton Helions, 544, 545.
- Upton Pyne, 545.
- V.
- Virginstow, 546.
- Walk-

W.

Walkhampton, 546. 614.
 Warkley, 547.
 Washfield, 548.
 Washford Pyne, *ibid.*
 Weare Gifford, 546, 547.
 Weare King's, 548, 549.
 Week St. Germans. See Germans Week.
 Welcombe, 549.
 Wembury, 549—551. 614, 615.
 Wemworthy, 551.
 Werrington, 552.
 Westleigh, 552, 553.
 Whimble, 553, 554.
 Whitechurch, 554, 555. 615.

Whitstone, 555, 556.
 Widdecombe, or Withecombe, in-the-Moors, 556—558. 615.
 Widdecombe, or Withecombe Raleigh, 559, 560. 615.
 Widworthy, 561, 562. 615.
 Willand, 562.
 Winkleigh, 562, 563.
 Witheridge, 564—566.
 Wolborough, 566—570. 615.
 Wolfardisworthy, 570.
 ————— in the hundred of Hartland, 570, 571.
 Woodbury, 571, 572.
 Woodland, 572, 573.
 Woodleigh, 573.
 Worlington East, 573, 574.

Worlington West, 574.

Y.

Yarnscombe, 574, 575.
 Yartcombe, or Yarcombe, 575, 576.
 Yealmton, 576—579.

Z.

Zeal Monachorum, 579.

—————
 Lundy, Isle of, 580, 581.

INDEX

OF

VILLAGES, MANORS, AND BARTONS.

A.

ABBOTS, Comb Raleigh, 138.
 —, Accot, Swinbridge, 467.
 —, Bishop's Tawton, 479.
 Acland, Landkey, 309.
 Adeston, Holbeton, 274.
 Affaland, Clawton, 112.
 Afton, West Worlington, 574.
 Alfordisworthy, Bradworthy, 61.
 Allatts, Cornworthy, 141.
 Aller, Kentisbeer, 297.
 —, or Aure North, South Molton, 349,
 350.
 — Over, Abbot's Carswell, 94.
 Allerton, Dartington, 153.
 Allertown, Kenne, 296.
 Allicott, Shebbear, 437.
 Allington, South, Chivelstone, 102.
 Alston, Malborough, 330.
 Alswear, Mary Ansleigh, 334.
 Ambow, Chittlehampton, 101.
 Ambrook, Ipplepen, 294.
 — Little, Staverton, 455.
 Anke, Clist Hydon, 119.
 Annery, Monkleigh, 352, 353.
 Appledore, Northam, 366, 367.
 —, South, Burlescombe, 90.
 Aptor, Marldon, 332.
 Arscot, Holsworthy, 279.
 Ascerton, Sidmouth, 446.
 Ash, Braunton, 65.
 —, South Brent, 68.
 —, Ha berton, 251.
 —, Iddesleigh, 288.
 —, Musbury, 359, 360.
 —, Ottery St. Mary, 378.

Ash, Parkham, 384.
 —, Stoke Fleming, 459.
 —, Stoke Gabriel, 460.
 —, South Tawton, 482.
 —, Throwley, 505.
 Ash Clist, Broad Clist, 116.
 Ashcombe, Hemiocock, 267.
 Ashdown, Morebath, 355.
 Ashford, Aveton Giffard, 19.
 —, West, Heanton Punchardon, 262.
 Ashleigh, Lifton, 317.
 —, Tamerton, 471.
 Ashmore, St. Mary Clist, 121.
 Ashridge, North Tawton, 481.
 Asstor, Ipplepen, 294.
 Aston, Berry Pomeroy, 42.
 Axworthy, Thruselton, 505.
 Aynkesdon, Ilsington, 291.
 Ayshford, Burlescombe, 90, 91.

B.

Babcombe, King's Teignton, 494.
 Babicombe, St. Mary Church, 334, 335.
 Bableigh, Parkham, 384.
 Bagbere, Thornbury, 500.
 —, Little Torrington, 531.
 Bagtor, Ilsington, 291.
 Balbury, Lidford, 316.
 Balle-hayes, Kilmington, 301.
 Bantham, Thurleston, 506.
 Barcombe, North Molton, 347. n.
 Barley, Higher, St. Thomas, 498.
 Barn-court, Lustleigh, 325.
 Barne, St. Budock, 88.
 Barton Babidge, North Tawton, 481.
 Bath, North Tawton, 481.

Batson,

- Batson, Malborough, 329, 330.
 Batteshorne, Honiton, 282.
 Battisborough, Holbeton, 274.
 Battleford, Ipplepen, 294.
 Bawcombe, Ugborough, 541.
 Beacon, Luppitt, 323.
 Beaconton, Bridford, 69.
 Beam, Torrington, 529.
 Beamsworthy, Beworthy, 40.
 Beara, Lifton, 316.
 Bearscombe, Buckland Toutsaints, 85.
 Bearton, Broad Hempston, 268, 269.
 Becot, Arlington, 11.
 Beechwood, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 Beer, Broad Clist, 114.
 Beer Alston, Beer Ferrers, 42.
 Beere Hall, Thorncombe, 503.
 Beeson, Stokenham, 462.
 Benbow, or Penbow, Farringdon, 237.
 Bendley, Diptford, 163.
 Benworthy, Shebbear, 437.
 Bere Charter, Braunton, 63.
 Berry, Shebbear, 437.
 Bicatton, Broad Hempston, 268.
 Bickford town, Plympton St. Mary, 413.
 Bickham, Buckland Monachorum, 84.
 ———, Kenne, 297.
 Bickleton, Instow, 292.
 Bidicot, Chittlehampton, 101.
 Bidwell, Newton St. Cyres, 361.
 Bindon, Axmouth, 25.
 Birch, Coleridge, 126.
 Blackborough, Bradworthy, 61.
 ——— Boty, Kentisbeer, 298.
 Blackhall, North Huish, 286.
 ———, South Tawton, 482.
 Blackler, Staverton, 455.
 Blackmore, Harberton, 254.
 Blackslade, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, 557.
 Blackworthy, Stoodleigh, 465.
 Blagdon, Paignton, 382.
 Blaincombe, Honiton, 282.
 Blakemore, Harberton, 254.
 Blakestane, see Tamerton, 471.
 Bokeyt, Little Hempston, 269.
 Bokish, Wolfardisworthy, in the hundred of
 Hartland, 570.
 Bolberry, Malborough, 329.
 Bolham, Clay Hidon, 113.
 ———, Tiverton, 506.
 Bood, Braunton, 63.
 Boringdon, Plympton St. Mary, 412.
 Borough, Northam, 365.
 Bosum's Zeale, Dittisham, 164.
 Boterford, or Butterford, North Huish, 286.
 Bovey, South, Hennock, 270.
 Bowd, or Bowood, Harpford, 256, 257.
 Bowdon, Yealmton, 577.
 ———, or Bodeton, Ashprington, 15.
 Bowerhays, Dunkeswell, 170.
 Bowhay, Great } Exminster, 235.
 ———, Little }
 Bowhill, St. Thomas, 498.
 Bowringsleigh, West Allington, 7.
 Boycombe, Farway, 238.
 Boycot, Halberton, 252.
 Boyshele, Modbury, 344.
 Bradeford, Downe St. Mary, 169.
 Bradfield, Uffculme, 540.
 Bradford Tracey, Witheridge, 564.
 Bradiford, Pilton, 388.
 Bradley, High Week, 271.
 Bradwell, West Downe, 168.
 Brassacot, North Petherwin, 386.
 Braundworthy, Black Torrington, 526.
 Bray, Little, Charles, 98.
 Brayford, High Bray, 67.
 Bremell, Lower, Ashton, 538.
 Bremridge, South Molton, 350.
 ———, Sandford, 434.
 Brendon, Thornbury, 500.
 Brethembottom, Halberton, 251.
 Breynton, Exminster, 236.
 Bridgetown, Berry Pomeroy, 42, 43.
 ———, Werrington, 551.
 Bridwell, Halberton, 252.
 Brightley, Chittlehampton, 101.
 Brimley, Ilsington, 291.
 Brisworthy, Meavy, 336.
 Britsworthy, Whitchurch, 555.
 Brixton, Broadwood Kelly, 76.
 ———, Shaugh, 437.
 Broadham, Withecombe Raleigh, 560.
 Broadridge, Poughill, 421.
 Bromford, Jacobstow, 295.
 Brook, Bratton Clovelly, 66.
 ———, Sidbury, 445.
 Brook Mainbow, Buckfastleigh, 78.
 Brookham, East Downe, 167.
 Brookhill, Bishop's Clist, 116.
 Brooking, Dartington, 152.
 Broomhouse, George Nympton, 369.
 Brownson, or Brownstone, Hunshaw, 287.
 Brownston, or Bromson, Modbury, 341.
 ———, Newton Ferrers, 362.
 Brynsworthy, Fremington, 242.
 Buckfast, Buckfastleigh, 78.
 Buckish Mills, Parkham, 384.
 Buckland, Braunton, 64.
 ———, Thurlston, 506.
 Buckland Baron, Comb-in-Teignhead, 135.
 ———, Dinham, Georgeham, 244.
 ———, North, Georgeham, 243.
 ———, Trill, Axmouth, 26.
 Bucknole, Northleigh, 367.
 Budlake, Lower, Broad Clist, 114.
 Bugford, Stoke Fleming, 459.
 Bullen, High, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 246.
 Bullworthy, Alverdiscott, 9.

Burdon,

- Burdon, Highampton, 271.
 Buriate, Atherington, 19.
 Burnaby, Bratton Clovelly, 66.
 Burnworthy, Church Staunton, 454.
 Burraton, Bishop's Clist, 114.
 Burrington, St. Andrew, Plymouth, 407.
 Burrow, Bratton Clovelly, 66.
 Burrows, Monk Oakhampton, 373.
 Burstn, Morebath, 355.
 ———, Zeal Monachorum, 579.
 Burton, Sidbury, 445.
 Bury, Lapford, 310.
 Butterleigh, East, Collumpton, 127.
 Button, Buckfastleigh, 78.
 ———, Fremington, 241.
 Buzzacot, Comb Martin, 137.
 Bystock, Colyton Raleigh, 134, 135.
- C.
- Cadhay, Ottery St. Mary, 378.
 Cadwell, St. Mary Church, 335.
 Calbacot, Parkham, 384.
 Callard, Burrington, 92.
 Callisham, Meavy, 335.
 Calston, Holbeton, 274.
 Cann, Tamerton, 471.
 Cannabarne, Thruselton, 505.
 Canonfee, Crediton, 144.
 Canonlegh, Burlescomb, 90, 91.
 Canon Teign, Christow, 103.
 Capton, Dittisham, 164.
 Carswell, Broad Hembury, 266.
 ———, Holbeton, 274.
 ———, Kenne, 297.
 Cary, St. Giles-in-the-Heath, 247.
 Caton, Modbury, 341.
 Cetley, Dunsford, 173.
 Chaddlewood, Plympton St. Mary, 414.
 Chaldanger, Membury, 337.
 Chalvedon, or Chalston, Collumpton, 128.
 Chamleigh, King's Carswell, 589.
 Chapel, Gidley, 245.
 Chapel Lee, Ermington, 176.
 Chapel Town, Cadbury, 92.
 Chederleigh, or Chuderleigh, Bickleigh, 45, 46.
 Cheinstone, Chawleigh, 98.
 Chelstone, Cockington, 123.
 Cheristow, Hartland, 257.
 Cheriton, Peahembury, 385.
 Cherubeer, Dolton, 166.
 Cheston, Ugborough, 541.
 Chesty, Holsworthy, 278.
 Chetscombe, Downe St. Mary, 169.
 Chettescombe, Tiverton, 506. 512.
 Cheverstone, Kenton, 299.
 Chevethorne, Tiverton, 506. 512.
- Chief, or Child Lomen, Halberton and Up Loman, 251. 544.
 Child, East and West, Black Torrington, 526.
 Chillaton, Milton Abbot, 340.
 Chillington, Stokenham, 462.
 Chilsworthy, Holsworthy, 278, 279.
 Chimwell, Bratton Fleming, 67.
 Chipley, Bickington, 43.
 Chissacot, Oakhampton, 370.
 Chittlehamholt, Chittlehampton, 101.
 Chivenor, Heanton Punchardon, 262.
 Cholwell, Harberton, 254.
 ———, Mary Stowe, 335.
 Cholwichtown, Cornwood, 140.
 Churchenford, Church Staunton, 454.
 Churchill, East Downe, 167, 168.
 Cleeve, Inwardleigh, 293.
 Clift, Weare Giffard, 546.
 Clifton, Dartmouth, 153.
 Clist, Bishop's, Clist St. Mary, 120. and Farringdon, 236.
 ———, Gerald, Broad Clist, 115.
 ———, Sackville, Farringdon, 236.
 ———, William, Plymtree, 418.
 Cliston, Broad Clist, 114.
 ———, Roborough, 427.
 Cliston Hayes, Broad Clist, 116.
 Clotworthy, South Molton, 350.
 Cobbaton, Swimbridge, 467.
 Cobham Wick, Bridestow, 70.
 Cobdon, Whimple, 553.
 Cockenhayes, Buckerell, 77.
 Cocktree, South Tawton, 483.
 Cockwood, Dawlish, 160.
 Cofflete, Yealmton, 578.
 Cofford, Kenton, 299.
 Cofton, Dawlish, 161.
 Cogworthy, Yarnscombe, 575.
 Coham, Black Torrington, 526.
 Colcombe, Colyton, 131.
 Colebrook, Bradninch, 60.
 ———, Collumpton, 127.
 ———, Plympton St. Mary, 413.
 Coleford, Colebrook, 125.
 Colehanger, East Allington, 6.
 Colemore, Modbury, 345.
 Coleridge, Stokenham, 463.
 Colestock, Feniton, 239.
 Coleton, Chulmleigh, 109.
 Coliton, Broad Hembury, 266.
 Collacombe, Lamerton, 307.
 Collacot, Great and Little, Fremington, 242. n.
 Collaton, Newton Ferrers, 363.
 ——— Kirkham, Paignton, 382.
 ——— Prawle, Malborough, 329.
 Colleton Sheephay, St. Mary Church, 335.
 Collpriest, Tiverton, 512. 513.
 Colscot, West Putford, 424.
 Colstocks, Peahembury, 385.

Columb

Columb David, Hemiock, 267, 268.
 ——— John, Broad Clist, 114.
 ——— Pyne, Clay Hidon, 113.
 Colwell, East and West, Offwell, 374.
 Colybeare, Fremington, 241.
 Colyford, Colyton, 130.
 Comb, East Allington, 5.
 ———, Malborough, 329.
 Combe, Buckfastleigh, 78.
 ———, Colebrooke, 126.
 ———, Gittisham, 249.
 ———, Milton Abbot, 340.
 ———, South Pool, 420.
 ———, Roborough, 427.
 ———, Bishop's Teignton, 491.
 ———, Fishacre, Ipplepen, 294.
 ———, Pafford, St. Mary Church, 334.
 ———, Royal, West Allington, 7.
 ———, Sachville, Silverton, 450.
 ———, Spencer, Crediton, 146.
 Combehall, Drewe's Teignton, 493.
 Compton, Marlton, 331.
 ———, Giffard, Charles, Plymouth, 402.
 Cookshayes, Widworthy, 561.
 Cookworthy, Higher, Lifton, 316.
 Coombes, Cheriton Fitzpayne, 100.
 Copleston, Colebrooke, 125.
 Corfe, Tawstock, 478.
 Correham, Halberton, 252.
 Corscombe, Feniton, 239.
 Cory, West Putford, 424.
 Coryton, Kilmington, 301.
 Cott, Loxore, 323.
 ———, Shebbear, 437.
 Cotterbury, Blackauton, 54.
 Cotterew, Chagford, 96.
 Cottington, or Cotterington, Sidmouth, 446.
 Cotton, Cruwys Morchard, 355.
 Court, Collumpton, 128.
 Courtland, Withecomb Raleigh, 560.
 Cove, Tiverton, 506. 516. 519.
 Cowick, St. Thomas, 497.
 Cowley, Brampford Speke, 61.
 Coxland, Cheriton Bishop, 100.
 Cospitt, Peahembury, 385.
 Craberton, Diptford, 163.
 Crabtree, Egg Buckland, 80.
 Crapstone, Buckland Monachorum, 84.
 Craze Loman, Tiverton, 506.
 Creacombe, Holbeton, 273.
 Crede, Georgeham, 244.
 Creedy, Sandford, 433.
 ———, Hilion and Peytevin, Upton Helion,
 544.
 Crevor, Tavistock, 473.
 Crockernwell, Cheriton Bishop and Drew's
 Teignton, 100. 493.
 Crook Burnell, Downe St. Mary, 169.
 Croscombe, Martinhoe, 392.
 VOL. VI.

Cross, Cornwood, 139.
 ——— Little Torrington, 530.
 Crosshill, Langtree, 310.
 Crowley, or Creely, Farringdon, 237.
 Croy, Georgeham, 243.
 Cudliptown, Tavistock, 473.
 Culbeer, Offwell, 374.
 Culme David, or Davy, Hemiock, 267.
 Culme Reigny, Silverton, 450.
 Culmbridge, Hemiock, 268.
 Cutton, Poltimore, 419.

D.

Dacombe, Coffinswell, 124. 590.
 ———, or Dockham, Moreton Hampstead,
 357.
 Daddon, Bideford, 31.
 Daignton, or Doignton, Ipplepen, 294.
 Dalditch, East Budleigh, 86.
 ———, or Dawlish, Luppit, 324.
 Dallamore, Cornwood, 139.
 Dammage, Ilfracombe, 290.
 Darracott, Georgeham, 243.
 Dart Ralph, Witheridge, 564.
 Darts, Harford, 256.
 Dean, Branscombe, 62.
 ———, West Downe, 168.
 ———, Shebbear, 437.
 Deaudon, now Dutton, Widdecomb-in-the-
 Moor, 557.
 Deerpark, Buckerell, 77.
 Denworthy, Great, Bradworthy, 61.
 Derriford, Egg Buckland, 81.
 Derriton, Sydenham, 468.
 Deuvale, Bampton, 29.
 Dinington, Swimbridge, 467.
 Dinnabridge, Lidford, 312.
 Dipfordtown, Mary Stow, 335.
 Dippermill, Shebbear, 437.
 Docton, Hartland, 258.
 Doddescote, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 247.
 Doddridge, Sandford, 434.
 Donington, or Dunston, Clayhanger, 113.
 Doniton, or Dotton, Rockbeare, 428.
 Dorseley, Harberton, 255.
 Dovileshayes, or Dulcis, Kilmington, 301.
 Downe Thomas, Wembury, 549, 550.
 ———, Umphraville, Axmouth, 26. 585.
 Downes, Crediton, 145.
 Downtown, Lidford, 312.
 Dowrish, Sandford, 434.
 Drascombe, Drew's Teignton, 493.
 Druxen, Werrington, 551.
 Duerdon, Wolfardisworthy, in Hartland hun-
 dred, 570.
 Dulford, or Dulvet, Broad Henbury, 266.
 Dundry, Harberton, 255.
 Dunscombe,

- Duncombe, Higher, Crediton, 146.
 ——— Higher and Lower, Salcombe
 Regis, 431.
 Dunsteep, Holsworthy, 278.
 Dunston, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, 557.
 ———, Yealmtou, 576.
 Durance, Meavy, 336.
 Durrant, Northam, 365.
 Duryards, St. David's, 159.
 Dutton. See Deaudon.
 Dux, Bridgerule, 70.
- E.
- Eastacombe, Atherington, 18.
 Eastacott, Dunterton, 173.
 ———, Morthoe, 358.
 Eastdon, or East-town, Dawlish, 160.
 Eastercomb, Tawstock, 477.
 Eastington, Lapford, 310.
 Eastleigh, Westleigh, 552.
 Easton, Chagford, 196.
 ——— Fremington, 242. n.
 ——— Bishop's Morchard, 354.
 Ebberley, Roborough, 427.
 Ebford, Woodbury, 571, 572.
 Edgcombe, Milton Abbot, 340.
 Edge, Branscombe, 62.
 Edginswell, King's Carswell and St. Mary
 Church, 95. 335.
 Edmerston, Modbury, 344.
 Efford, Egg Buckland, 80, 81.
 Eggbeare, Cheriton Bishop, 99.
 Eggbeer, Werrington, 551.
 Elburton, Plymstock, 416.
 Elford Leigh, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 Ellis Hayes, Comb Raleigh, 138.
 Elmscott, Hartland, 256.
 Emeridge, Stoke Fleming, 459.
 Endsleigh, Milton Abbot, 340.
 Ernsborough, Swimbridge, 467.
 Eveleigh, Broad Clist, 116.
 Eworthy, Germansweek, 245.
 Exebridge, Morebath, 355.
 Exton, Woodbury, 571.
 Exwick, St. Thomas, 497. 499.
- F.
- Fallopit, East Allington, 5.
 Fairlinch, Brauntou, 65.
 Fairycross, Alwington, 9.
 Fardell, Cornwood, 140.
 Farwood, Colyton, 131.
 Fenbridge, Kenton, 299.
 Fenton, or Venton, Dartington, 153.
 Fernhill, Shaugh, 437.
 Fernhill, Tetcott, 496.
 Filleigh, Lapford, 310.
 Fishley, Hatherleigh, 261.
 Fivebridges, Halberton, 251.
 Flairs, Bradford, 58.
 Fleet, Holbeton, 273, 274.
 Flitton, North Molton, 347.
 Foggeshall, or Foxhall, Uffculme, 540.
 Foghanger, Milton Abbot, 339, 340.
 Foleton, Totnes, 534.
 Ford, Chivelstone, 102.
 ———, Broad Hempston, 268.
 ———, Holbeton, 273.
 ———, Milton Abbots, 340.
 ———, Musbury, 360.
 ———, Stoke Damerell, 457.
 ———, Thorncombe, 501.
 ———, Throwley, 505.
 ———, Wolborough, 566, 567.
 Fordland, Ide, 287.
 Fordmore, Plymtree, 418.
 Fordton, Crediton, 146.
 Fowellscombe, Ugborough, 542.
 Foxhole, Halwell, (in the hundred of Black
 Torrington,) 253.
 France, Kentisbere, 297.
 Freeland, Manaton, 329.
 Freynston, South Molton, 349.
 Frogmore, Charleton, 98.
 ———, Sherford, &c., 439.
 Frost, Bishop's Morchard, 354.
 Fuge, Blackauton, 54.
 Fulford, Little, Crediton and Shobrook, 145.
 441.
 Fullingcote, Instow, 292.
 Fursdon, Cadbury, 92.
 Fursham, Drew's Teignton, 498.
- G.
- Gabwell, Higher and Lower, Stoke in Teign-
 head, 461.
 Galmton, Churston Ferrers, 111.
 ———, South Huish, 286.
 Galsham, Hartland, 258.
 Gappah, or Gappy, King's Teignton, 491.
 Garland, Chulmleigh, 109.
 Garston, West Allington, 7.
 Gatcombe, Colyton, 131.
 ———, Little Hempston, 269.
 Gatheridge, Lifton, 317.
 Gawlish, Hartland, 259.
 George Teign, Ashton, 17.
 Gidcot, Bradford, 58.
 Glanville, Offwell, 374.
 Gnatham, Walkhampton, 546.
 Gnaton, Newton Ferrers, 362.
 Godford, Awlescombe, 20.
 Godrington, Paignton, 382.
- Goldsworthy,

Goldsworthy, East, Parkham, 384.
 Goodameavy, Meavy, 336.
 Goodamore, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 Goodleigh, Uffculme, 539.
 Goodshelter, Portlemouth, 421.
 Goosewell, Plymstock, 416.
 Gorford, Black Torrington, 526.
 Gorhuish, Inwardleigh, 293.
 Gornhay, Tiverton, 513.
 Govetone, Charlton, 98.
 Grange, Sheldon, 439.
 Grede, Oakford, 372.
 Green, Bishop's Teignton, 492.
 Greenend, Plymtree, 418.
 Greenofen, Whitchurch, 554.
 Greenway, Churston Ferrers, 111.
 Grib, Thorncombe, 501.
 Grilleston, Bishop's Nympton, 368.
 Grindell, or Grindle, Woodbury, 571.
 Gulliford, Mamhead, 327.
 ———, Woodbury, 571.
 Guscott, Hunshaw, 287.
 Gutsford, Modbury, 344.

H.

Haburnford, South Brent, 68.
 Hacombee, Axminster, 23.
 Hach Arundell, Loddiswell, 322.
 Hache, South Molton, 349.
 Hackland, Collumpton, 128.
 Hackpen, Uffculme, 539.
 Hackworthy, St. Mary Tedburn, 485.
 Haldon, Kenne, 296.
 Halford, Sampford Courtenay, 431.
 Hall, Harford, 256.
 ———, Petrockstow, 387.
 ———, Bishop's Tawton, 480.
 Halrudge, Stoodleigh, 465.
 Halsbury, Burrington, 91.
 ———, Parkham, 384.
 Halsdon, Dolton, 166.
 Halsford, Whitstone, 555.
 Halsinger, Braunton, 63.
 Halstock, Oakhampton, 373.
 ———, Dunsford, 173.
 Halstow, Woodbury, 572.
 Halswill, Broad Hempston, 268.
 Halwell, South Pool, 420.
 ———, Whitchurch, 555.
 Halwell's Combe, Ivilescombe, or Jewel's
 Combe, Bigbury, 53.
 Ham, St. Andrew, Plymouth, (Tithing of
 Weston Peverell,) 407.
 Hampton, St. Mary Church, 335.
 Harcombe, Sidbury, 443.
 Hardness, Dartmouth, 153.
 Hardworthy, Hartland, 258.

Harleston, East Allington, 5.
 Harper's Hill, North Lew, 311.
 Harston, Brixton, 74.
 Hart, Heanton Punchardon, 262.
 Hartleigh, Buckland Filleigh, 82.
 Harton, Hartland, 257.
 Hawkeridge, Chittlehampton, 102.
 Hawker-lane, Colyton Raleigh, 134.
 Hayes, Ash Reigney, 16.
 ———, St. Thomas, 498.
 ———, Lucy, Widworthy, 561.
 ———, Morgans, Southleigh, 453.
 ———, Poer, East Budleigh, 87.
 Hayle, Culmstock, 151.
 Hayne, Newton St. Cyres, 361.
 ———, Plymtree, 418.
 ———, Stowford, 466.
 ———, High, Moreton Hampstead, 357.
 Hazard, (anciently Haroldesore,) Harberton,
 254.
 Head, Chittlehampton, 101.
 Heal, Parracombe, 384.
 Healand, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 246.
 Heales East, or East Healing, Fremington,
 241.
 Heanton Kings, Marwood, 332.
 ——— Sachville, Petrockstow, 387.
 Heasley, North and South, North Molton, 347.
 Heath, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 ——— Whitstone, 556.
 Heathfield, Aveton Giffard, 20.
 Hedhayne, Colyton, 132.
 Hele, Bradninch, 60.
 ———, *alias* Templands, Tawstock, 478.
 ———, Frye's, Meeth, 336.
 ———, North and South, High Bickington, 44.
 ——— South, Cornwood, 140.
 Helmeston, Bishop's Tawton, 480.
 Hemerdon, Plympton St. Mary, 411. 413.
 Heneaton, Hineton, or Honiton Siege, Top-
 sham, 521.
 Hendham, Woodleigh, 573.
 Henford, Ashwater, 18.
 Hengescot, Bradford, 53.
 Hermansworthy, Bradworthy, 61.
 Herrington, Pinhoe, 390.
 Herwarson, Harberton, 254.
 Hew-wood, Thorncombe, 501.
 Hexworthy, Lidford, 312.
 Heyton, Kenton, 299.
 Heytown, Bulkworthy, 90.
 Heywood, Wemworthy, 551.
 Highhouse, Dodbrook, 165.
 Hightleigh St. Mary (extra-parochial), 370.
 Highwoods, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 Hill, Kilminster, 301.
 Hill-head, Mamhead, 327.
 Hill-town, Lamerton, 306.
 Hillersdon, Collumpton, 128.

Hippeston, East Stonehouse, 464.
 Hiscott, Tawstock, 477.
 Hockford, Hockworthy, 273.
 Hoggadon, St. Giles-in-the-Heath, 247.
 Holbeame, East Oghwell, 375.
 Holbrook, Honiton Clist, 119.
 Holcombe, Ottery St. Mary, 378.
 ———, Buhill, Holcombe Rogus, 276.
 ——— Higher and Lower, Dawlish, 160.
 Holdich, Thorncombe, 501. 503.
 Holdridge, Ideford, 288.
 Hole, Branscombe, 63.
 ——— South, Georgeham, 244.
 ——— South, Hartland, 258.
 ——— West, Newton Petrock, 363.
 Holeyat, Brent Tor, 69.
 Hollacombe, Winkleigh, 562, 563.
 Holland, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 Holloway, North Lew, 311.
 Holscott, North Petherwin, 386.
 Holset, Portlemouth, 421.
 Holwell, South Milton, 341.
 Holystreet, Chagford, 97.
 Holywell, North Molton, 348.
 ———, Parkham, 384.
 ———, Parracombe, 385.
 Honicknowle, St. Budeaux, 87.
 Honiton, South Molton, 350.
 ——— Siege, Topsham, 521.
 Hooe, West, Plymstock, 417.
 Hooke, Colebrooke, 125.
 Hookedrise, Dunkeswell, 170.
 Hope, Malborough, 829.
 Horndon, Mary Tavy, 477.
 Hornscross, Parkham, 384.
 Horrabridge, Sampford Spiney, 433.
 Horsacott, Fremington, 242. n.
 Horsborough, Morthoe, 358.
 Horswell, South Milton, 341.
 Horwell, Colebrooke, 125.
 Houghton, Bigbury, 53.
 ———, High Week, 271.
 ———, Moreton Hampstead, 357.
 Hountor, Manaton, 329.
 Huckaby, Lidford, 312.
 Hudscott, Chittlehampton, 101.
 Huish, St. Mary Tedbourn, 486.
 Hulham, Withecomb Raleigh, 560.
 Hunston, North Molton, 347.
 Huntingdon, Peter Tavy, 477.
 Hurdwick, Tavistock, 475.
 Hurst, Uffculme, 540.
 Husk, Upton Helion, 544.
 Hutchley, Blackauton, 54.

I.

Idlecott, Dolton, 166.

Ilton, Malborough, 329.
 ———, South Tawton, 483.
 Indiho, Bovey Tracey, 57.
 Inglebourne, Harberton, 254.
 Inneslegh, Milton Abbots, 340.
 Ingsdon, Ilsington, 291.
 Irishcombe, Lapford, 310.
 Itson, Aveton Giffard, 19.
 Ivedon, Awlescombe, 20.
 Ivybridge, Cornwood, Harford, Ermington,
 and Ugborough, 139. 176. 255. 541.

J.

Jedborough, Hemiock, 267.
 Jump, Bickleigh in Roborough hundred, 46.

K.

Kelly, Hennock, 270.
 Kempthorne, Clawton, 112
 Kenbury, Exminster, 235.
 Kennedon, Sherford, 440.
 Kenne-ford, Kenne, 296.
 Kennick, Christow, 103.
 Kerscot, Swimbridge, 467.
 Kigbear, Oakhampton, 372.
 Kilbenland, Buckfastleigh, 79.
 Killerton, Bishop's Clist, 115, 116.
 Kilworthy, Tavistock, 475.
 Kimmacot, Martinhoe, 332.
 Kimsworthy, Broadworthy, 61.
 Kingsand, Maker, 326.
 Kingscot, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 246.
 Kingsmill, Collumpton, 128.
 Kingston, Colyton Raleigh, 134.
 Kinterbury, St. Budeaux, 88.
 Kitcott, Romansleigh, 429.
 Kitley, Yealmton, 577.
 Kitton, Holcombe Rogus, 276.
 Kiverley, Beaford, 39.
 Knighteston, Ottery St. Mary, 378.
 Knighton, Bovey Tracey and Hennock, 57.
 270.
 ———, Wembury, 549.
 ———, Beaumont, Ilsington, 291.
 Knightstone, Bishop's Morchard, 354.
 Knockers, or Knackers Hole, or Knoll, St.
 Budeaux and Egg Buckland, 80. 87.
 Knoll, Braunton, 63.
 ———, Farway, 238.
 ———, Salcombe Regis, 431.
 Knowle, or Knolle, Crediton, 144, 145, 146.
 ———, Kingsbridge, 303.
 ———, Walkhampton, 546.

Lambside,

L.

- Lambside, Holbeton and Revelstoke, 274. 426.
 Lampford, Cheriton Bishop, 99.
 Lana, East and West, Tetcott, 496.
 Landsend, Colebrooke, 126.
 Landhill, Halwell in Black Torrington hundred, 253.
 Lane, Newton St. Petrock, 363.
 —, Wolfardisworthy in Hartland hundred, 570.
 Langacre, Broad Clist, 115.
 Langaton, Pinhoe, 390.
 Langbear, Hatherleigh, 261.
 Langdon, Wembury, 550.
 Langford, Collumpton, 127.
 —, Tamerton, 471.
 — Lister, Ugborough, 542.
 Langley, High Bickington, 45.
 Langridge, Atherington, 18.
 Langston, Kingston, 305.
 —, Ringmore, 427.
 Lapflode, Bridford, 69.
 Larkbeare, Tallat, 469.
 Lashbrooke, Bradford, 58.
 —, Thornbury, 500.
 Latten, Cornwood, 139.
 Lawell, or Lewell, Chudleigh, 106.
 Leawood, Bridestow, 70.
 Leeford, Brendon, 67.
 Leigh, Coleridge, 126.
 —, Harberton, 254.
 —, Milton Abbots, 339.
 —, Modbury, 341.
 —, Rackenford, 425.
 —, Uffculme, 539.
 —, East, Modbury, 345.
 —, West, Harberton and Modbury, 254. 345.
 —, Challons, Plympton St. Mary and Modbury, 345. 414.
 —, Durant, Modbury, 343, 344.
 Leigh, or Ley, Upton Pyne, 545.
 Leigham, Egg Buckland, 81.
 Leigh-cross, Doddescombeleigh, 165.
 Leveton, Ilsington, 291.
 Leworth, Hatherleigh, 261.
 —, Wolfardisworthy in Hartland hundred, 570.
 Ley, Bere Ferrers, 40.
 —, Churchstow, 110.
 —, Black Torrington, 526.
 Leyhill, Peahembury, 386.
 Liddaton, West, Brentor and Milton Abbots, 68, 69. 339.
 Lidstone, Charlton, 98.
 Lilliscombe, or Liscombe, East Anstey, 11.
 Lincombe, Ilfracombe, 290.
 Lindridge, Bishop's Teignton, 492.
 Lipson, Charles, Plymouth, 395.
 Lithwell, Dawlish, 160.
 Lixton, Aveton Giffard, 19.
 Lobb, North and South, Braunton, 63.
 Loman Clavell, Tiverton, 512.
 — Chief, Halberton, 251.
 Longbridge, Membury, 337.
 Longcombe, Berry Pomeroy, 42.
 Longstone, Shipstor, 439.
 Loosebeare, or Loxbeare, Zeal Monachorum, 579.
 Looseleigh, Egg Buckland, 81.
 —, Tamerton, 471.
 Loughtor, Plympton St. Mary, 414.
 Lovelstone, or Lovistone, Huish, 285.
 Loventor, Berry Pomeroy, 43.
 Loveton, Meavy, 336.
 Lovicott, Horwood, 260.
 Lowleigh, Doddescombeleigh, 165.
 Ludbrook, Ermington, Modbury, and Ugborough, 177. 341. 344. 542.
 Lukesland, Harford, 256.
 Luprige, North Huish, 285.
 Lupton, or Luckton, Brixham, 72.
 Luscombe, Dawlish, 160.
 —, Harberton, 255.
 —, Rattery, 426.
 Luscot, Braunton, 65.
 Luton, Broad Hembury, 266.
 —, Bishop's Teignton, 491.
 Luttoxhele, Collumpton, 128.
 Lybeare, Shebbear, 437.
 Lyneham, Yealmtun, 577.
 Lynmouth, Linton, 319.
 Lyn, Linton, 319.
 Lyston, or Lyson, Kenton, 299.

M.

- Madford, Heavitree, 264.
 —, Hemiock, 267, 268.
 Maidencombe, Stoke in Teignhead, 461.
 Makerton, Maker, 326.
 Malston, Sherford, 440.
 Mambury, East Putford, 424.
 Manadon, Tithing of Weston Peverell, in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth, 407.
 Manlegh, Halberton, 252.
 Manley, Tiverton, 506. 516.
 Manworthy, Holsworthy, 279.
 Mare, Rose Ash, 430.
 Maristow, Tamerton, 471.
 Marrison, Ugborough, 542, 543.
 Marpool, Withecōmbe Raleigh, 560.
 Marsh, St. Thomas, 498.
 —, Yarcomb, 575.
 Marwell, Ringmore, 427.
 Matford, Alphington, and Exminster, 8. 34.
 Maxworthy,

- Maxworthy, North Petherwin, 386.
 Maynbergh, High Week, 271.
 Meadwell, or Medwell, Kelly, 296.
 Meddon, Hartland, 257.
 Medland, Cheriton Bishop, 99.
 ———, or Middleton, Parracombe, 385.
 Meldon, Oakhampton, 372.
 Melhuish, St. Mary Tedbourne, 486.
 Memland, Holbeton, 274.
 Mendinnick, Maker, 327.
 Mere, East and West, Tiverton, 506.
 Merland, Petrockstow, 387.
 Merryvale, Upton Hilion, 544.
 Michelcombe, Holne, 277.
 Middlecote, Chagford, 96.
 ———, Bishop's Morchard, 354.
 Middlecott, Black Torrington, 526.
 Middlewood, Dawlish, 160.
 Milford, Frithelstock, 242.
 Millford, Hartland, 257.
 Millhayes or Mellish, Hemiock, 267.
 Milton, Buckland Monachorum, 83.
 Minchen Hayes, Colyton, 131.
 Minchin Court, Aylesbeare, 27.
 Mincombe, Sidbury, 444.
 Monkaton, Heavitree, 263.
 Monkculme, Silverton, 450.
 Monkton, or Monkerton, Pinhoe, 390.
 Moor, Moreton Hampstead, 357.
 ———, Pyeworthy, 425.
 Moore, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 247.
 ———, High Week, 272.
 Moortown, Tetcott, 496.
 Morden, Peahembury, 385.
 More, Broadwood Kelly, 76.
 Moretown, Whitchurch, 554.
 Moricetown, Stoke Damarell, 456, 457.
 Morston, Halberton, 251.
 Morwell, Tavistock, 475.
 Mothecombe, Holbeton, 273, 274.
 Moulton, Marlborough, 390.
 Moyles, Bradford, 58.
 Mudford, Marwood, 332.
 Murchington, Higher and Lower, Throwley,
 505.
 Mutterton, Collumpton, 127.
 Muxbear, Halberton, 251.
- N.
- Nacker's Hole, Egg Buckland, 80.
 Naddir, Whitstone, 555.
 Nethercot, Tetcott, 496.
 Nethercott, Braunton, 63.
 Netherton, Farway, 238.
 ———, Comb in Teignhead, 135.
 Nethway, Brixham, 71.
- Newbridge, Huish, 284.
 Newcourt, Clay Hidon, 113.
 ———, Topsham, 522.
 Newenham, Axminster, 22.
 ———, Plympton St. Mary, 413.
 Newhouse Mamhead, 328.
 ———, Sheldon, 439.
 Newland, Landkey, 308.
 Newnham, Chulmleigh, 108.
 Newport, Bishop's Tawton, 480.
 Newton, Chittlehampton, 101.
 ——— Abbot, Wolborough, 567.
 ——— Bushell, High Week, 272.
 ——— Popleford, Aylesbeare, 27.
 Newtown, Bishop's Nympton, 368.
 Nicholshayne, Culmstock, 151.
 Nicholls Nimet, North Tawton, 482.
 Nilham, Ugborough, 541.
 Norden Bason, Broadwood Kelly, 76.
 Nordon, West Allington, 7.
 Nore, Colyton, 132.
 Norris, North Huish, 285.
 Northbrooke, Topsham, 522.
 Northcote, Burrington, 92.
 ———, East Downe, 168.
 ———, Honiton, 282.
 ———, Inwardleigh, 293.
 Northend, Culmstock, 151.
 Northleigh, Inwardleigh, 293.
 Norton, Newton St. Cyres, 361.
 ——— Dawney, Townstall, 537.
 Noss, Revelstoke, 426.
 Notsworthy, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, 566,
 567.
 Nutwell, Woodbury, 571.
- O.
- Oakey or Oakhay, Stoke Canon, 456.
 Odicknoll, King's Carswell, 95, 589.
 Ogbear, Tavistock, 475.
 Okenbury, Ringmore, 427.
 Olchard, Ideford, 288.
 Oldborough, Bishop's Morchard, 354.
 Old Hayes, Sidmouth, 446.
 Old Port, Modbury, 345.
 Oldridge, St. Thomas, 499.
 Oldstone, Blackauton, 54.
 Orchard, Lew Trenchard, 312.
 Orchardton, or Orcherton Modbury, 343.
 Oreston, Plymstock, 416.
 Orleigh, Buckland Brewer, 79.
 Orway, Kentisbere, 297.
 Osborn Newton, Churstow, 110.
 Ottery, Lamerton, 306.
 ———, Tavistock, 475.
 ———, Mohuns, Luppitt, 321.
 Outerhope, South Huish, 286.

Oxenham,

Oxenham, South Tawton, 483, 484.
Oxton, Kenton, 299.

P.

Painsford, Ashprington, 16.
Painston, Colebrook, 125.
Painstone, or Penson, Newton St. Cyres, 361.
Palmers, Tiverton, 506.
Pamfleet, Holbeton, 274.
Panson, East and West, St. Giles-in-the-Heath, 247, 248.
Parkyns, Farringdon, 236.
Parswell, Tavistock, 475.
Partington, Sydenham, 468.
Paschoe, Colebrooke, 125.
Pashill, Lidford, 316.
Passford, Otterton, 375.
Patchcott, Beaworthy, 40.
Patehole, Kentisbury, 298.
Payneshay, Yacombe, 576.
Peamore, Exminster, 235.
Peck, Tetcott, 496.
Penbow, Farringdon, 237.
Pennicot, Shobrooke, 442.
Pennycross, St. Andrew Plymouth, 406, 407.
Penquit, Modbury, 341, 343.
Penton, Crediton, 144.
Perreton, Whimple, 553.
Perry, High Week, 272.
Petton, Bampton, 28.
Peversstone, Colyton, 128.
Philham, Hartland, 257.
Pickwell, Georgeham, 244.
Pill, Bishop's Tawton, 480.
Pilland, Pilton, 389.
Pinn, Otterton, 375.
Pinney, Axmouth, 26.
Pinpound, Pinhoe, 390.
Pippacot, Braunton, 63.
Piswell, Kentisbury, 297.
Pitson, Otterton, 375.
Pitton, Yealmton, 578.
Place, Moreleigh, 356.
Plumtree, Halberton, 251.
Plyford, Higher and Lower, Sidbury, 445.
Pole, Slapton, 452.
——, Tiverton, 511.
Polesloe, Heavitree, 263, 264.
Poltimore, Farway, 238.
Ponsworthy, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, 556.
Pool, North, South Pool, 420.
Poolapitt Tamar, Werrington, 552.
Postlinch, or Puslinch, Newton Ferrers, 362.
Potheridge, Merton, 338.
Pound, Buckland Monachorum, 84.
Poundsford, Collumpton, 127.
Poundsgate, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, 556.

Prawle, South, Chivelstone, 102.
——, West, Portlemouth, 421.
Prescot, Culmstock, 151.
Preston, Ermington, 177.
——, Paignton, 382.
——, King's Teignton, 494.
Pridham's Leigh, Staverton, 455.
Prixford, or Prixworthy, Marwood, 332.
Prustacott, Tawstock, 477.
Pruteston, or Preston, Newton Ferrers, 362, 363.
Pruston, Blackauton, 54.
——, Woodleigh, 573.
Puddlebridge, Northleigh, 367.
Pulchress, Pilton, 388.
Pulworthy, Hatherleigh, 261.
Punchardon, Kentisbury, 297, 298.
Puttsborough, Georgeham, 243, 244.
Pytt, Halberton, 252.

Q.

Quither, Milton Abbots, 339.
Quoditch, Ashwater, 17.

R.

Raddon, Shobrooke, 442.
——, East, Thorverton, 503, 504.
——, Allerford, Mary Stow, 335.
Radford, Plymstock, 416.
Radway, Sidmouth, 446.
——, Bishop's Teignton, 491, 492.
Radworthy, North and South, North Molton, 347.
Rafton, Heanton Punchardon, 262.
Rake, West Allington, 7.
Raleigh, Pilton, 388, 389.
Rashleigh, Wemworthy, 551.
Redcliffe, North-Lew, 311.
Redlane, Church Staunton, 454.
Renton, Ringmore, 427.
Rickham, Portlemouth, 421.
Riddlecombe, Ash Reigney, 16.
Ridgway, Plympton St. Mary, 411.
Rill, Buckfastleigh, 79.
——, Withecombe Raleigh, 560.
Ringwell, Heavitree, 263.
Riveton, Langtree, 309.
Road, Sidbury, 445.
Rocombe, Comb-in-Teignhead, 135.
—— Higher and Lower, Stoke-in-Teignhead, 461.
Rohorn, Whitestone, 555.
Rollstone, or Ruxton, Heavitree, 264.
Rolston, Bishop's Morchard, 354.
Roridge, Up-Ottery, 380, 381.
Roundbear, Aylesbeare, 27.

Rowley,

Rowley, Parracombe, 385.
 Rudge, Crediton, 144.
 Rull, Collumpton, 128.
 Rushford, Chagford and Throwley, 97. 505.

S.

Sadborough, Thorncombe, 502.
 Sainthill, Kentisbeer, 297.
 Salcombe, Malborough, 329. 331.
 Sallicombe, Farway, 238.
 Salterton, Woodbury, 571.
 Saltram, Plympton St. Mary, 412.
 Sand, Sidbury, 444.
 Sandcombe, Sidbury, 445.
 Sandridge, Stoke Gabriel, 460.
 Sandwell, Harberton, 254.
 Santon, Braunton, 63. 65.
 Scobbescombe, Kingston, 305.
 Scobell, or Scobhull, South Pool, 420.
 Scorraton, Buckfastleigh, 78.
 Scrivell, or Scruell, Southleigh, 453.
 Sealake, Halberton, 251.
 Seccarley, Halberton, 251.
 Seed, Salcombe Regis, 430.
 Sewer East, Malborough, 329, 330.
 Shaldon, Stoke-in-Teignhead, 461.
 Shapcote, Knoweston, 306.
 Shapleigh, Chagford, 97.
 ———, Helion, North Bovey, 587.
 Shapwick, Axminster, 585.
 Shattern, Dawlish, 160.
 Shaugh, Luppitt, 323, 324.
 Sheldon, Doddescombeleigh, 166.
 Sheppen, Doddescombeleigh, 165.
 Sherford, Brixton, 74.
 Sherwell, Dunterton, 173.
 Shesborough, Morthoe, 358.
 Shevehayne, Yarcombe, 576.
 Shillingford, Bampton, 28.
 ———, Lower, Exminster, 235.
 Shilston, Drew's Teignton, 493.
 Shilston, or Shilveston, Modbury, 343.
 Shiphay, St. Mary Church, 335.
 Shop, Luffincott, 323.
 Shortacombe, East Downe, 167.
 Shuthanger, Halberton, 251.
 Sidford, Sidbury, 444.
 Sigford, Ilsington, 291.
 Silver, Little, Cadeleigh and Shobrooke, 93. 441.
 Sincombe, Sidbury, 445.
 Sitcot, St. Giles-in-the-Heath, 247.
 Skirradon, Dean Prior, 162.
 Slack, Cornwood, 139.
 Slade, Martinhoe, 332.
 Slaten, Martinhoe, *ibid.*
 Slewtown, Whimple, 553.
 Smalridge, Axminster, 22.
 Smithacot, Merton, 338.
 Smithale, Plympton St. Mary, 420.
 Snape, High Bickington, 45.
 ———, Malborough, 330.
 Sobbecombe, or Shapcombe, Luppitt, 334.
 Soldon, Holsworthy, 278.
 Sorely, West Allington, 6.
 Sorteridge, or Sortridge, Peter Tavy and
 Whitchurch, 477. 555.
 Sotherton, Harpford, 256.
 Southbrook, Broad Clist, 15.
 ———, Kenton, 299.
 Southcote, Tallaton, 470.
 ———, Winkleigh, 563.
 South Week, German's Week, 245.
 Sowden, Limpstone, 318.
 Sowill, or Southill, Uffculme, 540.
 Sowton, Dunsford, 173.
 Sparkwell, Plympton St. Mary, 411.
 ———, Staverton, 455.
 Speccot, Merton, 339.
 Speechwick, Widdecombe-in-the-Moor, 556.
 Splats, Broadwood Kelly, 75.
 Spraywood, Shebbear, 437.
 Spriddlescombe, Modbury, 343.
 Spridleston, Brixton, 73.
 Spry-town, Stowford, 465.
 Spurway, Oakford, 370.
 Staddon, Holsworthy, 278.
 Stafford, Dolton, 166.
 Stanborough, Moreleigh, 356.
 Stantor, Marldon, 332.
 Stapeldon, Cookbury, 138, 139.
 Staplake, Kenton, 299.
 Staple, Dartington, 152.
 Staplehill, Ashton, 17.
 Stapley, Church Staunton, 454.
 Starcross, Kenton, 299.
 Staunton, Loddiswell, 321.
 Stenehall, Uffculme, 540.
 Stert, Diptford, 163.
 Stephenstone, or Stevenstone, St. Giles-in-the-
 Wood, 246.
 Stephenston, or Stenson, Upton Pyne, 545.
 Sticklepath, Sampford Courtenay, 431.
 Stinial, Chagford, 96.
 Stockleigh, Cheriton Fitzpaine, 100.
 Stoddiscombe, Plymstock, 417.
 Stoford, Colyton Raleigh, 134.
 ———, Harpford, 256.
 ———, Kentisbeer, 297.
 ———, or Stafford, Dolton, 166.
 Stoke, Hartland, 258.
 ———, Holne, 277.
 Stokely, Stokenham, 463.
 Stone, Chulmleigh, 108.
 ———, Lifton, 317.
 ———, Sidbury, 444.
 ———, Stowford, 466.
 ———, Ugborough, 542.
 Stoneyford, Colyton Raleigh, 134.
 Stowford, High Bickington, 44, 45.

Stowford,

Stowford, Chittlehampton, 101.
 ———, Colyton, 132.
 ———, West Downe, 168.
 ———, Halwell, (in the hundred of Black
 Torrington) 253.
 ———, Harford, 255.
 ———, Langtree, 309.
 ———, Swimbridge, 468.
 Strachleigh or Stretchleigh, Ermington, 175.
 Streat, Gittisham, 249.
 Strechford, Staverton, 455.
 Street Raleigh, Whimple, 554.
 Strode, Ermington, 176.
 Stutescombe or Stedcombe, Axmouth, 26.
 Sutton or Swetton, Halberton, 251. 252.
 Sutton Lucy, Widworthy, 561.
 Swilly, Stoke Damarell, 457.
 Sydenham, Mary Stow, 335.
 Symson, Holsworthy, 278.

T.

Taddipport, Little Torrington, 530. 531.
 Tale, Peahembury, 385.
 Tamerton, Kings, St. Budeaux, 87.
 Tapelegh or Taplegh, Westleigh, 553.
 Taphouse, St. Mary Tedbourne, 485.
 Tatson, Bridgerule, 71.
 Tedbourn Venny, Crediton, 146.
 Teigncombe, Chagford, 96.
 Teign Bruer, Teignrace, 486.
 Teign Harvey, Stoke in Teignhead, 461.
 Teign Week, High Week, 271.
 Teign West, North Bovey, &c. 56.
 Thelbridge, Roborough, 427.
 Theoborough or Thuborough, Sutcombe, 466.
 Thornbury, Egg Buckland, 80.
 Thorne, Holsworthy, 279.
 ———, Ottery St. Mary, 372.
 Thornton, Kenne, 296.
 Thriverden, West Putford, 424.
 Tidcombe, Tiverton, 506. 516.
 Tidwell, East Budleigh, 86.
 Timewell, West, Morebath, 355.
 Tines, Bridgerule, 70.
 Tinney, Lifton, 316.
 Torcross, Stokenham, 462.
 Torpeake, Ugborough, 542.
 Torr, Higher and Lower, Newton Ferrers,
 362.
 Torridge, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 Totley, Black Torrington, 526.
 Townlake, Sydenham, 468.
 Trehill, Kenne, 296.
 Treverbin, Blackauton, 54.
 Trewin, or Trayne, Modbury, 345.
 Tricombe, Northleigh, 367.
 Trill, Axminster, 23.
 VOL. VI.

Trimstone, West Downe, 168.
 Troulsworthy, Shaugh, 437.
 Trow, Salcombe Regis, 430.
 Trowbridge, Crediton, 146.
 Tuckingmill, Zeal Monachorum, 579.
 Tudhayes, Colyton, 131.
 Turnchapel, Plymstock, 417.
 Tutsho, Virginstow, 546.
 Tuxton, Plympton St. Mary, 415.
 Twigbear, Peter Merland, 386.
 Twitchen Ben, North Molton, 347, 348.

U.

Ugbrook, Chudleigh, 105.
 Ugsworthy, Holsworthy, 279.
 Umberleigh, Atherington, 18.
 Undercliffe, Blackauton, 54.
 Underwood, Plympton St. Mary, 411.
 Upcot, Dowland, 167.
 ———, Shipwash, 438.
 Upcott, Beaford, 39.
 ———, Broadwood Wiger, 76.
 ———, Cheriton Fitzpaine, 100.
 ———, Culmstock, 151.
 ———, North Molton, 347.
 ———, St. Mary Tedbourn, 485.
 ——— Strouds, Halwell, (in Black Torrington
 hundred), 253.
 Upex, Rew, 427.
 Upham, Farrington, 237.
 Upton, Brixton, 72.
 ———, Collumpton, 128.
 ———, South Milton, 341.
 ———, Modbury, 343.
 ———, Peahembury, 385.
 ———, Tor Mohun, 523.

V.

Veal Holme, Plympton St. Mary, 413.
 Velley, Hartland, 259.
 Venn, Bishop's Teignton, 492.
 Vielston, Buckland Brewer, 80.

W.

Waddlescot, Lew Trenchard, 312.
 Wadham, Knoweston, 306.
 Walreddon, Whitechurch, 554.
 Walscott, North Molton, 347.
 Wanford South, Thornbury, 500.
 Warbrightsleigh, Stoodleigh, 465.
 Warcombe, Ilfracombe, 290.
 Ware, King's Teignton, 494.
 Warland, Totnes, 534.

Warleigh,

- Warleigh, Tamerton, 471.
 Warmhill, Hennock, 270.
 Washbourn Bawson, Harberton, 254.
 Washburton, Ashprington, 16.
 Water, Manaton, 329.
 Waterhead, Aveton Giffard, 19.
 Waterfall, Lamerton, 306.
 Watton, Stoke Gabriel, 460.
 Waven, or Warne, Mary Tavy, 477.
 Way, Chagford, 97.
 —, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 246.
 —, Horwood, 260.
 —, Cruwys Morchard, 355.
 —, Throwley, 505.
 Weach, Westleigh, 553.
 Wear, Bishop's Teignton, 492.
 Weare, Topsham, 520. 521.
 — Cleave, Uplime, 543.
 Weaver, Collumpton, 127.
 Webbiton, Loddiswell, 322.
 Wedfield, West Putford, 424.
 Week, Cookbury, 138.
 —, Kenton, 299.
 —, Langtree, 309.
 —, Bishop's Morchard, 354.
 — Dabernon, Milton Abbot, 339.
 — Great, Chagford, 96.
 — West, South Tawton, 483.
 — or Wyke, North, South Tawton, 482. 483.
 Weckaborough, Berry Pomeroy, 42.
 Week-town or Wickington, South Tawton, 483.
 Well, Dodbrook, 165.
 Welltown, Cadeleigh, 93.
 Wenham, Washford Pyne, 548.
 Wenton, Broad Hempston, 268.
 Werdon, Shebbear, 437.
 Werringston or Warrington, Buckerell, 77.
 Westaway, Pilton, 389.
 Westcot, Chagford, 96.
 Westcote, Marwood, 333.
 Westcott, Collumpton, 127.
 —, Gittisham, 248.
 Westercombe, Tawstock, 477.
 Westerland, Paignton, 382.
 Westleigh, Burlescombe, 90.
 Weston, Awlescombe, &c., 20.
 —, Berry Pomeroy, 42.
 Weston Peverell, St. Andrew, Plymouth, 406. 407.
 West Waters, Membury, 337.
 Westwood, Broad Clist, 114.
 —, Dawlish, 160.
 Whiddon, North Lew, 311.
 Whilborough North, King's Carswell, 95.
 Whimple South, Broad Clist, 116.
 Whipton, Heavitree, 263. 264.
 Whistley, Mamhead, 327.
 Whitcomb, North Huish, 286.
 Whitbeare, Milton Damarell, 340.
 Whitechapple, Bishop's Nympton, 368.
 Whiteknolle, Stoodleigh, 465.
 Whiteford, Marwood, 334.
 Whitelands, Axmouth, 26.
 Whiteway, Chudleigh, 106.
 —, King's Teignton, 494.
 Whitford, Shute, 129.
 Whitfield, Marwood, 333.
 Whitlegh, Farway, 238.
 — West, St. Budeaux, 87.
 Whiteleigh, Lifton, 317.
 Whitninch, Up Loman, 543.
 Whitwill, Colyton, 131.
 Whyddon, Chagford, 96.
 Wibbery, Alverdiscott, 9.
 Wick, Dartington, 152.
 —, Thornbury, 500.
 Widdecombe, Stokenham, 463.
 Widey, Egg Buckland, 81.
 Widscombe, Ugborough, 543.
 Willestrew, Lamerton, 306.
 Willicott, West Downe, 168.
 Willing, Rattery, 426.
 Wilmington, Offwell and Widworthy, 374. 561.
 —, Tavistock, 473.
 Wilsworthy, Kenton, 299.
 —, Peter Tavy, 477.
 Wimpston or Wymston, Modbury, 343.
 Windsor, Yealmton, 577.
 Winscot, Alwington, 10.
 —, Newton St. Cyres, 361.
 —, St. Giles-in-the-Wood, 246.
 Winsham, Higher and Lower, Braunton, 63.
 Winslade, St. Mary Clist, 121.
 —, East Putford, 424.
 Winscombe, Southleigh, 452.
 Withecombe, Farway, 238.
 Witherdon, Broadwood Kelly, 76.
 Wobernford, Halberton, 252.
 Wolford Church, Dunkeswell, 170.
 Wollanger, Linton, 319.
 Wollacombe Over, Morthoe, 358.
 —, Roborough, 427.
 — Tracey, Morthoe, 358.
 Wollaton, Brixton, 74.
 Wolmerton, Colebrook, 125.
 Wolverston, Awlescombe, 20.
 Womberford, Cotleigh, 142.
 Wonford, Milton Damarell, 340.
 — East and West, Heavitree, 263.
 Wonston or Wonson, Throwley, 505.
 Wonton, South Brent, 68.
 Wonwell, Kingston, 305.
 Wood, Culmstock, 151.
 —, Kentisbeer, 298.

Wood,

Wood, Lew Trenchard, 312.
 ———, Monk Oakhampton, 373.
 ———, Bishop's Teignton, 491.
 ———, Woodleigh, 573.
 Woodacott, Thornbury, 500.
 Woodbeare, Plymtree, 418.
 Woodbridge, Farway, 238.
 Woodbrook, Kenne, 296.
 Woodford, Plympton St. Mary, 412.
 Woodhouse, Sidbury, 445.
 Woodland, Ermington, 176.
 ———, Crediton, 144.
 ———, Little Torrington, 531.
 ———, Ugborough, 542.
 Woodland Combrew, Fremington, 242. n.
 Woodmanton, Woodbury, 571.
 Woods, Aylesbeare, 27.
 Woodtown, Alwington, 9.
 Woodville, Malborough, 331.
 Woolly, Beaford, 39.
 Woolston, West Allington, 6.
 ———, Loddiswell, 322.
 ———, Staverton, 455.
 Woolster, Poughill, 421.
 Wootton, Atherington, 19.
 ———, Colebrooke, 125.
 Worlington, Instow, 292. 293.
 Wortham, Lifton, 317.
 Worthiheale or Worthele, Ermington, 176.
 Wotter, Shaugh, 437.
 Wotton, Pinhoe, 390.
 ———, Shebbear, 437.
 Wrangaton, Ugborough, 541.
 Wray, Moreton Hampstead, 357.

Wreckshill, Bratton Clovelly, 67.
 Wressin, Kentisbeer, 297.
 Wycroft, Axminster, 23.
 Wyke North, Axminster, 24.

Y.

Yalton, Silverton, 430.
 Yard, Clist Hidon, 119.
 ———, Rose Ash, 430.
 ——— Cole, Rose Ash, *ibid.*
 ——— Le, Malborough, 330.
 Yardbury, Colyton, 131.
 Yarnacombe, Modbury, 345.
 Yarty, Membury, 337.
 Yattington, Bickton, 47.
 Yeatson, Ashprington, 15.
 Yeolmbridge, Werrington, 551.
 Yeo-town, Goodleigh, 249.
 Yeo-vale, Alwington, 10.
 ——— West, Witheridge, 564. 565.
 Yetson, East Allington, 5.
 Yewe, Crediton, 145.
 Yewford, Crediton, 144.
 Yewton, Crediton, 144.
 Yoldford, Thorverton, 504.
 Youlston, Bradworthy, 61.
 ———, Sherwill, 440.

Z.

Zeal South, South Tawton, 485.

INDEX OF FAMILIES,

WITH THEIR MONUMENTS AND ARMS.

A.

ABBOT of Hartland, clxxxiii.
 ———, monuments of, 259.
 Acland of Columbjohn, Baronet, cxiii. cxiv.
 ———, monuments of, 249.
 ——— of Hawkridge, 249.
 Acland Palmer, Baronet, cxx.
 Adams of Bowden, cxxxii.
 Addington of High Bickington, clxxxiii.
 ———, monuments of, 45.
 ——— Viscount Sidmouth, lxxxix. xc.
 Affeton of Affeton, clxi.
 Alabaster, *ibid.*
 Albemarle, Monk, Duke of, xcvi. xcvi. 338.
 Aller, or Awre, of North Aller, clxi.
 Andrews, monuments of, 353.
 Anke of Anke, clxi.
 Archdeacon, clxi.
 Arscott of Tetcott, clxxxiii. clxxxiv.
 ———, monuments of, 59. 496.
 Arundell of Hempston Arundell and Yewton
 Arundell, clxi.
 Ash of Sowton, clxxxiv.
 Ashburton, Lord, xcii. xciii.
 Ashford, or Ayshford, of Ashford, clxxxiv.
 ———, monuments of, 91.
 Atwell of Exeter, clxxxiv.
 Atwood of Ashridge, clxxxiv.
 Avenell of Loxbeare, &c., clxi.

B.

Bagworthy of Bagworthy, clxi.
 Baker of Loventor, Baronet, cxv. cxvi.

Balister, clxi.
 Balle of Mamhead, clxxxv.
 ———, monuments of, 161.
 Ballyman, monuments of, 262.
 Bampfylde of Poltimore, Baronet, cx.
 Barbor of Fremington, cxxxii. cxxxiii.
 Baring, monuments of, 311.
 Barkleigh of Kingsbridge, clxxxv.
 Barnefield of Manbury, *ibid.*
 Barnhouse of Kingston, clxi.
 Baron of Buckland Baron, &c., *ibid.*
 Barry of Winscott, clxxxv.
 Bartlett of Hole, cxxxiii.
 ———, monuments of, 63.
 Bassett of Heanton Punchardon, &c. cxxxii—
 cxxxiv.
 ———, monuments of, 262.
 Bastard of Kitley, cxxxi. cxxxii.
 ———, monuments of, 7.
 Bath, Bouchier Earl of, xcvi. Granville,
 Earl of, xci.
 Bathon of Colebrooke, clxi.
 Batishall of East Week, clxxxv.
 Bauceyn of Washbourne Bauceyn, clxi.
 Bawcombe of Bawcombe, *ibid.*
 Beaumont of Gittisham, clxi.
 Beauple of Landkey, *ibid.*
 Beavis of Clist, clxxxiii.
 Bedford, Russell, Duke of, lxxxiv.
 Bellew of Stockleigh English, cxxxiv.
 Belston of Belston, clxi.
 Bennet, monuments of, 107.
 Bere, or Beare, of Huntsham, &c. cxxxiv.
 ———, monuments of, 356.
 Bernville of Hockworthy, clxii.
 Berry of Berry Narbor, &c. &c. clxxxiii. clxxxiv.
 552.
 ———, monuments of, 42. 384. 467. 553.
 Bickford

- Bickford of Dunsland, clxxxv.
 ———, monuments of, 59.
 Bickleigh of Bickleigh, clxii.
 Bidgood of Rockbeare, clxxxv. clxxxvi.
 Bidlake of Bidlake, clxxxvi. 583.
 Bigbury of Bigbury, clxii.
 ———, monument of, cccxxxvii.
 Blagdon of Blagdon, clxxxvi.
 Bluett of Holcombe Rogus, cxxxv.
 ———, monuments of, 276.
 Bodley of Dunscombe, clxxxvi.
 Bolhey of Blackborough Bolhey, clxii.
 Bonville, Baron Bonville, ciii.
 Bouchier, Earl of Bath, xcvi.
 ———, monuments of, 478.
 Boterford of Boterford, clxii.
 Bottreaux of Molland Bottreaux, clxii.
 ———, Baron, cii.
 Bowring of Bowringsleigh, clxii.
 Boys of Boys Hele and Halberton, clxii.
 Bozon of Bozon's Hele and Clovelly, clxii.
 Bragge of Sadborough, cxxxv.
 Bremridge of Bremridge, clxxxvi.
 Brewer, Baron Brewer, cvi.
 Brian, Baron Brian, cii.
 Brightley of Brightley, clxii.
 Britt of Stottescomb, *ibid.*
 Brixton of Brixton, *ibid.*
 Briwere, cv. cvi.
 Broke, Lord, civ.
 Brooke, Baron Cobham, civ.
 Broughton of Warbrightsley, clxxxvi.
 Bruer of Teign Grace, clxii.
 Bruton, monuments of, 10.
 Buck of Daddon, cxxxv. cxxxvi.
 ———, monuments of, 51.
 Bulkworthy of Bulkworthy, clxii.
 Buller of Lupton, Baronet, cxvi.
 ——— of Downes, cxxxvi.
 Bulteel of Fleet, *ibid.*
 Burdon of Burdon, *ibid.*
 ——— of King's Teignton, clxii.
 Burgoyne of South Tawton, clxxvi.
 ———, monuments of, 10.
 Burnaby of Burnaby, clxxxvii.
 Burnell of Cocktree and Croke Burnell, clxii.
 Burrige, monuments of, 513.
 Burrington, monuments of, 107.
 Bury of Doniton, cxxxviii.
 ———, monuments of, 109.
 Bussell of Bradby, clxii.
- C.
- Cabell of Buckfastleigh, clxxxvii.
 Cadbury of Cadbury, clxii.
 Cadibo of Dunsland, clxiii.
 Callard of Callard, clxxxvii.
 Calmady of Langdon, cxxxvii.
 Calwoodley of Calwoodley, clxxxvii. clxxxviii.
 Cantilupe, cv.
 Carew of Hacombe, Baronet, cxiv. cxv. 46.
 ———, monuments of, 250.
 ———, Earl of Totnes, xcvi. xcix.
 Carminow of Ashwater, clxii.
 Carslake of Harston, clxiii.
 Carswell of Hache Arundell, clxiii.
 Carwithen of Paunston, clxxiv.
 Cary of Clovelly, Cockington and Tor Abby,
 cxxxviii. cxxxix. 123.
 ———, monuments of, 122. 332. 525.
 Chagford of Chagford, clxiii.
 Challacombe, monuments of, 553.
 Challon of Legh Challons, clxiii.
 Champernowne of Dartington, cxxxix. cxli.
 ——— of Modbury, cxl. 342.
 ———, monuments of, cccxli. 153.
 Champneys of Yarnscombe, clxxxviii.
 ———, monuments of, 575.
 Chanceaux, clxiii.
 Charles of Tavistock, clxxxviii.
 Cheney of Up Ottery and Pinhoe, clxiii.
 Chichester of Raleigh, Baronet, cx. cxii.
 ——— of Arlington and Hall, cxl. *note.*
 ——— monuments of, cccxliii. 19. 333.
 389. 467.
 ———, Earl of Donegall, monument of,
 174.
 Chiseldon of Holcombe Rogus, clxiii.
 Chiverston of Chiverston, *ibid.*
 Cholwich of Farringdon, &c., cxli.
 ———, monuments of, 55. 107. 384.
 Chudleigh of Ashton, Baronet, cxxiii. 17.
 Clark of Bridwell, cxli.
 ———, monuments of, 252.
 Clavell of Lomen, clxiii.
 Cleveland of Tapley, clxxxviii.
 ———, monuments of, 553.
 Clifford, Lord Clifford of Ugbrooke, xci. xcii.
 105.
 ———, monuments of, 107. 494.
 Clinton, Lord, xc. xci.
 Clist of Clist, clxiii.
 Cloberry of Bradstone, clxxxviii.
 Clotworthy of Clotworthy, clxxxviii. clxxxix.
 Cobham of Blackborough Bolhey, clxiii.
 ———, Lord, ciii.
 Cobleigh of Brightly, clxiii.
 ———, monuments of, cccxxxvii. 102.
 Cocke of Plymouth, clxxxix.
 Cockeram of Hillersdon, clxxxix.
 Cockington of Cockington, clxiii.
 Cockworthy of Yarnscombe, *ibid.*
 Code of Gidley Castle, clxxxix.
 Coffin of Portledge, cxli.
 ———, monuments of, cccxliii. cccxliiii. 10.
 353.

Cogan

- Cogan of Bampton, clxiv.
 Coham of Coham, cxli. 526.
 Coke, monuments of, 379.
 Cole of Slade, clxxxix. cxc. 570.
 Colleton of Exmouth, Baronet, cxxvi.
 Collins of Ham, cxlii.
 ———, monuments of, 374.
 Colman of Gornhay, cxc.
 ———, monuments of, 513.
 Columb or Culme, cxc.
 Compton of Compton, clxiv.
 Comyns of Wood, cxlii.
 Cooke of Thorne, cxc.
 Copleston of Copleston, Instow, Wyke, Otterton, Woodland, Knighteston, &c., clxxiv.—clxxvi.
 Cornu of Horwood and Thornbury, clxiv.
 Cory of Cory, clxxvi.
 Coryton of Coryton, clxiv.
 Cottle of Sampford Peverell, cxc. cxci.
 Courtenay, Viscount, lxxxvii. lxxxviii.
 ——— of Molland Bottreux and Wallreddon, cxci.
 ———, monuments of, cccxxxix. 107. 347.
 Cove, monuments of, 492.
 Coysh, monuments of, 107.
 Crispin of Woolston, clxiv.
 Croker, or Crocker, of Lyneham, cxci.
 ———, monument of, cccxliii.
 Cruwys of Morchard Cruwys, cxci. cxcii.
 Crymes of Buckland Monachorum, cxcii.
 Cudmore of Loxbeare, *ibid.*
 Culme, monuments of, 81.
 Curtoys of Goldsworthy, clxiv.
 Cutcliffe of Damage, cxlii.
 ———, monuments of, 290. 467. 553.
- D.
- Dabernon of Bradford and Dunsland, clxiv.
 Damarell of Milton Damarell, &c., &c. *ibid.*
 Davie of Creedie, Baronet, of Ebberleigh, Upcott, Canon Teign, Medland, &c. &c., cxii. cxiii. 99. 100.
 ———, monuments of, 80. 242. 434.
 Deaudon of Deaudon, clxiv.
 Dene of Horwood, &c., cxlii.
 ———, monuments of, 243. 260.
 Dennis of Orleigh and Holcombe Burnell, clxxvi. clxxvii.
 ———, monuments of, 80.
 Dernford of Stonehouse, clxiv.
 De Sap, cv.
 Devon, Rivers, Earls of, xcvi.
 ———, Courtenay, Earls of, lxxxviii.
 ———, monuments of, cccxxxiv. cccxxxviii.
 Devonshire, Blount, Earl of, xcvi. *note.*
- Dillon of Chimwell, cxcii.
 Dinham, Baron Dinham, ciii.
 ——— of Wortham, cxcii.
 ———, monuments of, cccxxxvi. 318.
 Derwyn of Fulford, clxiv.
 Docton of Docton, cxcii.
 ———, monuments of, 259.
 Doddescomb of Doddescombleigh, clxiv.
 Doidge of Combe, cxlii.
 ———, monuments of, 340.
 Donne, or Doune, of Ralph Doune, clxiv.
 Downe of East Downe, &c., cxcii.
 ———, monuments of, 366.
 Dowrish of Dowrish, cxci.
 Drake of Ash, Baronet; of Bystock, Wiscombe, Yardbury, &c., cxxv. cxxvi.
 ——— of Buckland Monachorum, and Nutwell, Baronet, cxx. cxxi.
 ———, monuments of, 360.
 Drewe of Grange, cxlii.
 ———, monuments of, cccxl. 267.
 Duck of Heavitree, cxci.
 ———, monuments of, 265.
 Duckworth of Weare, Baronet, cxix. cxx.
 Duke of Otterton, cxci.
 ———, monuments of, 376.
 Dunning, Lord Ashburton, xcii. xciii.
 Duntze of Rockbeare, Baronet, cxv.
 Dyer of Yarde, cxci.
- E.
- Eastchurch, monuments of, 107.
 Eastley, monuments of, 332.
 Edgcombe of Edgcombe, lxxiv. 340.
 ———, Earl of Mount Edgcombe, lxxxiv. lxxxv.
 ———, monuments of, cccxliii. 327. 340.
 Edmerston of Edmerston, clxiv. 344.
 Elford of Bickham, Baronet, cxviii.
 ———, monuments of, 439.
 Elliott, Lord Heathfield, civ.
 Elwill of Exeter, Baronet, cxxx.
 English of English Hayes, and Stockleigh English, clxiv. cxci.
 Englishville of Bradley, clxiv.
 Erle of Bindon, cxci.
 Esse of Esse Ralph, clxiv.
 Eston of Eston, *ibid.*
 Eveleigh of Eveleigh, cxci.
 ———, monuments of, 379. 470.
 Exeter, Beaufort, Duke of, xcvi.
 ———, Holland, Duke of, xcvi.
 Exmouth, Pellew, Viscount, xc.
- Fallopit

F.

Fallopit of Fallopit, clxiv.
 Faringdon, of Little Faringdon, clxv.
 Fellowes of Eggesford, clxiii.
 ———, monuments of, 174.
 Ferrers, of Bere Ferrers and Churston, clxv.
 Filleigh of Filleigh, *ibid.*
 Fishacre of Combe, *ibid.*
 Fitz of Fitzford, *ibid.*
 Fitz Bernard of Holcombe Burnell, *ibid.*
 Fitzpayne of Cheriton Fitzpayne, *ibid.*
 Fitzstephen of Norton, *ibid.*
 Fleming of Bratton and Stoke Fleming, *ibid.*
 ———, monuments of, 553.
 Floier of Floier Hayes, cxcv.
 Folkeray of Buckland Baron, clxv.
 Foote, monuments of, 513.
 Ford of Chagford, &c. &c., cxcv. cxcvi. 583.
 Forde of Fordemore, cxcvi.
 Fortescue, Earl Fortescue, lxxxv.—lxxxviii.
 ——— of Buckland Filleigh, cxliii. cxliv.
 ——— of Fallopit, Baronet, cxxviii. cxxix.
 5. 6.
 ——— of Wood, Baronet, cxxix. 573.
 ——— of Spriddleston, 73.
 ——— of Wimpston, lxxxv. *note.*
 ———, monuments of, cccxlii. 82. 240.
 384. 475. 547.
 Fountaine of Baucombe, cxcvi.
 Fowell of Fowellscombe, Baronet, cxxvi.
 Fownes of Netheway, cxciv.
 Fraunceis, or Fraunceis, of Fraunceis Court,
 cxcvi. 116.
 Frank Cheney of Clist Gerald, clxv.
 Freeman, 468.
 Frye of Yartye, cxcvi. 338.
 Fulford of Fulford, cxliv. cxlv. 171. 172.
 ———, monuments of, cccxli. 173.
 Furse of Furse, cxlv.
 ———, monuments of, 162.
 Fursdon of Fursdon, cxlv.
 Fursland of Bickington, cxcvii.

G.

Gambon of Morston, clxv.
 Garland of Garland, cxcvii.
 ———, monuments of, 333.
 Gay of Goldsworthy, clxxxvii.
 ———, monuments of, 243.
 Gibbes of Fenton, clxv.
 ———, monuments of, 118.
 Gidley of Gidley, clxxvii. clxxviii.
 Giffard of Weare, clxv.

Giffard of Halesbury and Brightley, cxcvii.
 cxcviii.
 ———, monuments of, 102.
 Gilbert of Compton, &c. &c., cxlv. cxlvi.
 ———, monuments of, 332.
 ——— of Tackbeare, cxcviii.
 Giles of Bowden, cxcviii.
 Glanville of Halwell, cxcviii. cxcix.
 ———, monument of, cccxliii.
 Gorges of Tamerton Foliot, clxv.
 Gould of Lew Trenchard, cxlvi.
 Graas of Teign Graas, clxv.
 Granville, Earl of Bath, xcix.
 Graves, Lord Graves, xciv.
 Greening, monuments of, 547.
 Gregory, monuments of, 98.
 Grey, Duke of Suffolk, xcvi.
 Gwynn of Ford Abbey, cxlvi.

H.

Hacche, or Hach, of North Aller, cxcix.
 ———, monuments of, 435.
 Haccomb of Haccomb, clxv.
 ———, monuments of, cccxxxiv.
 Hall of Hall, clxvi.
 Hallet of Stedcombe, cxlvi. cxlvii.
 Hals of Kenedon, cxcix.
 Halton of Dittisham, clxvi.
 Halwell of Halwell, clxvi.
 Hamlyn of Paschoe, cxlvii.
 ———, monuments of, 570.
 ——— Williams, Baronet, cxvii.
 Hammond, monuments of, 323.
 Hancock, monuments of, 137.
 Handford, monuments of, 467.
 Hankford of Annery, clxvi.
 Harding of Upcot, cxlvii.
 ———, monuments of, 137. 242.
 Harlewin of Ascerton, cxcix.
 Harris of Stowford, Baronet, cxxix. cxxx.
 ——— of Hayne, Castlepark, and Radford,
 cxlvii. cxlviii.
 ———, monuments of, 318. 466.
 Hawkins of Norton, &c., cxlviii.
 ———, monuments of, 110.
 Haydon of Boughwood, cxcix. cc
 ———, monuments of, 379.
 Hayne of Hayne, clxvi.
 ——— of Fuge, cc.
 Hays of Dallamore, cxlviii.
 Heanton of Old Port, clxvi.
 Heathfield, Lord, civ.
 Hele of Fleet, Baronet, Holwell, Newton
 Ferrers, and Brixton, cxxiii. cxxiv.
 Helion of Asseriston, clxvi.
 Hellyer, monuments of, 107.

Hereward

Hereward of Doddscot, clxvi.
 Heywood, of Maristow, cc.
 ———, monuments of, 47.
 Hidon of Hemiock, clxvi.
 Hill of Hill's Court, *ibid.*
 — of Shilston, clxxviii. 343.
 Hiwis of Stowford, clxvi.
 Hoare of Luscombe, cxlviii. cxlix.
 Hockmore, monuments of, 135.
 Hody of Netheway, &c., cc. cci.
 Holbeam of Holbeam, clxvi.
 Holcomb of Hole, *ibid.*
 Holcombe of Holcombe, cci.
 Holdsworth of Widecomb, cci.
 ———, monuments of, 463.
 Hole, monuments of, 247.
 Holland, Duke of Exeter, xciv.
 — of Weare, &c., cci. 521.
 Holway of Watton, cci. ccii.
 Holwell of Thorne Hopping and Exeter,
 clxvi. *note.*
 Honeychurch of Honeychurch and Aveton
 Giffard, clxxviii.
 Huckmore of Buckland Baron, &c., ccii.
 Hull of Larkbeare, clxvii.
 Hunt of Exeter, &c., ccii.
 —, monuments of, 107.
 Hurst of Whiteway, clxvii.
 Hutchinson, monuments of, 350.
 Huxham of Huxham, clxvii.
 Huyshe of Sand, cxlix.

I.

Ibvert of Bowringsleigh, cxlix.
 Incledon of Incledon, Buckland, Yeotown, &c.,
 cxlix. cl.
 ———, monuments of, 65. 389.
 Inglett, monuments of, 107.
 Ingpen, clxvii.
 Isaac, or Izaac, of Buriatt, clxxviii. clxxix.
 —, monuments of, 19. 561.

J.

Jewe of Cotlegh, clxvii.
 Joce, monuments of, 462.
 Jule, or Jewell, clxvii.

K.

Kaleway of Mokesbeare and Cullompton,
 clxvii.
 Kaul of Holcombe Burnell, *ibid.*
 Kekewich of Peamore, cl.
 Kelland of Painsford, ccii.
 —, monuments of, 16.

Kelly of Kelly, cl.
 —, monuments of, 318.
 Kennaway of Escot, Baronet, cxvi. cxvii.
 Keynes, of Winkley Keynes, clxvii.
 King, Lord King, xcii.
 Kirkham of Ashcombe, &c. ccii. cciii.
 Knapman of Throwleigh, cciii.
 Knovill of Battishorne, clxvii.

L.

Laforey of Whitley, Baronet, cxx. cxxi.
 Lambe, monuments of, 243.
 Lamprey of Church Horwood, clxvii.
 Lancelles of Combe Lancelles, *ibid.*
 Lane, monuments of, 74.
 Langford of Langford, clxvii.
 Langworthy, monuments of, 322.
 Larder of Upton Pyne, clxvii.
 Lawday of Exeter, Baronet, cxxv.
 Leach of Crediton and Cadbury, cciii.
 —, monuments of, 91.
 Lear of Lindridge, Baronet, cxxx. 492.
 Lee of Ebford, cl.
 Leigh of Borough, Ridge, and Leigh, &c.
 cciii. cciv.
 Lethbridge, Baronet, cxviii.
 —, monuments of, 389.
 Ley, Earl of Marlborough, xcvi.
 — of Comb Martin, cl.
 —, monuments of, 137.
 Lippincott, cciv.
 Lisburne, Earl of, xciv.
 Lock, monuments of, 385.
 Lomen, clxviii. 543.
 Lopes of Maristow, Baronet, cxviii. cxix.
 Louis of Cadwell, Baronet, cxix.
 Loveis of Hennock, clxxix.
 Lovett, monuments of, 479.
 Lowman of Whitstone, cciv.
 Luscombe of Luscombe, cl. cli.
 Lutterell, or Luttrell, of Hartland, cciv.
 —, monuments of, 259.
 Lutton of Mowlish, cciv.
 Luxmoore of South Week, cli.

M.

Mainwaring, monuments of, 161.
 Malet of Ash, cli.
 Malherbe of Feniton, clxviii.
 Mallock of Cockington, cli.
 Manaton, monuments of, 475.
 Mapowder of Holsworthy, &c. ccv.
 Marlborough, Ley, Earl of, xcvi.
 Marshall of Radway, clxviii.
 Martin of Plymouth, ccv.

Martyn,

Martyn, Baron Martyn, c.
 ——— of Exeter, ccv.
 ———, monuments of, 492.
 Marwood of West Marwood, ccv.
 ———, monuments of, 367. 561.
 May, monuments of, 242.
 Maynard of Sherford, ccvi.
 Meddon, monuments of, 10.
 Melhuish, monuments of, 366.
 Merton of Merton, clxviii.
 Mervin, monuments of, 262. 393.
 Metsted, clxviii.
 Mewy of Mewy, *ibid.*
 Milford of Wickington, clxxix.
 Milman of Levaton, Baronet, cxvii.
 Modyford, monuments of, 47.
 Moels, Baron Moels, c. ci.
 Mohun, Baron Mohun, civ.
 Molford of Cadbury, ccvi.
 Monk, Duke of Albemarle, xcvi. xcvi. 338.
 Montacute, Baron Montacute, ci.
 Monthermer, Baron Monthermer, *ibid.*
 Moore of Moorehayes, ccvi.
 More, or Moringe, ccvi. ccvii.
 Morice of Werrington, Baronet, cxvii.
 Moringe, or Morwen, 554.
 ———, monuments of, 555.
 Morley, Earl of, lxxxvii.
 Morrison, monuments of, 10.
 Molton of Pinhoe, clxviii.
 ——— of Plympton, ccvii.
 Mount Edgumbe, Earl of, lxxxiv. lxxxv.
 Mundy, monuments of, 147.

N.

Newcombe of Stanton Drewe, clxxix.
 Newcourt of Pickwell, ccvii.
 Newte of Tiverton, *ibid.*
 Nonant, cv.
 Norris, clxviii.
 Northcote of Hayne, Baronet, cx. cxi.
 ———, monuments of, 361. 479. 545.
 Northleigh of Northleigh, ccvii.
 ———, monuments of, 8.
 Northmore of Cleve, cli. clii.
 ———, monuments of, 485.
 Northumberland, Duke of, lxxxv.
 Northcombe of Nutcombe, ccvii. ccviii.
 ———, monuments of, 113.

O.

Orchard of Hartland, ccviii.
 ———, monuments of, 259.
 Orford, Earl of, xcix. c.
 Orwey of Orwey, clxviii.
 Vol. VI.

Osborne, monuments of, 118.
 Osmond of Stagmill, clii.
 Oxenham of Oxenham, ccviii.
 ———, monuments of, 485.

P.

Paganel, or Paganell, of Baunton, &c. cvi. clxviii.
 Pagett, monuments of, 479.
 Paige, monuments of, 242.
 Palk of Haldon, Baronet, cxvi.
 Palmer Acland, of Newhouse, Baronet, cxx.
 Parker, Earl of Morley, lxxxvii.
 Parminter of Watermouth, &c. clxxix. clxxx.
 ———, monuments of, 290. 462.
 Passalew of Church Horwood, clxviii.
 Passmere of Passmere Hayes, clxxx.
 Pawley, monuments of, 51.
 Peard, clxxx.
 Pellew, Viscount Exmouth, xc.
 Pengelly of Shortridge, clii.
 ———, monuments of, 555.
 Penniles of Lupton, clxviii.
 Percy, Duke of Northumberland, lxxxiv.
 Periam, monument of, 147.
 Perring of Memland, baronet, cxix.
 Pery, of Westwaters, clxviii.
 Peter of Bowhay, ccviii.
 ———, monuments of, 332.
 Petre, Lord Petre, xci.
 Peverell of Ermington, Sampford Peverell, &c. clxviii.
 Peytevin of Creedy Peytevin, *ibid.*
 Pillond of Pillond, clxviii.
 Pincomb of South Molton, &c. ccviii. ccix.
 Pitman of Dunchidiok, clii.
 Pipard of Larkbear, clxviii.
 Pode of Slade, clii. cliii.
 Poer of Poer Hayes, clxviii.
 Pointington of Pennicot, ccix.
 Pole of Shute, Baronet, cx. cx.
 ———, monuments of, 132. 443.
 Pollard of King's Nympton, Baronet, ccxiv. cxv.
 ———, monuments of, 19. 44. 109. 242. 247. 260. 575.
 Pollexfen, ccix.
 Poltimore of Poltimore, clxviii.
 Pomeroy, cvi. 43.
 Potesford, or Putford, clxviii.
 Powlet, *ibid.*
 Prescott of Prescott, *ibid.*
 Preston of Up-Ottery, ccix.
 Prestwood of Boterford, ccix. ccx.
 Prideaux of Netherton, Baronet, cviii. cix. 238.
 ——— of Adeston, Thuborough, &c. *ibid.*
 Prodhome

Prodhome of Upton Prodhome, clxviii.
 Prous, ccx.
 Prowze, monuments of, 147.
 Prust of Gorven, &c. clxxx. clxxxii.
 —, monuments of, 353.
 Pruteston of Pruteston, clxviii.
 Prye, ccx.
 Punchardon of Punchardon, &c. clxviii.
 Putt of Combe, Baronet, ccxix.
 Pym of Sidford, clxviii.
 Pyne, or Pine, of East Downe, clii.
 —, monuments of, 10. 168. 426.

Q.

Quicke of Newton St. Cyres, cliii.
 —, monuments of, 361.

R.

Radcliffe of Warleigh, cliii.
 Radford of Cheinstone, ccx.
 —, monuments of, 98.
 Rake of Rake, ccxvii.
 Raleigh of Raleigh, &c. &c. clxviii.
 Randall of Kentisbury, ccx.
 Rashleigh of Rashleigh, clxviii.
 Reede of Wembury, ccx.
 Reigney of Eggesford and Brixton Reigney,
 clxviii.
 Rennell, monuments of, 107.
 Revell of Revelstoke, clxviii.
 Reynell of Malston and East Oghwell, ccxi.
 —, monuments of, 567.
 Richards, monuments of, 468.
 Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry, cvii.
 Risdon of Bableigh, ccxii. 583.
 —, monuments of, 247. 255. 384.
 Rivers, Earl of Devon, xcvi.
 Roberts, Baronet, ccxi.
 Rogers of Wisdom, Baronet, cxv.
 Rogers of Pilton, ccxi.
 —, monuments of, 389.
 Rogus of Holcombe Rogus, clxix.
 Rohant of Dodbrook, *ibid.*
 Rolle, Lord Rolle, xciii. xciv.
 Rolle family, monuments of, 102. 260. 388.
 479. 547.
 Roope of Horswell, ccxii.
 —, Monuments of, 341.
 Rous of Modbury, &c., clxix. 344.
 Rowe of Kingston, ccxiii.
 — of Lamerton, clxxxii.
 Rowsewell of Ford Abbey, ccxiii.
 Russell, Duke of Bedford, lxxxiv.
 Ryder, monuments of, 110.

S.

Sachville of Clist Sachville, clxx.
 St. Albyn of Parracombe, ccxiv.
 St. Aubyn of Comb Raleigh, clxix.
 St. Clere of Tidwell, clxx.
 Sainthill of Bradninch, ccxiii. ccxiv.
 —, monuments of, 60.
 St. Mary Church of St. Mary Church, clxx.
 St. Maur, *ibid.*
 Saltren of Petticombe, cliii.
 —, monuments of, 353. 570.
 Salusbury of Barnstaple, ccxiv.
 Sampford of Cullompton, &c. ccxv.
 Sampson of Colyton, clii.
 —, monuments of, 132.
 Santon of Santon, clxx.
 Savery of South Efford, cliv.
 Scobahull of Scobahull, clxx.
 Seale of Mount Boone, cliv.
 Servington, clxx.
 Seward of Comb in Teignhead, *ibid.*
 Seymour, Duke of Somerset, lxxxiii.
 Seymour family, monuments of, cccxl. 43.
 Shapcott of Shapcott, ccxv.
 Shapleigh of Newcourt, *ibid.*
 Sheere, monuments of, 285.
 Sherman of Knighteston, ccxv.
 —, monuments of, 379.
 Shephard, monuments of, 65.
 Shillingford of Shillingford, clxx.
 Shilston of Shilston, *ibid.*
 —, monuments of, 147.
 Shore, Lord Teignmouth, xcvi.
 Short of Bickham, clv.
 Shortridge of Shortridge, ccxv.
 Sidmouth, Addington, Viscount, lxxxix. xc.
 Sillifant of Combe, cliv.
 Skerit of Buckland Monachorum, ccxv.
 Skinner of Cowley, ccxvi.
 Slanning of Maristow, Baronet, cxxxviii.
 —, monuments of, 47. 545.
 Sloly of Sloly, ccxvi.
 —, monuments of, 242.
 Snape, clxx.
 Snelling of Chaddlewood, ccxvi.
 Sokespitch, 118.
 Soleigny of UMBERLEIGH, clxx.
 Somaster of Widecombe, ccxvi.
 —, monuments of, 16. 463. 561.
 Somerset, Seymour, Duke of, lxxxiii.
 Southcote of Southcote, Shillingford, Calver-
 leigh, &c., clxxxii. clxxxiii. 563.
 —, monuments of, 441.
 Southmead of Wrey, cliv.
 Sparke of Plymouth, ccxvi. ccxvii.
 Speccot of Merton, &c. ccxvii. 339.

Speke,

Speke, or Espeke, of Bramford Speke, &c.
 clxxx. ccxvii.
 Spicer of Weare, ccxvii.
 Spurway of Spurway, clv.
 Stafford, or Stowford, clxxxii. *note*.
 ———, monuments of, 167. 545.
 Stanton of Clovelly, clxx.
 Stapledon of Stapledon, *ibid*.
 Stawell of Merton, clv.
 Stephens, monuments of, 386.
 Stevens of Cross and Wincott, clv.
 Stockhey of Santon, clxx.
 Stone of Stone, clxxi.
 Stone, or De la Stane, *ibid*.
 Stoner of Ermington, *ibid*.
 Stowford of Stowford, *ibid*.
 Streche of Woolston, *ibid*.
 Strechleigh of Strechleigh, *ibid*.
 ———, monument of, cccxli.
 Strode of Newenham, clv. clvi.
 ———, monuments of, 164. 463.
 Stuckey, monuments of, 63.
 Stucley of Afton, ccxviii. 574.
 ———, monuments of, 51.
 Sture of Marrison, ccxviii.
 Suffolk, Grey, Duke of, xcvi.
 Sully of Iddeleigh, clxxi.
 Swete of Oxton, clvi.
 Symons of Chaddlewood, *ibid*.

T.

Talbot of Spreyton, clxxi.
 Taylor of Marrison, ccxviii.
 ——— of Ogwell, clvi.
 ———, monuments of, 164.
 Teignmouth, Shore, Lord, xcvi.
 Templar of Stover, clvii.
 ———, monuments of, 443. 487.
 Thorne of Thorne, clxxi. ccxviii.
 ———, *alias* Secomb, ccxix.
 Tickell, monuments of, 431.
 Tidwell, or Todwell, clxxi.
 Till of Tilhouse, *ibid*.
 Tothill of Exeter, ccxix.
 Totnes, Earl of, xcvi. xcix.
 Tracey of Wollacombe Tracey, &c. cv. clxxi.
 Treby of Goodamoor, clvii.
 Trefusis, Lord Clinton, xc. xci.
 Trelawney of Ham, ccxix.
 Trelosk of Dunterton, clxxi.
 Tremain of Sand, *ibid*.
 Tremenet of Hennock, *ibid*.
 Tremayne of Sydenham, clvii.
 ———, monuments of, 307.
 Trenchard of Collacombe, clxxi.
 Trepe, ccxix.
 Trevelyan, monuments of, 575.

Trewen of Weare Giffard, clxxi.
 Tripe, monuments of, 161.
 Trist of Bowden, ccxix.
 Tristram of Duvall, *ibid*.
 Trivet of Stone, clxxi.
 Trowbridge of Asher, Baronet, ccxxi.
 Troyte of Huntsham, clvii. clviii.
 Tucker of Coryton, clviii.
 Tuckfield of Fulford Park, clviii. 504.
 ———, monuments of, 147.
 Tudenham of Stanton Tudenham, clxxii.

U.

Ufflete of Comb, clxxii.
 Umfraville of Lapford, *ibid*.
 Upton of Puslinch, ccxx.
 ——— of Upton, clxxii.
 ———, monuments of, 72.

V.

Valletort of North Tawton, &c. cvi. clxxii.
 Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, xciv.
 ———, monuments of, 379.
 Velley of Hartland, ccxx.
 ———, monuments of, 259.
 Venner of Hundescot, ccxx. ccxxi.
 Vicary, monuments of, 171.
 Vowell, *alias* Hoker, ccxxi.

W.

Wadeton of Wadeton, clxxii.
 Wadham of Wadham, &c. clxxii. ccxxi.
 ———, monument of, 63.
 Wakeman of Exeter, ccxxi.
 Walker of Exeter, *ibid*.
 Walter of Ashbury, ccxxii.
 Walpole, Earl of Orford, xciv.
 Walrond of Bradfield, clviii.
 Waltham of Brenton, ccxxii.
 Wampford, clxxii.
 Weare of Halberton, ccxxii.
 Webber of Buckland, clviii. clix.
 Weeks, or Wike, ccxxv. 482, 483.
 Wellington, monuments of, 247.
 Welsh of Barnstaple, ccxxii.
 Were, monuments of, 252.
 Westcote of Westcote, ccxxii.
 Whiddon of Chagford, ccxxiii.
 ———, monument of, cccxli.
 Whiteway of Whiteway, clxxii.
 Whitfield of Whitfield, *ibid*.
 Whitlock, monuments of, 570.
 Wibbery of Wibbery, clxxii.

Wichalse

Wichalse of Chudleigh, &c. ccxxiii.
 Widworthy of Widworthy, clxxii.
 Willett of Combe, clix.
 Williams of Stowford, ccxxiii.
 ———, monuments of, 256.
 Williams Hamlyn of Clovelly, Baronet, cxvii.
 Willington of Gittisham, clxxii.
 Willoughby, Lord Broke, civ.
 Willoughby of Leyhill, ccxxii.
 Winscot of Winscot, clxxii.
 Wise of Sydenham, clxxxii.
 Wolcott of Wolcott, ccxxiii. ccxxiv.
 Wolfe of Kentisbere, clxxii.
 Wollacombe of Wollacombe, clxxxii. clxxxiii.
 Wolrington of Hache, clxxii.
 Wood of Harston, 74.
 ——— of Lew Trenchard, ccxxiv.
 ———, *alias* Atwood, *ibid.*
 Woodland of Woodland, clxxii.
 Woolcombe of Hemerdon and Ashbury, clix.
 Woolcombe, monuments of, 107.
 Woolston of Tor Newton, clxxxii.

Worth of Worth, clix.
 Wotton of Ingleborne, ccxxiv.
 Wrey of Tawstock, Baronet, cix.
 ———, monuments of, 479.
 Wyke, or Weekes, ccxxiv.

Y.

Yarde of Yarde, &c. clx. clxx.
 ———, Monuments of, 119. 147. 272. 495.
 Yartye of Yartye, clxxii.
 Yeo of Heanton Sachville, &c. &c. ccxxv.
 ———, monuments of, 102. 261. 285. 387.
 Yonge of Colyton, Baronet, ccxvii. ccxviii.
 ——— of Puslinch; clx.

Z.

Zouch, Baron Zouch, ci. cii.

INDEX

OF

NAMES AND TITLES.

The Titles of Nobility, and the Names of Kings or Princes, are printed in Italics.

- A.
- A** BBE, 414. 548. 554.
Abercrombie, 560.
Abergavenny, 209.
Abingdon, 423.
Abberbury, 313.
Abbet, lxxvi.
Abbot, clxxxiii. cciv. ccxii.
 257. 259. 357.
Abraham, 251. 323.
Abrams, 525.
Abrincis, lxxxvii.
Achard, clxvii.
Acland, xii. xxii. lxxxii.* ci.
 cxiii. cxiv. cxx. cxxx.
 cxxxii. cxxxiii. cxliii. cli.
 ccviii. ccxxxi. 11. 36. 39.
 54. 66. 67. 68. 98. 100. 102.
 114. 115. 116. 117. 168.
 214. 227. 241. 249. 287.
 296. 303. 309. 322. 328. 349.
 369. 419. 429. 445. 480. 485.
Acourt, 160.
Adam, 540.
Adams, cxxxii. clxxix. ccxxvi.
 15. 53. 159. 219. 329. 383.
 505. 534. 564.
Addington, lxxxix. clxxxiii.
 45. 381
Addis, 406. 607.
Adelwold, lxi.
Ademar, lxiii.
Adestan, lxi. lxxx.
Adeston, cviii.
Adlam, 495.
Adobat, lxii. lxiii. lxxviii. lxx.
 lxxiv. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii.
 lxxviii. lxxix. lxxx. lxxxi.
Adobed, li. lviii. lx. lxxv.
 lxxxii. 70. 306. 546.
Adolphus, 43.
Adred, lx.
Adret, lxxi.
Affeton, or *Afton*, clxi. ccxviii.
 ccxxix. cccxl. 574.
Agatha, 317.
Ager, cxlv.
Ailaf, lxxvii.
Ailard, lviii.
Aileva, lvii.
Ailmar, liii. lviii. lx. lxi. lxxiii.
 lxxvi.
Ailmer, liii. lv. lxii. lxx.
Ailnod, lv.
Ailric, lx. lxi. lxii. lxx. lxxix.
 lxxx.
Ailsa, lv.
Ailsie, liii. lvi. lxxiv.
Ailward, liv. lv. lviii. lxi. lxii.
 540.
Ailwin, lvi. lvii. lix. lxxvii.
Ailworth, 152. 264.
Aimar, lxxvii. lxxviii.
Ainod, lvi.
Aiolf, lxxxii.
Aisthorpe, 432.
Aiulf, l. li. lx. lxix. lxxvii.
Alabaster, li. 47. 465.
Aland, lxxxvi.
Albamara, 412.
Alberidus, lxxv.
Albemarle, xcvi. xcvi. xcvi.
 190. 249. 299. 338. 409.
Albemarle, li. lv. lviii. lxi. lxx.
 lxxi. lxxii. lxxiii. lxxvii.
 lxxviii. lxxx. lxxxi. lxxxii.
 253. 318. 340. 552.
Albered, lxx. lxxiii.
Alcerlus, lxx. lxxiv. lxxix.
Alceric, lxxii.
Alcerus, lvi. lxxi.
Alcher, lxxxii.
Alcock, 88, 89.
Aldham, 440.
Aldred, lxix. lxxxiii. 163.
Aldret, lxii. lxxii. lxxviii.
 lxxx.
Alebric, liv. lxiii. lxxviii. lxix.
 lxx. lxxiii. lxxvi. lxxix.
Alebricius, lxiv. lxxii. lxxv.
 lxxvii.
Alestan, lix. lxii. lxix. lxx.
 lxxii. cxxx.
Alestantille, lxxi.
Alestilla, lxxiii.
Alevesclif, lxxx.
Alexander, 315.
 Alfhilla,

- Alfilla, lii. lx. 305.
 Alfleta, lxiii.
Alfred, v. 127. 178. 235.
 Algar, xlix. lii. liv. lviii. lix.
 lx. lxiii. lxiv. lxvii. lxviii.
 lxix. lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiv.
 lxxvi. lxxx. 305. 363.
 Algher, lviii. lxxii.
 Alleigh, 203.
 Allen, ccxxvi. 329. 463.
 Aller, clxi. cxxix. 349.
 Allyn, 112.
 Almar, liv. lvii. lix. lx. lxxvii.
 lxxvi. lxxx. lxxxii.
 Almer, liii. lv. lvii. lix. lxi.
 lxiii. lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiv.
 lxxviii.
 Almerd, lxxii.
 Almescombe, clxviii. 151.
 Alnod, lii. liv. lvi. lviii. lxi.
 lxvi. lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxxii.
 Alnot, lvi. lxvi. lxxi. lxxxviii.
 Alre, 148.
 Alred, lxvi.
 Alric, lii. lvi. lvii. lx. lxii. lxiv.
 lxv. lxvii. lxviii. lxxvi. lxxvii.
 lxxviii. lxxxii.
 Alrist, lxi.
 Alricius, lv.
 Als, lxiv. lxvi. lxx. lxxiii. 388.
 lxxxix. lxxxii.
 Alstus, lxix.
 Altaribus, 426.
 Aluevia, lviii. lxxxix.
 Alured, lx. lxiii. lxxxix.
 Alured, l. li. liv. lix. lxxix.
 Aluric, lvi. lviii. lix. lx. lxi.
 lxiv. lxv. lxvi. lxx. lxxii.
 lxxiii. lxxv. lxxvii. lxxviii.
 lxxxii. 358.
 Alveron, lix. lxiii. lxxix. lxxi.
 Alverton, lxiii. lxxi.
 Alvethol, 437.
 Alveva, lii. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxxix.
 lxxvi. lxxx. 295.
 Alviss, lviii.
 Alviva, lxiii.
 Alvius, lxxiii.
 Alvold, lxxiii. lxxv.
 Alwald, lxii. lxviii. lxxix. lxxii.
 lxxiv.
 Alward, lii. lv. lvi. lix. lx. lxi.
 lxv. lxvii. lxviii. lxxix. lxxxii.
 lxxiii. lxxxv. lxxvi. lxxxii.
 lxxxii.
 Alwid, liii. lxviii. lxxi. lxxii.
 Alwin, lii. liii. liv. lvii. lviii.
 lix. lx. lxii. lxv. lxvi. lxviii.
 lxx. lxx. lxxii. lxxiv. lxxvi.
 lxxxii. lxxxii.
 Alwis, liii.
 Alwold, lxi.
 Alyetus, lvi.
 Amadio, 170.
 Ameridith, 166. 226. 452. 462.
 Amory, 513.
 Amy, cxcviii.
 Ancell, 373.
Ancram, 597.
 Anderdon, clxxx.
 Anderson, cclxxii. cclxxiv. 33.
 281. 415.
 Andrew, 353.
 Andrews, cxcii. 88. 142. 461.
 462.
 Angier, 214.
 Anguin, 335.
 Anianus, 8.
Anjou, 2.
 Anke, clxi. 119.
 Anne, Queen, 30. 191.
Anne Boleyn, Queen, cxxxix.
Anne, of Denmark, 145.
 Annesley, 429.
 Ansfredon, lxxv.
 Anschetell, lxiv. lxix.
 Anschetil, lxxi. lxxiv.
 Ansgar, lii. liii. liv. lv. lvi. lviii.
 lx. lxii. lxiii. lxvi. lxvii.
 lxxii. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxix.
 lxxxii. 131.
 Ansgot, lii. liii. lxi. lxv. lxxi.
 lxxvi. lxxix.
 Ansleigh, 595.
 Anstill, 100. 465.
 Anthony, 321.
Antonio, King of Portugal,
 cxiii. 185.
Antoninus Pius, cccxi.
 Apley, 38.
 Appledore, cci.
 Appleton, clii.
 Apreece, 327.
 Apsley, ccviii. 35. 235.
 Apulia, cccxxiv. cccxxxii.
 cccxxxiii. 206. 217.
 Arbalistarius, lviii. lxxix. lxxii.
 435.
 Arcedekne, 339.
 Aret, lxiv.
 Archdeacon, cxiv. clxi. 79. 493.
 Archdekne, cxiv. clxi. 79. 493.
 Archer, cxxxiii. 17. 81. 166.
 Arches, ciii.
 Archibalistarius, li. liii. liv.
 lvi. lx. lxi. lxiv. lxv. lxvi.
 lxviii. lxxix. lxxi. lxxv. lxxvii.
 lxxx. lxxxii. 236.
 Arbouin, 210.
 Arcis, li. lvii. lxi. lxviii. lxxv.
 lxxvi. 419.
 Aritius, lxxv.
 Arnald, lxxvii.
 Arnold, 28. 418. 483.
 Arscot, clxi. clxiv. clxx.
 clxxxiii. clxxxv. ccxiv. 18.
 44. 58. 70. 86. 112. 167.
 248. 253. 260. 279. 311.
 353. 425. 461. 496. 531. 552.
 Arundell, viii. ix. lxxxviii. ciii.
 cxlvii. clxi. clxxxvii. ccxvi.
 cccxxxii. 43. 53. 64. 65.
 94. 100. 114. 130. 142. 146.
 183. 258. 269. 282. 291.
 310. 311. 312. 317. 322.
 371. 451. 452.
Arundell, 100. 238.
Arviragus, v. 178.
 Ascerton, 446.
 Asgar, xlix. lxxxii.
 Ash, clxv. clxxxiv. 359. 453.
 576.
Ashburton, xcii. ccxxxviii.
 ccxxxix. 13. 292. 455. 460.
 556.
 Ashbury, 14.
 Ashford, cixv. clxxxiv. 77.
 91. 324. 345. 385. 545.
 Ashlegh, clxi. clxx.
 Ashleigh, 317. 343. 578.
 Ashley, clxxi. 444.
 Ashthorp, 127.
 Ashton, 61. 157.
 Asser, 367.
 Astley, x.
 Atcomb, clxxxiii.
Athelstan, iv. vi. 24. 30. 37.
 45. 179. 189. 195. 198. 199.
 444. 456.
 Atkins, cxliv. 101.
 Atkinson, 239.
 Atley, cxxii. cxxviii. 436.
 Atmore, 423.
 Atre, l.
 Attwill, 226. 595.
 Atwater, clxxii. 349.
 Atwell, clxxxiv.
 Atwood, clxxxiv. ccxxiv.
 At-Yarde, 271. 330.
 Audelegh, 30.
Audley, lxxxii.* c. 35. 115.
 136. 152. 167. 241. 276.
 278. 289. 332. 334. 349.
 442. 544.
 Audley, 301. 305. 363. 364.
 529. 547.
Augustus Cæsar, cccxi.
 Aure, 349.
 Austill, clxv.

Avenell,

- Avenell, cv. clxi. ccxxv. 138. 189. 191. 322. 339. 371. 438.
 Avent, clix. 413.
 Averay, 355.
 Averinches, cvi. 190. 371.
 Avery, 252.
 Award, lxiii.
 Awse, clv. 243.
 Axe, 380.
Aylesbury, cxii.
 Aylmer, 240.
 Ayre, 607.
 Ayshford, 90, 91. 305. 427. 540, 541. 545.
- B.
- Babbage, 92.
 Babington, lxxxv. 145. 202. 379.
 Bach, 25.
 Bacon, cclxxxvii. 147. 210. 439.
 Badcock, ccvii. 37. 52. 351. 352.
 Badeston, 330.
 Baghere, 500.
 Baghill, clxx. 45.
 Bagg, 341. 412.
 Bagot, 310.
 Bagtor, 94.
 Bagwell, 378.
 Bagworthy, clxi.
 Bailey, 166. 170. 432.
 Baker, cxv. cxxxiv. ccxxviii. cclxxvii. cccxi. 43. 66. 78. 94. 113. 128. 151. 169. 200. 208. 226. 235. 275. 332. 368. 455. 525. 540.
Balbinus, cccxi.
 Bale, 57.
 Balister, clxi.
 Ball, 14.
 Ballantine, cclxxxvi.
 Ballard, cxxxiv.
 Balle, 490.
 Balderstone, 464.
 Baldwin the Sheriff, l. liii. liv. lv. lvi. lvii. lviii. lix. lx. lxi. lxii. lxiii. lxiv. lxv. lxvi. lxvii. lxviii. lxix. lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiii. lxxiv. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxix. lxxx. lxxxi. lxxxii. cvi. 15. 250. 262. 270. 312. 323. 327. 366. 494. 555.
 Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, 220.
 Balle, clxxxv. 160. 161. 301. 327. 328. 490.
 Ballyman, 210. 262.
 Balfour, xiv.
 Balistarius, li. lvii. lx. lxvi. lxvii. lxix. lxxii. lxxvi. lxxx. 47. 465.
 Ball, xvii. cxliii.
 Baller, 37, 38.
 Balneavis, 216.
 Balun, cxxxiii.
 Bamfill, 196.
 Bampfield, 12. 63.
 Bampfylde, lxxxii.* xcii. cx. cxxxii. clxvii. clxxv. ccxxx. cccxxxv. 15. 70. 207. 264. 273. 287. 298. 347. 348. 360. 385. 419. 420. 445 471. 609.
 Bampton, 28.
 Banham, 473.
 Banister, 288.
 Banks, cclxx.
 Barbor, xxii. cxiii. cxxxii. cccxvii. 54. 143. 168. 241. 242. 332. 385. 389.
 Barclay, 377.
 Bardolph, cxiii.
 Bareyn, 277.
 Baring, cxlvi. 62. 218. 263. 265. 310. 312. 403. 560.
 Barker, 401.
 Barnard, 134.
 Barkham, 220.
 Barkleigh, clxxxv.
 Barnes, 513.
 Barnefield, clxxxv. 309. 424.
 Barnhouse, clxi. clxii. clxiii. 151. 325.
 Baron, clxi. 135. 217.
Barr, cclxxxv.
 Barré, xcii.
 Barret, 209.
 Barrow, 173.
 Barry, clxxii. clxxxiii. clxxxv. cciii. 25. 45. 246. 427.
 Basse, cxcv.
 Barter, 142.
 Bartholomew, 229.
 Bartlett, cxxxiii. ccxxviii. ccxxix. 25. 52. 62. 177. 332. 430. 444, 445.
 Barton, cxcii. ccxxvi. 210. 366.
 Baskerville, 220.
- Basset, cviii. cxxxiii. cxxxv. cciii. ccxxix. cccxxi. cccxxxvi. 15, 16. 18, 19. 33. 39. 42. 44, 45. 64, 65. 80. 100. 114. 120. 141. 147. 246. 262. 296. 308. 321. 365. 368. 314. 389. 428. 441. 529. 559. 585.
 Bassingbourn, 355.
 Bastard, xx. li. lxxxii. cxii. cxiii. ccix. ccxxvi. ccxxvii. ccxxix. 6. 7. 15. 20. 74. 79. 80. 140. 176. 254. 330. 333. 336. 395. 417. 426. 550. 577. 578.
Bath, lxxxii.* xcvi. xcix. cviii. cxi. 1. 28. 29. 32. 34. 35. 50. 114. 135. 166. 208. 258. 271. 293. 332. 334. 364. 439. 539. 544. 547. 556. 585.
 Bathe, ccl. 125. 139. 521.
 Bathon, clxi.
Bathurst, ccviii.
 Bathurst, ccxx.
 Batishall, clxxxv. 438.
 Batt, 406. 440. 609.
 Batson, 330.
 Batten, clxi. clxxxiii. 454.
 Battie, 93. 245. 346.
 Bauceyn, clxi. clxx. 131.
 Bauderope, 553.
 Baumfield, cx.
 Baunton, 138.
 Bauzun, 277.
 Bawcomb, clxi. cxvii. 542.
 Bawden, clix. clxxiv. 350.
 Baxter, 367.
 Bayley, ccxxxi. 96.
 Baynard, ccxx.
 Bealy, 94. 208.
 Bear, 271.
 Beard, 572.
 Beare, 165. 271. 287. 291. 295.
 Bearne, 568.
 Beatley, 447.
 Beatrix, lvii. lx. lxix. lxxviii.
 Beaple, 36. 39. 40. 67. 168. 258. 305. 309.
 Beaufort, xcvi. cxxxix. 198.
Beaufort, 108.
 Beaumont, l. liii. lix. cxi. cxxxiii. clxi. clxix. clxx. clxxii. 15, 16. 18. 39. 42. 44. 66. 248, 249. 262. 287. 291. 308. 323. 384. 428. 440. 462. 543. 555.
 Beauchamp,

- Beauchamp, civ. cv. cxxviii. 252. 306. 325. 332. 260.
 cxxxvi. clxiii. clxx. clxxi. 365, 366. 373. 384. 467,
 ccxvii. 6. 77. 242. 252. 309. 468. 552, 553.
 412, 450. 469.
 Beaudin, 80.
 Beaupeny, cxxxv.
 Beauple, clxi. clxix. 258. 308.
 Beavil, cvi.
 Beavis, clxxiii. 161. 236. 237.
 298. 453.
 Becket, cccxxxv.
 Bede, vi.
Bedford, xxii. lxxxii.* lxxxiv.
 cvii. clix. ccxxxi. cclxxxvii.
 21. 54. 163. 185. 201. 233.
 236. 308. 339. 304. 416.
 454. 467. 473. 475. 497.
 552. 554. 609.
 Beeke, cclxxii. cclxxiii. 495.
 Beele, 88.
 Beer, 503.
 Belfago, clxii. 45.
Belfast, cxi.
 Belfield, ccxxviii. 177. 261.
 382. 383.
 Belknap, 122.
 Bell, 447.
 Bellew, cxxxiv. clxv. 9. 65.
 166. 456. 575.
 Bellomonte, lix. lxx. lxxxi.
 440.
 Bellot, 216.
 Belmaine, 139, 140.
 Belston, cxlv. clxi. ccxvii. 41.
 75. 384. 428.
 Bennet, xii. ci. cxli. ccxxviii.
 23. 50. 107. 209. 254. 528.
 Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne,
 cccliii.
 Benoilt, lxxxix.
 Benson, 161. 581.
 Bensted, 175.
 Bentall, 78.
 Bere, cxxxiv. clxiii. ccxxix.
 11. 65. 66. 116. 128. 271.
 273. 287. 355. 356.
 Berger, ccxxxv. ccxlv. ccxlv.
 Berkeley, xi. xii. xiv. xv. xviii.
 clxvi. 55. 96. 185. 186. 395.
Berkeley, 55.
 Bernard, lxvi. lxxi. lxxii.
 lxxv. ccxxix. 138. 324, 325.
 363. 465.
 Bernefield, 385.
 Berneville, 273.
 Bernville, clxii.
 Berry, ix. x. clxiv. clxxiii.
 cxcvii. 19. 42. 65. 103. 247.
 252. 306. 325. 332. 260.
 365, 366. 373. 384. 467,
 468. 552, 553.
 Bertie, cc. 297. 423.
 Bertricius, lxxv.
 Berus, lxviii.
 Bervin, lxxix.
 Besill, 6.
 Besils, 8.
 Best, 366.
Beverley, 41.
 Beville, 138.
 Bewes, 286.
 Bickford, cxlii. clxxxiv.
 clxxxv. 6. 18. 44. 58. 110.
 274. 279. 413. 427
 Bickington, 44.
 Bickle, 311.
 Bickleigh, clxii. 45. 318.
 Bickley, 98. 231.
 Bichus, lxi.
 Bidgood, clxxxv. ccxxviii.
 207. 230. 428. 433. 598.
 Bidlake, clxxxvi. 70. 403, 404.
 Bidwell, 361.
 Bigbury, clxii. clxiv. 53.
 Bignell, 362.
 Bikeley, 534.
 Billett, cxxv. 359.
 Bingham, 288.
Biset, xcvi.
 Bishop, ci. 332. 540.
 Bittadon, 54.
 Bittlesgate, 378. 449. 461.
 Blackall, 208. 215. 231. 232.
 447. 578.
 Blackaller, 16. 461.
 Blackmore, ccii. ccvi. 98. 128.
 332.
 Blackstone, 535.
 Blagdon, clxxxvi. 92. 112.
 138. 282. 352. 515.
 Blake, 418.
 Blakeford, 426.
 Blakford, 171.
 Bland, 212.
 Blerick, ccxx.
 Blewet, 450.
 Blinsam, cxii.
 Blois, 181.
 Blomville, 73.
 Blondy, 201.
 Blount, xcvi. civ. ccii. 14. 23.
 134. 381. 382.
 Bloyhow, 40.
 Bluett, cxxxiii. cxxxv. clxiii.
 ccxxvii. 112, 113. 252. 273.
 276. 589.
 Blund, 121.
 Blundell, ccxxix. 3. 13. 207.
 350. 421. 513. 517. 584.
 Bodeton, 15.
 Bodham, 212.
 Bodigood, cxc.
 Bodley, clxvii. clxxxvi. 146.
 212. 220. 238. 263. 270.
 461.
 Bogan, 269. 532.
 Boger, 327.
 Bogred, lxxviii.
 Bohun, xcvi. cix. cccxxxii.
 cccxxxiv. 209. 555. 580.
 Boia, lxviii.
 Bokerell, clxxvi.
 Bokey, ccii. 269.
 Bolbolter, cclxxxvi.
 Bolhay, clxii. clxiii. clxxvi.
 55. 235. 297. 412. 494.
 Bolingbroke, 412.
 Bolithoe, 214.
 Bolle, 397.
Bolton, 7. 53. 71. 269. 421.
 Bond, 421.
 Bone, 237.
 Boniface, 149. 425.
 Bonifant, 388.
Bonville, viii. xxxii. xcvi. ciii.
 cix. 117. 138. 176. 224.
 556.
 Bonville, cxlv. clxiv. clxv.
 clxxv. ccvi. 20. 24. 55. 67.
 71. 77. 96. 126. 137. 224.
 235. 255. 258. 262. 290.
 297. 301. 305. 318. 324.
 337. 344. 354. 360. 362.
 367. 378. 383. 415. 443.
 452. 454. 471. 541. 590.
 594.
 Bonvise, ccxcix.
 Boodle, 406.
 Boone, 141. 537.
 Boorde, ccxxx.
 Booth, 72.
 Borgaret, lxviii. lxxviii.
Boringdon, lxxxvii. 106. 330.
 356. 412. 413.
 Borlase, 58.
 Borough, cciii. 119. 227. 228.
 365. 555.
 Borrett, 320.
 Boscawen, lxxxvi. xci. 109.
 358.
 Bosco, 61. 344.
 Bosum, or Boson, cxxix.
 cxxxviii. cxlv. clxiii. clxxx.
 121.
 Boteler,

- Boteler*, cxxvi.
Boteler, clxxi. ccxiv. 139.
 163. 309. 321. 353. 360.
Boterell, 288.
Boterford, clxii. 58. 279.
Bothe, 205.
Botina, 298.
Botiner, lvi.
Botour, ccvi.
Bottreaux, ci. cii. clxii. ccxxx.
 92. 163. 346. 564.
Bottreaux, 306. 456.
Bottright, cclxxxvii.
Boty, 298.
Boucher, 354.
Boughred, lx.
Boughton, 261.
Bound, 311.
Bourbon, 604.
Bourchier, xcvi. cix. cxi.
 cxviii. 28. 64. 114. 123.
 135. 208. 276. 293. 305.
 309. 332. 334. 364. 439.
 539. 544. 547. 556.
Bourn, 450.
Bowdage, 413.
Bowden, or *Bowdon*, clxxiii.
 ccxv. 286. 577.
Bowditch, cci.
Bowen, 290.
Bowerman, 268.
Bowring, clxii. 7.
Bowyer, ccc.
Boys, cxl. clxii. ccxvii. 251.
 252. 344. 544.
Bozon, clxii. ccxxiii. 164.
Bozun, 329. 427.
Brahant, lxxxiv.
Brackley, 410.
Bracton, 66.
Bradbridge, 208.
Braddich, cliii.
Braddon, 29.
Bradfield, cl.
Bradford, 213. 420. 462. 528.
Bradney, clxxii.
Bradridge, 455.
Bradstone, clxiv. clxxi. 6. 269.
Bragg, ccxxviii.
Bragge, cxxxv. clxvii. 502.
Braginton, 259.
Brand, ccclv. 572.
Brangar, lvii.
Branscomb, clxiv. 62. 94. 457.
Brantingham, cccxxiv. 158.
 202. 203. 205. 212.
Braose, or *Bruce*, cvi. 35.
 533.
- Braund*, 438.
Bray, clxvi. 314. 358. 430. 475.
Bray, 374.
Braybroke, clii.
Braylegh, 18. 226.
Breceley, 98.
Bremell, ccxii.
Bremridge, clxxxvi. 434.
Brent, 437. 438.
Brerewood, cccxlvii. 133.
Bret, 576.
Bretell, lx. lxi. lxx.
Breton, 91.
Brett, clxviii. 261. 305. 389.
Brewer, l. cv. 21. 22. 23. 61.
 79. 80. 235. 266. 383. 441.
 478. 566.
Brewer, cvi. 66. 149. 170.
 182. 202. 222. 235. 264.
 278. 383. 523. 641. 572.
Brewose, 129.
Bricsius, lxxix.
Brice, ccc. 3. 136. 195. 196.
 215. 221.
Brickdale, 465.
Brictric, lii. liii. lv. lvi. lvii.
 lviii. lxi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxiii.
 lxxiv.
Brictricius, 419.
Bridewold, lxxix.
Bridges, ci. clxxxv. 101.
Brian, cii. 451. 452.
Briant, 420.
Bridgman, 229.
Brien, v. 78. 180.
Brijen, c. cii. cxxxviii. cxlv.
 154. 157. 523.
Brightley, clxii. clxiii. ccxxv.
 101. 461.
Brimmer, 470.
Brionius, lxxxix*. 164. 166.
 189. 217. 359. 371. 373.
Brisfort, lvi.
Brisid, lxxx.
Brismar, liii. lv. lvi. lix. lx.
 lxi. lxiii. lxiv. lxxvii. lxxix.
 lxxvii. lxxx.
Brismer, lix. lx. lxi. lxiii. lxx.
 lxxi. lxxvi.
Brisnet, liii.
Bristeva, lxxvii.
Bristric, xlix. lxii. lxiii. lxiv.
 lxvi. lxix. lxx. lxxi. lxxii.
 lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii.
 lxxix. lxxx. lxxxix. 165.
Bristol, 174.
Bristold, lvii. lxiv. lxx. lxxiv.
 lxxviii.
- Bristrinus*, lxxiii.
Bristuoldus, lv. lix. lxxv.
Bristwold, lxx. lxxv.
Brit, clii. clxii. 74. 457.
Brito, li. liv. lvi. lxii. lxxvi.
 lxix. lxxii. lxxiv. lxxxix.
 lxxxii. 88. 469. 471. 541.
Britticheston, 73. 270. 329.
Brittany, 388.
Britton, cxxv. 45.
Britville, 139.
Briwere, cv. 190. 264. 523. 524.
Brixton, clxii. clxiii.
Broadmead, 572.
Brodie, cclxxiv.
Broke, civ. cxl. clxvi. 40.
Broking, cxxiv.
Bromescombe, ccxii.
Bromford, cviii. 295.
Bromton, 178.
Brompton, vi.
Brongar, lxi.
Bronscombe, cccxxiv.
 cccxxxiii. 105. 148. 201.
 206. 222. 235. 237. 492.
Brook, 356.
Brooke, clii. civ. 23. 275. 525.
Brooking, 156. 216. 226.
Brooks, 281.
Brorus, lxxviii.
Brougham, 315.
Broughton, clxxxvi. 308. 465.
 541.
Brown, xxii. clxvii. ccxxvii.
 ccxxvii. ccxxxi. 54. 95.
 101. 161. 556.
Browne, clxxxvi. cxc. ccxliii.
 ccxxvi. 91. 166. 254. 309.
 426. 450. 476.
Brownlow, 560.
Bruce, 207.
Bruer, l. liv. lxiii. lxx. lxxiii.
 lxxviii. cvi. clxii. clxiv. 174.
 366. 486.
Bruges, clxvi.
Bruis, 321.
Brungar, lviii.
Brune, ccv.
Bruton, 10. 210. 212.
Brutton, 135.
Bryan, cii. 301. 349.
Bryant, 403.
Brydges, 105.
Buck, cxxxv. cviii. ccxxviii.
 ccxxvi. 45. 51. 363. 574.
Buckhurst, 431.
Buckingham, 92.
Buckingham, 183. 566.

- Buckinghamshire*, cxcvii. ccvi. 211. 217. 290. 310. 449. 164. 248. 552.
 Buckingham, 364.
Buckland, cclxii. ccli. * cclxxii. cclxxii. b 29. 79.
 Buckley, 110.
 Buckman, 156.
 Bücknam, 224.
 Bucknell, 447.
Budockside, clxxxviii. 88. 169.
 Budgell, 221. 500.
Budshed, or *Butshed*, 88. 169.
 Bukenton, 521.
 Bulgeret, lxxx.
 Bulkworthy, clxii.
 Bull, 114. 519.
 Buller, lxxxviii. cxvi. cxxxvi. cxlvi. clx. clxxxix. cxxxvii. cxxxviii. 27. 72. 109. 111. 124. 137. 146. 150. 162. 208. 210. 255. 314. 317. 352. 369. 457. 477. 497. 499. 553.
 Bulmer, cclxxxvii. 136.
 Bulteel, xxii. cxxiv. cxxxvi. cxci. ccxxvi. 175. 177. 273. 274. 275. 305. 343. 417. 425. 577.
 Buncombe, 211.
 Buonaparte, 196.
 Burke, 464.
 Burland, cci.
 Burdon, cxxxvi. clxii. 271.
 Burell, clxxii. 140.
 Burgered, lxvi. lxxvii.
 Burgess, 348. 368.
 Burgh, 409.
 Burgoin, lxiii. lxx. lxxii.
 Burgoyne, cxiv. clxxxvii. cxcvii. 10. 51. 55. 136. 413. 591.
 Burleston, 325.
 Burn, 486.
 Burnaby, clxxxvii.
 Burnard, 363.
 Burnell, clxii. ccxxv. 169. 186. 209. 304. 428. 483.
 Burnet, xix. 187.
 Burney, 211.
 Burrige, 377. 513. 551.
 Burrington, 107. 126.
 Burrough, 116. 117. 267.
 Burrowes, 361. 448.
 Burrows, 366.
 Burton, clxii. cclxxxvi. 24. 36. 53. 251. 282. 295. 551.
 Bury, cxxviii. cxxxvii. clxxiii. ccxxvii. 5. 42. 65. 109. 211. 217. 290. 310. 449. 467. 529. 561.
Bushell, cclxxxvii. 271. 272.
 Busli, l. li. lxxvi.
 Bussell, clx. clxii. clxiv. 271.
 Butcher, 475.
 Butler, clxvi. clxx. cciii. 24. 215. 531.
 Butterfield, 86.
 Butterford, clxxvi.
 Button, 205. 212.
 Byam, 11.
 Byard, 88. 89.
 Byne, ccxxviii. 369.
 Byng, 81. 528.
 Byrdall, cxciv. 170.
 Byshe, clxxxviii.
- C.
- Cabell, clxxxvii.
Cæsar, iv.
 Cadbury, clxiii. ccvi.
 Cadhay, cxcix. 378.
 Cadiho, clxiii. 58. 461.
 Cadio, lxiii. 58.
Cadwallo, King, v. 178.
 Cadwodeleigh, 379.
 Cahurta, cxc.
 Caley, 4.
 Cally, 211. 245. 307.
 Calland, 320.
 Callard, clxxxi. clxxxvii. 563.
 Calmady, cxxxvii. cxxxviii. cxlvii. ccxxvii. 61. 73. 113. 251. 272. 274. 300. 338. 550. 614.
 Calverly, 65.
 Calwoodley, clxxxvii. 20. 29. 94. 201.
 Cambell, cxxxiii.
 Camden, iii. xxiii. clx. 178. 220. 367. 403. 482. 580.
Camden, 193. 418. 550.
 Comesone, lxxviii.
 Campell, 339.
 Campbell, cclxxviii. 90. 161.
 Campenulph, cxxxix.
 Campion, ccc.
 Camville, cv. 35.
 Cancellis, clxiii.
 Canford, 38.
 Canham, 12.
 Canistrus, lxxvii.
 Cantilupe, ci. cv. clxiii. 153. 268. 269. 533. 535.
 Cann, 112. 454.
Canute, 179. 199. 430. 579.
- Capel*, xviii. 528.
 Capel, cxcv. 445.
 Capra, see *Chievre*.
 Carbonell, 571.
Carew, viii. ix. x. xii. xxii. xliii. lxxxii. * lxxviii. ciii. cxiv. cxxxii. cxxxvii. clxviii. ccxxx. cccxxxvi. 16. 18. 26. 45. 46. 63. 79. 124. 144. 157. 185. 207. 211. 222. 239. 243. 250. 258. 264. 282. 298. 322. 324. 326. 327. 340. 354. 363. 393. 406. 421. 426. 441. 460. 532. 541.
Carew, xcix. cxxxii. clxiii. 112. 250. 324. 511.
Carinus, cccxi.
Carmarthen, 362.
 Carlisle, 226. 398. 404.
 Carmichael, 36.
 Carminow, cxiv. clxiii. 18.
 Carnal, 119.
Carnarvon, 11.
 Carnother, ccxx.
 Cary, clxvi.
 Carpenter, cxxviii. 306. 311. 323. 340. 358. 468.
Carrickfergus, cxii. 336.
 Carrington, cccx. 545.
 Carru, cxiv.
 Carter, 418. 491.
Carteret, 50. 409. 412.
 Cartreo, liv. lxiii.
 Carslake, clxiii. ccxxiv. 74. 143. 446.
 Carson, 215.
 Carswell, clxii. clxiii. 148. 274. 322. 407.
 Carwithen, clxxiv. 3. 16. 217. 224. 228. 248. 329. 468. 496.
Cary, cxxxviii. clxii. clxv. ccxxvii. ccxxix. cccxlvi. 10. 18. 58. 105. 121. 122. 123. 124. 151. 157. 203. 208. 212. 237. 239. 247. 253. 271. 311. 332. 334. 336. 382. 424. 463. 624. 525. 549. 590.
 Castell, viii. 155.
 Catesby, clxvi.
 Catford, 273.
Catherine of Arragon, 184. 398.
 Caunter, 609.
 Causebeuf, 426.
Cavan, ccii. 135.

Cave,

- Cave, 320.
 Cavendish, xcvi. 398.
 Cecil, 198.
Celestine II. Pope, 221.
 Cerynton, 173.
 Chafe, 247.
 Chafin, 208.
 Chagford, clxiii. 96.
 Chaldanger, 337.
 Chalice, 434.
 Chalcombe, 553.
 Challoner, 66.
 Challons, clxiii. 344. 345. 414.
 Chalvedon, cxxxiv. 11. 128.
 Chamberlain, 355. 384.
 Chamberlayne, 41.
 Chamberleyne, 549.
 Chambers, 89.
 Champion, 23. 268. 293.
 Champeaux, 339. 347. 429. 465. 555.
 Champernowne, x. xcvi. xcvi. civ. cxxxvii. cxxxix. cxl. cxlv. clxii. clxv. clxix. clxx. clxxii. cxci. ccxxvi. cclxxxvii. cccxxxv. 18. 19. 39. 40. 41. 44. 46. 53. 69. 92. 117. 126. 152. 153. 165. 254. 264. 274. 275. 281. 287. 289. 341. 342. 343. 345. 356. 412. 421. 456. 534. 542. 563. 583.
 Champneys, clxxxviii. 388. 575.
 Chanceaux, clxiii.
 Chandos, 337.
 Channon, 379. 469.
 Chantrey, 207. 293. 522.
 Chapman, ccvii.
 Chapple, xxxiv. clxxxv. cccxi. cccliii. 2. 43. 70. 116. 215. 221. 253. 264. 299. 368. 564. 565.
 Chard, xxxii. 21. 114. 283.
 Charles, clxxxviii. cxcv. 610.
Charles I., x. xii. xiv. 59. 81. 115. 173. 186. 193. 222. 280. 281. 316. 401. 566. 581.
Charles II., xv. xvii. 50. 105. 122. 145. 186. 187. 193. 215. 349. 392. 498. 604.
 Charlock, 612.
Charlotte, Queen, 189.
 Charlton, clxiii.
 Charter, 270. 436.
 Chase, clxx. 99. 113.
 Chatty, 513.
 Chauntrell, 261. 570.
 Chave, cxvii. 252. 418. 544.
 Chaworth, 6. 278.
 Chedder, clxx.
 Chedington, cxxxvi.
 Cheek, 448.
 Cheeke, 8.
 Cheetham, 218.
 Cheldon, 99.
 Chelvedon, 116.
 Chenegar, lxxix.
 Chenestan, lxix.
 Cheney, clxiii. cccxx. cccxlvi. 23. 269. 390.
 Chenias, liv. lxx.
 Chenistanus, lvii.
 Chepin, lxi. lxxvi. lxxxii.
 Cheseldon, 252.
Chester, l. liv. lxiv. lxix.
 Chetel, lx.
 Chevethorn, 512.
 Cheyney, cxlv. clxxi. 6. 380.
Chichester, xvi. 174.
 Chichester, xxii. cxi. cxii. cxxiii. cxxxi. cxxxii. cxlii. cxliv. cxvi. clxix. cxci. cxcii. ccv. ccvii. ccxiv. ccxxv. ccxxvi. ccxxvii. ccxxxi. cccxxxii. 11. 12. 17. 19. 29. 33. 36. 54. 65. 67. 68. 92. 94. 97. 98. 99. 102. 145. 167. 174. 205. 209. 243. 244. 262. 287. 296. 323. 332. 333. 346. 358. 388. 389. 412. 420. 433. 440. 444. 462. 467. 468. 496. 537. 561.
 Chiderlegh, cxlv.
 Chidersley, cxlvi.
 Chievre, or Capra, liii. liv. lv. lvi. lvii. lviii. lix. lxi. lxii. lxiv. lxv. lxvi. lxvii. lxviii. lxix. lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiv. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxviii. lxxx. lxxxii. lxxxiii. 23. 59. 93. 235. 337. 441. 549.
 Chilton, 134.
 Chippin, lxvii.
 Chippinus, lviii.
 Chiseldon, cxxxv. clxiii. clxix. cccxi. 119. 121. 275. 276. 426.
 Chitel, lx.
 Chivathorn, 273.
 Chiverston, clxii. clxiii. clxvi. 329. 357. 506.
 Cholmley, 320.
 Cholmondeley, xiv. cxxix. 22. 453.
 Cholwich, cxli. ccxxvii. 54. 107. 140. 142. 164. 177. 236. 237.
 Cholwill, 61. 366. 384.
 Chorlock, 612.
 Christentow, clxxvi.
 Christow, 23.
 Chuderleigh, 46.
 Chudleigh, x. xi. cxii. cxxiii. cxxxii. clxxi. ccxxxi. 9. 17. 106. 114. 156. 175. 176. 177. 207. 256. 295. 296. 473. 550.
 Churchill, 360.
 Churchward, 249.
 Chymwell, 334.
 Cirencester, cxi.
 Clack, ccxxviii. 470.
 Clapp, ccxxviii. 57.
 Clare, 90. 101.
Clarence, viii. 127. 157. 182. 398. 409. 510.
Clarendon, x. xi. xii. xiii. xv. xvi. xvii. lxxxiii. 83. 96. 114.
 Clark, cxli. ccxxii. 327.
 Clarke, xxii. ccxxvi. cclxx. 78. 81. 85. 88. 114. 210. 211. 231. 232. 251. 252. 286. 347. 407. 440. 454. 540. 544. 600.
 Claudian, 204.
Claudius, cccxi.
 Clavell, cxxxiv. clxiii. 90. 292. 389. 420. 441.
 Clavil, 544.
 Claville, li. lv. lvi. lviii. lix. lx. lxiii. lxiv. lxix. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiii. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxx. clxiv. 90. 167. 238. 559.
 Cleave, xxii. 76. 145.
 Cleavland, 513.
 Cleaveland, 4. 282.
 Clement, clxxxviii.
Cleopatra, cccxi.
 Clerke, 212.
Clermont, lxxxvi. cxliv.
 Cleve, cxxvii.
 Cleveland, 60.
 Cleveland, clv. clix. clxxxviii. 51. 65. 80. 90. 166. 553. 581.
 Cliffe, clxxxiii.
Clifford, xxii. xlix. xci. cvii. ccxxxi. 105. 106. 107. 288. 328. 335. 363. 364. 490. 494. 602.
 Clifford, xci. xcii. cviii. clxxi. 20.

20. 107. 114. 116. 121. 135. 363. 490. 494.
Clifton, 299. 454.
Clinton, 358.
Clinton, lxxxii*. xci. xciv. cvii. ccxxv. ccxxx. 11. 13. 76. 82. 972. 142. 166. 168. 175. 177. 240. 243. 285. 287. 338. 374. 387. 424. 437. 438. 549.
Clisdon, cc.
Clist, 115. 270.
Clist, clxiii.
Clive, cxcv. 65.
Clive, 372.
Clivedon, ccvi.
Cloberry, clxxxviii. ccxxxix. 61. 245.
Cloigny, 427.
Clopton, 23. 297.
Clotworthy, clvii. clxix. clxxxviii. ccxxx. 350. 551.
Clutton, 208.
Coade, clxxxiii. clxxxix. 245. 505.
Cobham, ciii. clxii. clxiii. clxvi. 23. 412. 502.
Cobham, 55. 70. 235. 502.
Coblegh, clxii. clxiii. cxcvii. 101. 553.
Cockburn, 36. 445.
Cock, 116.
Cocke, clxxxix. ccxvi.
Cockeram, clxxxix. 128.
Cockey, 15. 16.
Cockington, clxiii. 123.
Cockram, 551.
Cockworthy, clxiv. 574.
Code, clxiv. clxxxix.
Codnor, 94. 335.
Codrington, cx. 216. 576.
Coffin, ix. cxli. clii. cxci. ccii. ccxxviii. ccxc. 5. 10. 42. 124. 137. 167. 262. 293. 352. 353. 384. 498.
Coffleet, 329.
Cogan, cvi. clxiv. clxviii. ccxxx. 28. 538.
Coham, cxlii. clxxxv. cci. ccxxvi. ccxxvii. 18. 58. 279. 427. 437. 438. 439.
Cockworthy, 210.
Coke, 378. 379.
Cola, vii. lxxvi.
Colbert, lxx. lxxi. lxxix. lxxx.
Colborne, 123.
Colbrand, lxi. lxvi. lxxxii.
Coichester, 188.
Cole, cxxxvii. clxx. clxxxii. clxxxix. cc. 71. 85. 109. 124. 138. 139. 255. 272. 279. 437. 560. 570. 607.
Colebran, lxviii.
Colebrooke, 60. 125.
Coleman, 611.
Colemore, 262.
Coleridge, 378.
Colesworthy, 429.
Coliford, 24.
Colin, lxxviii.
Colo, lxi.
Collamore, 65.
Colland, 577.
Colles, clxii. 113. 169. 427.
Colleton, cxvii. 201. 560.
Collibear, 33. 36.
Colliton, cxvii. 150.
Colum, cxc. 91.
Columbers, c. 35. 168. 241. 277. 349.
Collins, cxxxviii. cxlii. clxxxii. cxc. ccxix. ccxxvii. 81. 89. 128. 374. 407.
Collins, 229.
Colman, cxc. 94. 128. 488. 493. 512. 513. 523.
Colvin, lii. liii. lviii. lix. lxi. lxii. lxv. lxviii. lxxiii.
Colshill, 284.
Colwell, 374.
Colwin, lxvi.
Colybeare, 241.
Comins, 143. 425.
Compton, clxiv. 331.
Comyns, cxxx. cxlii. 490. 492. 493. 548.
Conant, 47. 446.
Coney, 282.
Coniam, ccxxix. 96. 97.
Conway, lxxxiii.
Conybeare, ccxxxix. ccxl. cclxvi. cclxvii. cclxx. 229. 390. 603.
Coode, cxxxvi.
Cook, 122. 235. 317. 328.
Cooke, clxxi. cxc. 69. 229. 273. 591. 592.
Cookesley, ccxvi.
Cookworthy, ccv. 7. 396.
Cooper, clxv. 236.
Coombe, 148.
Copiner, 429.
Copleston, lxxxvi. cx. cxviii. clxi. clxvii. clxix. clxxiv. clxxv. ccxi. ccxv. 47. 73. 96. 131. 174. 231. 247. 292. 293. 362. 374. 378. 383. 419. 448. 471. 530. 531. 545. 577. 578.
Coppinger, 258.
Corbet, cii. 11. 71. 254. 268.
Corbyn, 540.
Cordall, 27. 553.
Corham, 88.
Corim, cxci. 413.
Cork, 15. 382. 451.
Cornburgh, cclxxxvii.
Cornish, ccxvi. ccxxvi. ccxxvii. ccxxviii. 163. 270. 286. 420. 431. 463. 540. 573.
Cornu, cxv. cxlviii. clxiv. 11. 260. 461. 500.
Cornwall, 369.
Cornwall, lxxxi*. xcvi. cxxxix. ccxxx. cclxxx. 56. 60. 135. 190. 192. 254. 299. 313. 342.
Correham, 252.
Corne, 210.
Corset, cliv.
Corslet, 357.
Cory, clxxvi. 65. 279. 424. 601.
Coryndon, cli.
Coryton, clxiv. 142.
Cossington, cxci. 125. 126.
Cotsford, 121. 264.
Cottle, clxviii. clxxxviii. cxc. 432.
Cottwell, ccxxiii.
Cotton, 209. 410. 450.
Coudrey, clxvii.
Courcy, 521.
Courteen, 147.
Courtenay, viii. ix. xix. xxii. lxxxvii. lxxxix. cvii. cxci. ccxxvii. 55. 57. 64. 235. 270. 281. 282. 286. 291. 297. 299. 300. 329. 330. 340. 346. 357. 372. 420. 422. 423. 488. 506. 555. 568. 587. 615.
Courtenay, lxxxi*. lxxxvii. lxxxviii. lxxxix. xcii. xcvi. c. cxiv. ccxxvi. ccxxvii. clv. clxi. clxxxviii. cxci. ccii. ccxi. cclxix. cclxxxv. ccxxxvi. 4. 5. 8. 12. 15. 26. 45. 55. 57. 60. 77. 86. 92. 93. 95. 100. 107. 108. 113. 114. 130. 139. 163. 166. 172. 174. 181. 182. 183. 190. 192. 198. 206. 211. 212. 216. 217. 235. 243.

243. 250. 263. 271. 272. Cudmore, cxcii. 242. 322. 323.
 281. 296. 299. 306. 313. 589.
 330. 332. 339. 340. 347. Cuff, 137.
 357. 358. 359. 371. 374. Cullen, cxlv. cclxxii.
 382. 383. 385. 391. 394. Culling, 573. 615.
 409. 412. 420. 431. 441. Cullum, exc.
 450. 452. 457. 461. 490. Culme, exc. ccxxix. 81. 82.
 498. 510. 527. 537. 552. 114. 151. 415.
 554. 561. 566. 603. 610. *Cumberland*, xci. 398.
 Cove, cciii. 490.
 Coverdale, 203.
 Cowell, 467.
 Cowley, 514.
 Cowper, 41.
 Coysh, 107.
 Coxe, ccvii. 8. 69. 165. 173.
 235. 236. 372. 402.
 Crabb, 73.
 Crane, 389.
 Cranford, 38.
 Cranworth, 38.
 Crapp, 605.
 Crawley, 447.
 Crawthorne, clxx. 574.
 Crediton, 268.
 Credy, 470.
 Creed, cl.
 Cresswell, ccxxiv. ccxxviii.
 196. 522. 556.
 Crewes, 360.
 Crewkern, clxx. 385. 465.
 Crewse, ccx. 167.
 Crewys, 61. 425. 530.
 Cridie, 148.
 Crispin, clxi. clxiv. 5. 6. 269.
 304.
 Crocker, cxxxvi. cxci. ccxxx.
 177. 337. 413. 546. 577.
 578.
 Crok, 46.
 Croker, clxx. cxci. 176. 583.
 Crokker, 172.
 Cromwell, xvii. 65. 124. 157.
 204. 205. 292.
 Crooke, cxcv.
 Cross, 20. 77. 159.
 Crosse, 148. 446.
 Crossing, clxxxvi. 217. 222.
 227. 228. 229. 350. 595.
 Crubb, clxix.
 Crues, ccxxiii.
 Crukerne, xcvi. cxxvi. cxi.
 clxxxvi.
 Cruse, 350.
 Cruwys, cxliii. cxliv. cxci. 11.
 29. 128. 355. 360. 551.
 Crymes, cxcii. 83. 84. 85. 88.
 Cudlipp, 609.
 Daniel, 231.
 Daniell, 57.
 Dapifer, liii. lxii. lxvi. lxxvi.
 Darcy, clxv. 202.
Darcy, 145. 294.
 Dare, 25.
 Darke, 261.
Darlington, 269.
 Darre, 421.
 Darsford, 608.
Dartington, cv. 153.
Dartmouth, xciv. 157.
 Daubeny, 210. 433. 576.
Daubeny, 39.
 Dauncy, 5. 418. 537.
 Dautrey, civ.
 Davailles, or Davels, cxxix.
 ccxxx. 330. 388. 575.
 Davie, cxii. cxxiii. cxxxi.
 cxxxiii. clxxx. ccvii. ccxxxi.
 39. 76. 80. 99. 115. 131.
 148. 149. 207. 210. 216.
 242. 262. 279. 334. 384.
 433. 456.
 Davies, 460. 603.
 Davils, 530.
 Davy, cxii. 67. 99. 103. 104.
 115. 185. 279. 334. 424.
 429. 448. 497. 592.
 Dawbeny, cii.
 Deal, 412.
 Dean, 472. 604. 609.
 Deane, cxlii. 350.
 Deaudon, cli. clxiv. 66. 557.
 Decker, 544.
 Deeble, 406.
 Deedes, 218.
 Delacour, 407.
 Delaford, cliv. clxiv.
 Delaport, clxvi.
 Delawar, 268.
 Delbridge, 32.
 Delmaine, 139.
 Delves, 100.
 D'Espek, 77.
 Denband, clxvi. 247. 469. 554.
Denbigh, xcvi.
 Dene, cxlii. 211. 243. 260.
 Deneis, clxxvi. 382.
 Denne, 26.
 Dennis, xciii. clxiv. clxix.
 clxxvi. clxxvii. ccii. cccx.
 23. 27. 29. 47. 57. 58. 59.
 78. 79. 111. 115. 138. 145.
 185. 200. 244. 245. 256.
 259. 265. 275. 279. 293.
 301. 320. 329. 336. 344.
 383. 429. 442. 540.
 Dennys, 560.
 Densell, 547. 554.
 Denzell, cvi. cxliii. clxxi. 82.
 240.
Derby, cclxxxvi. 61.
 Dernford, clxiv. 493.
 Dispenser, 580.
 Devenish, 238.
 Devereux, cii.
Devon, viii. ix. lxxxix*. lxxxviii.
 lxxxix. xcvi. cviii. cxxxvi.
 clxx. cccxxxiv. 5. 6. 25.
 26. 27. 46. 93. 98. 108. 114.
 127. 133. 166. 172. 184.
 190. 197. 198. 206. 211.
 253. 263. 280. 281. 282.
 296. 299. 371. 373. 385.
 391. 408. 409. 411. 420.
 422. 462. 510. 537. 546.
 577.

Devonshire,

- Devonshire*, 4. 8. 23. 40. 83. 130. 131. 201. 235. 238. 319. 340. 409. 520.
 Dewdney, cccv. 60.
 Deyman, 513.
 Dickenson, 515.
 Dickinson, clxxx. 297.
 Digby, xii. xiii. xv. 35. 50. 125. 393. 395. 416. 447. 504. 527.
 Dillon, cxxix. clxv. cxcii. 67. 262.
 Dinant, 44. 257. 258.
 Dingle, 53.
Dinham, viii. xcvi. ciii. cviii. cxiv. 27. 113. 174. 182. 201. 256. 258. 267. 291. 326. 571.
Dinham, clxiv. clxvi. clxxii. cxciii. 6. 8. 11. 95. 115. 128. 174. 244. 256. 257. 267. 291. 317. 318. 326. 374. 381. 432. 510. 554. 561. 571.
 Dinington, 467.
Dionisia, 95.
 Dirwyn, clxiv. cxcix. 441.
 Divett, ccxxvi. 135. 559.
 Doble, 61. 93.
 Docton, clxxxiii. cxciii. 89. 258. 259. 366. 570. 588.
 Dockwra, 147. 383.
 Dod, 212.
 Doda, lv. lxxviii. lxxvi. lxxix.
 Dodbrooke, 165. 421.
 Dodderidge, 350.
 Dодdescomb, cxxv. clxii. clxiv.
 Doddington, xiv. 289.
 Doddridge, 1. 34. 38. 242. 434. 551.
 Doderidge, 206. 310.
 Dodo, lix. lxi. lxiii. lxxi. lxxiv. lxxv. lxxix. lxxx.
 Dodridge, cclxxx.
 Doidge, cxlii. cxciv. 340. 415.
 Dol, lxxix.
 Doleswif, lxx.
 Dollen, 210.
Domitian, cccxi.
 Donnus, lxx. lxxii.
 Don, clxxvii.
 Dona, lxx.
Donegall, cvii. cxii. ccxiv. 99. 174. 524.
Doneraile, civ. ccxiv. 99. 174.
 Doninus, lxiii.
 Donn, 52.
 Donna, lxiii. lxx.
- Donne, lii. clxiv. 24. 70.
 Donnithorne, cxxx.
 Donnus, lxi. lxxiii.
Dorset, xcvi. ciii. 183. 443. 563.
 Douay, li. liv. lx. lxi. lxii. lxiii. lxiv. lxvi. lxxviii. lxxi. lxxiii. lxxiv. lxxvii. lxxx. lxxxii. cvi. 28. 111. 539.
 Dovell, 385.
 Dovile, 301.
 Dover, cvi.
 Dowdenhay, 165.
 Down, 607.
 Downe, cl. clxii. clxxxvi. cxciii. 32. 293. 365. 366. 389. 430.
 Downing, 157. 495.
 Downman, 160. 214. 221. 229. 362.
 Dowrish, cxciv. 227. 300. 434. 544. 556.
 Dowse, 536.
 Doyle, 466.
 Doyley, cxxix. 78.
 Drake, xix. civ. cxx. cxxiii. cxxv. cxxvi. cxcv. cxcvi. ccv. ccxxvii. cclxxvi. cccx. 23. 24. 41. 74. 77. 83. 85. 130. 132. 135. 185. 199. 254. 282. 295. 297. 301. 302. 318. 321. 336. 359. 360. 381. 396. 398. 399. 431. 476. 543. 546. 552. 554. 559. 560. 571. 576. 583. 588. 609. 615.
 Draiford, 95.
 Draper, 210. 427.
 Drax, cxcv. 25.
 Dreus, lxxviii. lxxx.
 Drew, cxi.
 Drewe, lv. cxliii. clxv. clxxxvi. ccxxiii. ccxxvii. 15. 20. 21. 115. 116. 138. 208. 209. 266. 267. 276. 361. 386. 439. 493. 584. 585.
 Drewell, ccxxi.
 Drogo, xlix. l. liii. liv. lv. lvi. lvii. lviii. lix. lxi. lxii. lxiii. lxiv. lxv. lxvi. lxvii. lxviii. lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiii. lxxiv. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxix. lxxx. lxxxi.
 Droun, 95.
 Dru, xlix.
 Drue, clxxx.
 Drury, clxx. ccxxvi. 160. 378.
 Duck, cxv. cxciv. 166. 212. 214. 230. 265.
- Duckworth, cxix. cxx. 521. 522.
 Dudley, 490. 491.
 Dufty, 285.
 Dugdale, xii. xiii. cv. clxx. 34. 50. 189.
 Duke, clxviii. cxciv. 13. 87. 134. 237. 257. 282. 324. 376. 381. 428. 446. 522. 560.
 Dun, clxvii.
 Duncombe, 303. 601. 602.
 Dunscombe, ccxcix.
 Dune, clxxvii.
 Dunn, 150. 487.
 Dunning, xcii. 13. 14. 505.
 Dunsford, 3. 514. 612.
 Dunsland, 287.
 Dunsmore, cxlv.
 Dunstan, 411.
Dunstanville, cxxxiii. 86. 141.
 Dunstanville, cxcv. 130.
 Dunsterville, 256.
 Duntze, cxv. 95. 428.
 Durant, 142.
 Durfey, 592.
 Durnford, clxii. 19. 325. 326. 464.
 Dyer, cxvii. cliv. cxciv. 65. 330.
 Dyke, cxiv. ccxxxi.
 Dyllon, 334.
 Dymmock, clxii. clxxi. cxcv. ccxii. 26.
 Dymock, 255. 270. 329. 344. 415.
 Dynham, cxciii. cccxxvi. ccclvi. 19. 76. 317. 409.
 Dysse, 356.
- E.
- Eales, ccxxvii. cccx. 160. 285. 307. 468.
 Ealons, liv.
 Ealphegus, 403.
 Eastbrooke, 373.
 Eastchurch, 107.
 Eastleigh, 332.
 Eastley, 332.
 Ebbott, 279. 601.
 Ebrington, lxxxvi.
 Eddric, lxxi.
 Edeva, lvi.
 Edgar, King, 199. 411.
Edgecumbe, lxxxiv. lxxxv.
 Edgecumbe, lxxxi*. cxliii. cxliv.

- cxliv. cc. ccxxiii. ccxxvii.
 141. 326. 340. 477. 533.
 Edgell, 113.
 Edham, 209.
 Edilda, lxxii.
 Editda, lxviii.
Edith, or *Editha*, Queen, xlix.
 lxx. lxxiii. lxxx. 263. 299.
 347. 571.
 Edlovedief, lxxv.
 Edmar, lxi. lxii. lxviii. lxxiii.
 lxxv. lxxvi. lxxix. lxxx.
 Edmaratorius, lvi. lxvi. lxxv.
 Edmer, liii. lvii. lviii. lxii.
 lxxii. lxxiv. lxxv. lxxx.
 Edmerston, clxiv. 344.
 Edmonds, 541. 573.
 Edmondson, clxxxvi. ccxviii.
Edmund, vii.
 Edolf, lxviii.
 Ednet, lvii. lxiv.
 Ednot, lxiv. lxxiv. lxxx.
 Edric, lvii. lix. lxiii. lxiv. lxvii.
 lxxiii. lxxv. lxxviii. lxxix.
 lxxx.
 Edritius, lvii. lx. lxxii. lxxiii.
 lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxx.
Edward the Confessor, lxxix.
 163. 165. 180. 201. 263.
Edward I., xxi. xxxiii. 24.
 136. 144. 151. 155. 157.
 182. 190. 279. 281. 314.
 317. 580. 581.
Edward II. 313. 580.
Edward III., xxxii. xxxiii.
 xcvi. 27. 136. 154. 155.
 157. 179. 278. 369.
Edward, the Black Prince,
 viii. ccxvii. 176. 182. 398.
Edward IV., 30. 76. 156. 172.
 193. 258.
Edward VI., 148. 149. 237.
 270. 406. 511. 609.
 Edward, lxxii. lxxxii.
 Edwards, 42. 79. 137.
 Edwi, lix. lxvi. lxvii. lxxi.
 Edwin, lii. lix. lx. lxiii. lxv.
 lxix. lxxiv. lxxvi. lxxx.
 lxxx.
 Edwitiu, lvi. lxxvi.
 Edye, ccxxix. 26. 86.
 Egerton, cxcvi. 319.
 Eggescombe, lxxxiv.
 Eideta, lx.
 Eideva, lxv.
 Ekins, 231.
 Eldell, lxxi.
 Eldred, lii. lxxi.
 Eldric, lxi.
Eleanor, cclxxxv. 317. 371.
 Elford, lxxxvi. cxviii. cxxxi.
 cxcix. ccxxviii. ccxxix. 84.
 253. 254. 407. 439. 440.
 546. 586.
Elgin, 207.
 Eliot, civ.
Elizabeth, Queen, x. 31. 45.
 48. 115. 124. 129. 136. 144.
 148. 149. 153. 157. 195.
 203. 222. 224. 237. 299.
 349. 365. 589.
 Ellicombe, ccxiii. 8. 118. 237.
 Elliot, ccxxix. 27. 84. 88.
 115. 523.
 Elliott, 320. 428.
 Ellyot, 57.
 Elmar, lxxiii.
 Elmer, lviii. lxiv. lxviii. lxix.
 lxxi. lxxiv.
 Elmerd, lix.
 Elphinstone, 21. 407. 447.
 Elric, lxxii.
 Elsi, lxxxii.
 Elward, lv. lxiv. lxxii.
 Elwill, cxxx. 171. 321. 390.
 391. 602.
 Elsworth, cxlv.
 Elton, ccv. ccxxvii. 111. 132.
 Elyot, 214. 322.
 Enchmarch, 514. 517. 609.
 Engelbald, lxvi. lxxi. lxxix.
 England, 320.
 Englefield, 27. 205. 553.
 English, clxiv. cxciv. 73. 455.
 470.
 Englishville, clxiv. 252. 271.
 272.
 Ercedekne, clxi. clxv. clxvii.
 243. 282. 441.
 Erchenbald, liv. lviii. lxii. lxiii.
 lxiv. lxvii.
 Erdulf, lv.
 Erle, cxcv. 25. 133.
 Ernley, cxcv.
 Ernsborough, 467.
Errol, clxvi.
 Erskine, 207.
 Esnot, lxxvi.
 Espeke, see *Speke*.
 Esse, cxlvii. clxv. clxxvi.
 clxxxiv. cxcix. ccxxv. 307.
 359. 429. 466.
 Essesford, 91.
 Essex, cl.
Essex, xiii. xiv. cxl. cxcv. 27.
 34. 144. 186. 342. 393.
 Estcott, xcvi. clxxxvii.
 Estcourt, xcvi.
 Estnota, lxxi.
 Eston, clxv.
 Etdeva, lxxiii.
 Etdilla, lxxvi.
 Etdric, lxxvii.
 Ethelbald, 149.
Ethelred, King, vi. 200. 390.
Ethelward, 127.
 Ethelwerd, 78.
Ethelwold, 576.
 Etheruge, 266.
 Etmar, lxv. lxviii. lxix. lxxviii.
 lxxx.
 Etmar Atre, l.
 Etmer, lxxx.
 Etnod, lxviii.
 Etward, lxxvi. lxxix.
 Etzi, lxii.
 Ewewac, lxiv.
 Eveleigh, cxcv. ccxvi. 6. 116.
 298. 378. 379. 388. 470.
 490.
 Evelyn, 106.
 Eversfield, cxlvi.
 Everitt, cxxxvii.
 Every, 267.
 Exeter, lxvii.
Exeter, lxxxviii. xcvi. xcvi.
 cci. 26. 27. 36. 56. 108.
 114. 115. 131. 133. 134.
 139. 190. 198. 217. 235.
 238. 273. 278. 296. 299.
 307. 349. 359. 371. 372.
 430. 431.
Exmouth, xc. cvii. 103. 104.
 Ewe, xcvi.
 Eyre, 19. 320.
 Ezius, lx.

F.

 Faber, cx. cxxxiv.
 Facy, 540.
 Fairfax, xv. xvi. xvii. xviii.
 cxxv. 8. 12. 16. 17. 35. 56.
 59. 93. 103. 105. 115. 144.
 172. 186. 190. 237. 246.
 263. 272. 278. 281. 310.
 328. 331. 357. 361. 371.
 377. 419. 422. 450. 456.
 498. 499. 521. 533. 548.
 549.
 Faleise, l.
 Falesia, lv. lvii. lix. lx. lxi.
 lxii.

- lxii. lxiii. lxiv. lxv. lxviii.
 lxxi. lxxiv. lxxvi. lxxix. 123.
 152. 157. 425.
Falkland, cxxxix.
Fallowpit, clxv.
Fane, clxxxii. 36. 94.
Fane, 94.
Fanshaw, 89.
Fanshawe, 499.
Farewell, 29.
Faringdon, clxv.
Farington, 316.
Farr, cxliii.
Farrant, 113. 128.
Farringdon, 236.
Farway, clv.
Farwell, 254. 460.
Fazakerley, ccxxix. 29. 465.
Felgeres, l. li. lxvi. lxix.
Fellowes, xxii. cxliii. ccxxvii.
 ccxxxi. 28. 92. 97. 98. 99.
 108. 126. 174. 280. 475.
 551. 563. 574.
Fenne, ccxxii.
Fenton, 153.
Ferrant, 119.
Ferrers, cxl. clx. clxii. clxiii.
 clxv. clxviii. clxxvi. ccii.
 cccxxvi. cccxxxii. 17. 40. 41.
 111. 239. 324. 362. 383.
 427. 505.
Ferris, 36. 38.
Ferte, or *Feritate*, cvi. 6. 278.
Feversham, 13.
Field, 536.
Fiennes, xci. 249.
Fileham, 542.
Filleigh, cxliv. clxv. 240. 271.
Filmore, 291. 292. 318. 557.
Finney, 382. 383.
Fishacre, or *Fissacre*, clxv.
 clxxii. ccii. 116. 294. 356.
 427. 460. 539.
Fisher, ccxxix. 287.
Fitchet, clxvii. 23.
Fitell, lxiv.
Fitz, clxv. clxxx. 372. 605.
Fitz-Alan, 165. 324. 421.
Fitz-Aleyne, 192.
Fitz-Baldwin, 181. 497.
Fitz-Bernard, clxv. clxvii.
 ccxviii. 339.
Fitz Berner, li. liv. lviii. lix.
 lxi. lxii. lxiv. lxvi. lxvii.
 lxviii. lxix. lxxi. lxxii. lxxv.
 lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxix. lxxx.
 lxxxi. lxxxii. 65. 275.
Fitz-Charles, 400. 532.
Fitz-Count, 95. 163.
Fitz-Gamelin, li. liii. lvi. lviii.
 lx. lxii. lxiv. lxvii. lxviii.
 lxix. lxx. lxxiii. lxxv. lxxvii.
 lxxviii. lxxx. i.
Fitzhamon, 50. 101. 102.
Fitzherbert, clxxx. 457. 462.
 576.
Fitz-Ivo, lxvi.
Fitz-Joel, 140.
Fitz-John, 190. 263. 425. 462.
Fitz-Jordan, 412.
Fitz-Lucas, 252.
Fitz-Martin, 136. 348. 425.
Fitzpaine, lxvi. lxxv. clxv.
 100.
Fitzpayne, cii. 235. 270. 417.
 451. 461. 465.
Fitzponz, xci.
Fitz-Reginald, 287. 438.
Fitz-Richard, 428. 549.
Fitz-Roald, 164. 165. 421.
Fitz-Robert, cv. 412.
Fitz-Rogon, 276.
Fitzrolf, li.
Fitz-Stephen, clxv. clxxi. 76.
 153. 157. 162. 175. 286.
 427. 537.
Fitztorulf, lxxxii.
Fitzwarren, viii. xcvi. ciii.
 cxiv. 28. 107. 182. 258.
 276. 309. 388.
Fitzwilliam, 170. 461.
Fitz-Wimund, 166.
Fitz-Urse, cxlv.
Flamank, 461.
Flandrensis, lx. lxxvi. 67.
Flavel, 158. 467.
Flaxman, 160. 207.
Flay, 225.
Fleetwood, 29.
Fleming, cxxxiv. clxv. ccxx.
 9. 65. 67. 157. 238. 290.
 324. 339. 459. 460. 502. 548.
Fley, 284.
Flight, 211.
Floher, l. lxxvii.
Floier, cxcv.
Flood, 254.
Flower, 303.
Floyer, l. ccv. ccvii. 318. 498.
Fly, 128. 297.
Foggeshall, or *Foxall*, 540.
Foliot, 124.
Folkeray, clxv. ccii. 135.
Fomeson, 453.
Foot, 407. 513.
Foote, 41. 491. 551.
Ford, cvi. cxvi. cxv. cxvii.
 ccxii. 12. 13. 86. 232. 262.
 291. 292. 295. 334. 344.
 360. 418. 457. 557. 571.
 583. 599.
Forde, cxvii. clxxxviii. cxvii.
 55. 172. 418.
Forster, cclxxii. cclxxiv. 405.
 416. 447.
Forte, lxxxv.
Fortescue, xix. lxxxv. lxxxvi.
 lxxxvii. xci. cxiii. cxviii.
 cxviii. cxix. cxl. cxliii.
 clxii. clxv. clxviii. clxix.
 clxxv. ccv. ccxxvi. ccxxvii.
 ccxxx. ccxxxi. 5. 6. 54. 73.
 75. 82. 97. 109. 117. 125.
 140. 157. 160. 161. 177.
 210. 217. 225. 253. 261.
 274. 285. 286. 293. 306.
 307. 308. 331. 339. 341.
 342. 343. 350. 361. 363.
 374. 394. 437. 537. 547.
 554. 561. 573. 577.
Fortescue, xxii. lxxxii*. lxxxv.
 lxxxvi. lxxxvii. cvii. clxxv.
 ccxxxi. 97. 109. 240. 350.
 358.
Fortibus, xcvi. 127. 190. 409.
 510.
Fortye, 72. 344.
Forward, clxxiii.
Foster, xcvi. ccvii. 221. 596.
Fotheringhay, 320.
Foulkery, or *Foukeray*, cxxxix.
Foulkes, 99. 207. 208. 521.
Fontaine, cxvi. 541.
Fountayne, 343. 426.
Fowell, cxvii. cxli. cxliv. 163.
 254. 286. 401. 542.
Fowke, 480.
Fownes, cxliv. cciv. 72. 78.
 212. 405. 412. 543. 548.
 557.
Fox, ix. 203. 237.
Foxwell, clii.
Fraine, 309.
France, ccxxvii. 335.
Francis, or *Fraunceis*, cix.
 cxlvi. cxvii. 116. 121. 50.
Francis, x. cxviii. clxxii.
Franco, cxviii.
Frank Cheney, clxv. 57. 115.
 132. 359.
Franklin, cxlii.
Franklyn, 561.
Fraser, cxxxii. cclxxvii. cclxxviii.
Frawin, liii. lviii. lxx.
Frederick

Frederick Prince of Wales, 193.
 Freke, 111. 129.
 Freeman, 406. 468.
 Freemantle, cxxx. 171. 390.
 Fremington, 54.
 French, 15.
 Friend, 320.
 Frisell, 297.
 Frobisher, 208. 398.
 Froude, 344. 347.
 Fry, 77. 424. 500.
 Frye, xviii. xcii. clxxii. clxxxii.
 cxvii. ccxxiv. ccxxx. 131.
 142. 187. 238. 301. 336.
 337. 338. 598.
 Fulcer, lxv.
 Fulcher, lii.
 Fulco, lxxvii. lxxxii.
 Fulford, cxxxix. cxlv. clxi.
 clxii. ccxxvii. ccxxxi. 20. 41.
 77. 99. 171. 172. 208. 384.
 428. 486.
 Fulgerius, 294.
 Fulgers, 294.
 Fulgo, liv. lxi. lxxv.
 Full, cxl. 164. 410.
 Fuller, cxxi. cclxxxv. cclxxxvii.
 83. 84. 336.
 Fulnethy, 531.
 Fulthorpe, 172.
 Furlong, cliv. clxx. 350.
 Furneaux, clxxii. cvii. ccxvii.
 272. 297. 339. 381. 457.
 535.
 Fursdon, cxlv. ccxxvii. 92. 100.
 137. 276. 442. 485.
 Furse, cxlv. cliv. clxxxv. ccxxvii.
 162. 166. 167. 232. 246.
 Fursland, cxcvii. 44.
 Fursman, 207. 231.
 Futts, cxlii. 260.
 Fylham, 209.
 Fynes, 358.

G.

Gale, 495. 548.
 Galfridus, 294.
 Galsworthy, 259.
Galway, 311.
 Gambon, cxlv. clxxvii. 251.
 252.
 Gamond, clxxvii.
 Gandy, 230. 595.
 Garland, clxxii. cxcvii. 109.
 333.
 Gascoigne, 172.
 Gascoyne, 327.

VOL. VI.

Gatteson, 317.
 Gattey, 115.
 Gatcliffe, 125.
 Gatcomb, 360.
 Gates, 130.
 Gausbert, lxxi. lxxvii.
 Gavegan, 412.
 Gaverock, 271.
 Gaveston, 313.
 Gavestone, cviii.
 Gay, cxlv. cxv. clxxvii. 37.
 38. 243. 355. 369. 384. 421.
 422. 585. 598.
 Gaye, 353.
 Gayer, 405.
 Geare, 297.
 Geda, lxxviii.
 Gee, 486.
 Geffery, 303.
 Geffry, liii. lvii. lx. lxvi. lxxvii.
 lxxviii. lxxi.
 Genest, 170.
 Gennys, cxviii. ccxxix. 88. 471.
 Gent, 281.
 Geoffrey of Monmouth, 178.
 Geoghegan, 210.
George II., 193. 430.
George III., 189. 430.
George IV., 372.
 Gerarde, cclxxii.
 Gervais, clxx. ccxvii. 263.
 Gervis, 198. 263. 329.
 Gerveys, 200.
 Geytington, 22.
 Gibbes, cxlv. ccxxiv. 286. 292.
 Gibbins, 368.
 Gibbon, 103. 104. 513.
 Gibbs, 58. 103. 118. 121.
 217. 221. 279.
 Gibson, 188.
 Gidley, clxxvii. cclxxix. 77.
 245. 505.
 Gidoin, 541.
 Giffard, lxxxvi. cviii. cxxxvii.
 clxiii. cxv. clxxiii. clxxiv.
 clxxvi. clxxvii. cxvii. ccxxv.
 cccxxiv. 10. 19. 20. 25. 44.
 58. 64. 80. 101. 102. 121.
 251. 271. 279. 306. 308.
 336. 384. 429. 511. 513.
 546. 553. 554.
 Gifford, 114. 237. 274. 347.
 384. 385. 467.
Ghida, xlix.
 Gibbes, clxxvi. 153.
 Gida, lxxix. lxxxii.
 Giddy, cxlvi.
 Gidoin, 318.
 Gilberd, 518. 608.

4 P

Gilbert, lv. lxiv. lxvi. lxxviii.
 lxxi. ci. cvi. cxlv. cxlvi. cliv.
 clxiv. cxcviii. ccxxvii. 7. 23.
 71. 76. 110. 207. 210. 216.
 332. 341. 374. 396. 460.
 495. 596. 606.
Gilbert, Earl of Brion, l. li.
 lxix. 180.
 Giles, cxliii. cxcviii. 15. 162.
 448. 608.
 Gill, 137. 282.
 Gillard, 71. 165. 261. 330.
 Gipps, cxcviii. 15.
 Giraldus Cambrensis, 220.
 Girard, l. li. lxii. lxxviii. lxxi.
 lxxiii. lxxxii.
 Girolid, l. li. lv. lxiv. lxxiii.
Githa, 180. 257.
 Glanville, cxcviii. 109. 153.
 403. 476. 555. 605. 609.
 Glascot, 261.
 Glass, 230. 541. 607.
 Glendower, 599.
 Glover, cclxxxvii.
Gloucester, xcvi. cxxxviii. 23.
 90. 101. 122. 158. 171. 252.
 309. 349. 428.
 Gloucester, 153.
 Glynn, clxxvi. clxxxviii. clxxxix.
 280. 429. 551.
 Gobodisleigh, 23.
 Goda, lxii. lxvi. lxix. lxxx.
 Godbold, lxxi.
Godeva, lii. liii. lxiii. lxvi. lxxix.
 165. 523.
 Godfrey, lviii. lx. lxv. lxx. lxxvi.
 lxxx. cxc.
 Godfrey the Chamberlain, lviii.
 Godfric, lvi.
 Godman, lxi.
 Godo, lv. lvi. lxxii.
 Godolphin, xi. clxxvii. 96. 372.
 Godric, lii. liii. lvi. lvii. lix.
 lxii. lxiv. lxv. lxvii. lxxiii.
 lxxiv. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxxii.
 Godus, liii.
 Godwi, lxv.
Godwin, vii. xlix. lxix. 257. 258.
 Godwin, lii. liv. lvii. lx. lxi.
 lxii. lxiii. lxiv. lxvi. lxvii.
 lxviii. lxix. lxx. lxxii. lxxv.
 lxxvi. lxxx. lxxxi. lxxxii. 204.
 207.
 Goldesley, clxxvi.!

Gonmore,

- Gonmore, 66.
 Gonville, 19.
 Goodenough, cclxxii. cclxxiii.
 Goodinge, 259.
 Goodrich, 522.
 Goodwin, 385.
 Goodwyn, 418.
 Goold, clxxi.
 Gordon, ccxxix. 452.
 Gore, 304.
 Gorges, cx. clxv. 64. 88. 89.
 96. 169. 208. 265. 290. 471.
 Goring, xv. 419. 533.
 Goring, 35.
 Gorsuch, ccxix.
 Gorwin, 100.
 Gorwyn, 145.
 Gosbert, lxxviii. lxxi.
 Goscelin, lxxx.
 Goscelm, li. liii. liv. lvi. lviii.
 lx. lxiii. lxv. lxvi. lxviii. lxx.
 lxxi. lxxii. lxxiii. lxxiv. lxxvi.
 lxxix. lxxxi.
 Goscelm de Exeter, li. lxxvii
 Gosnells, 446.
 Goss, 53.
 Goswell, 386.
 Gough, cxi.
 Gould, cxxxv. cxlvi. ccii. ccv.
 ccxxviii. 13. 98. 135. 146,
 147. 177. 229. 244. 297.
 301. 312. 364. 435. 455.
 497. 500. 547. 554.
 Gower, 51.
 Gove, 440.
 Gowin, lxx.
 Graas, clxii. clxv. clxxv. 486.
 Graham, 320. 525.
 Grandisson, ccxxiv. ccxlviii.
 148. 179. 189. 202. 203. 205.
 221. 226. 265. 377. 378. 491.
 585.
 Granger, ccxlvii. 191.
 Granges, 252.
 Grant, xcvi. 208. 246. 378.
 525. 542. 552. 553.
 Granville, xcix. 51. 122. 581.
 Grave, 373.
 Graves, xci. cvii. 88. 119. 237.
 378. 453.
 Graves, ccxxvii. 77. 138. 171.
 201. 378. 386. 498. 503.
 Grede, clv.
 Gray, ccxxxii. 129.
 Gredy, clxiv.
 Greenfeld, 20.
 Greenham, cxxxv.
 Greening, 547.
 Greenough, 581.
 Greenwaye, ccxxv.
 Gregor, cclxvii.
 Gregory, clxxxiv. 98. 173. 357.
 Grendon, 223. 591.
 Grenowne, cxlii.
 Grenville, xiii. xiv. xv. xvi.
 xcix. clxv. ccxiv. ccxcvii. 48.
 49. 50. 81. 83. 87. 93. 102.
 166. 254. 307. 371. 372.
 394. 395. 398. 475.
 Grenville, 299.
 Grento, lxxx.
 Grenwaye, 514. 175. 607.
 Gresham, ccc.
 Greville, civ. cclxxiii. 234.
 Grey, ix. xcvi. 108. 239.
 Grey, xcvi. ciii. 137. 160. 258.
 305. 443. 541.
 Greynham, 252.
 Griffiths, ccxii.
 Grilleston, 368.
 Grim, lxxix.
 Grimston, cc.
 Grinus, liv.
 Grosvenor, cxcv.
 Grove, 187. 448.
 Groves, 319.
 Grylls, 58.
 Guamhed, cx.
 Guildford, ccxvii.
 Guitda, lix. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxxi.
 Guldeford, 298.
 Gullet, cxlii. 314.
 Gullett, cclxxxviii. 69.
 Gundry, 24. 360.
 Gunsley, 269.
 Gunston, 85. 322.
 Guppy, 444.
 Guida, lxxiv.
 Gutton, ccxix.
 Gwillim, 220.
 Gwydir, 446.
 Gwyn, ccxxvii.
 Gwynn, cxlvi. cxcvi. 60. 77.
 116. 502.
 Gyll, 322.
- H.
- Haca, lvi.
 Hach, clxi. clxiv. 322. 364.
 Hache, or Hacche, cxcix.
 cciii. 349. 350. 369. 425.
 435. 441. 548.
 Hachmeister, 216.
 Haccomb, clxi. clxv. cccxxxii.
 cccxxxiv. 243. 250.
 Hadimar, lix. lxxv.
 Hadolf, lxxiii.
 Haimer, lxx.
 Hakewill, 146. 220. 262. 293.
 442.
 Hakluyt, ccc.
 Hale, 369. 442.
 Halebrix, lxxviii. lxxix.
 Halgewell, clxiii. clxvi. 253.
 Hall, clxvi. 119. 203. 208.
 223. 354. 361. 406. 408.
 433. 518.
 Hallet, cxlvi. clxxxii. ccxxix.
 25. 26. 219. 221. 360.
 Hals, cxviii. cxcix. ccxvii. 69.
 81. 241. 317. 344. 429. 440.
 461.
 Halls, 447.
 Halton, clxvi. clxvii. 163.
 Halwell, clxvi. 15.
 Ham, 295. 434. 598.
 Hamblyn, 274.
 Hamelin, liv. lxxvii.
 Hammett, cxvii. clxxxiii. 122.
 Hamely, xcvi.
 Hamilton, ccxxviii. 118. 449.
 521. 522.
 Hamilton, civ.
 Hamo, liv. lxxvii. lxxv.
 Hamlyn, cxvii. cxlvii. clxxxii.
 ccxx. ccxxviii. 70. 122. 125.
 274. 557. 573. 599. 604.
 Hamond, xvii. xviii. xix. lxxi.
 157.
 Hammick, 304.
 Hammond, 187. 262. 323. 327.
 423.
 Hampton, clxvii. 241. 297.
 335. 359.
 Hamson, clxxvi.
 Hancock, 137. 310. 529.
 Handford, 11. 39. 306. 467.
 Hankford, xcvi. clxvi. clxx.
 28. 90. 92. 139. 292. 309.
 352. 364.
 Hanmer, 37.
 Hann, 354.
 Hanning, 80. 384.
 Hanse, 456.
 Harberton, cvi.
 Harbord, 145.
 Harcourt, 534.
 Harding, cxlvii. 38. 137. 333.
 334. 382. 575.
 Hardinge, 242.
 Hardolf, lvii.
 Hardwick, 377.
 Hare, 378.
 Harford, cxxv. cccix. 210.
 Harington, 152. 258. 541.
 Harington, cxii. 305.
 Harlewin,

- Harlewin, cxcix. 446.
 Harness, 248.
Harold, vii. xlix. liii. lvii. lxi.
 lxiii. lxiv. lxvi. lxvii. lxxii.
 lxxiii. lxxvi. lxxviii. lxxix. 56.
 60. 241. 338. 346. 510. 589.
 Harper, 447.
 Harragro, 373.
 Harrington, cxi. 67. 437.
Harrington, 389.
 Harris, xxii. cxxix. cxlvi. cxlvii.
 clxvi. clxxi. cxci. ccxxvi.
 ccxxvii. ccxxviii. ccxxx. 14.
 61. 70. 76. 100. 141, 142,
 143. 150. 244. 283. 292.
 317. 318. 322. 330. 336.
 388. 416. 417. 465. 537.
 541. 575. 587. 603.
 Harrison, 113. 173.
 Harston, 255.
 Hart, cxvii. cxlvii. 345.
 Hartnoll, 93. 333.
 Hartopp, 210.
 Hartwell, cxxxv.
 Harvey, xxxix. cxxx. 161. 208.
 432. 461.
 Harward, cxlvii. ccxxvii. 418.
 Harwell, 413.
 Harwood, cxi.
 Hassard, 436.
 Hastings, cii. 318. 354. 418.
 462. 496. 561.
 Haswell, cxi.
 Hatch, 16. 39. 177. 589.
 Hatchet, cclxix.
 Hathey, cxli.
 Haussollier, ccxix.
 Hawes, 457.
 Hawke, 401.
 Hawker, 324. 325. 602.
 Hawkes, 67.
 Hawkins, cxlviii. ccxvi. ccxxvii.
 ccxxxiii. ccli. cclxxxviii. 3.
 110. 397.
 Hawkridge, cxiii. 102.
 Hawkworthy, cx. cxiii.
 Hawley, cxvi. clxxvi. 131.
 154.
 Hawtrey, clxxv. 237. 378.
 Hay, ccxxvi. 370. 447. 513.
 Haydon, cxcix. 27. 131. 200.
 224. 239. 256. 301. 379.
 Hayes, cxxiv. cxvii. cxlv.
 cxlviii. ccxxvi. 25. 100. 110.
 420.
 Hayman, 491.
 Hayne, cxxix. clxvi. cc. ccxxvii.
 54. 71. 72. 76. 372. 586.
 Hays, 139. 423.
 Hayter, 97.
 Hayward, 150.
 Heam, 437.
 Heanton, clxvi. 345. 504.
 Heard, cciv. ccvi. 57. 115.
 431.
 Hearder, 461.
 Hearle, clvii. clxv. ccxii.
 ccxix. 478.
 Hearne, 502.
 Heath, cxciv. 34. 50. 193.
 224. 376. 431. 591.
Heathfield, civ. cxxi. 83, 84.
 318. 571. 576.
 Heathfield, 145.
 Heathcot, 507.
 Heberden, 301.
 Hecus, vi. lix. lxix. lxx. lxxv.
 lxxvi.
 Heddon, 244.
 Hedric, lxiv.
 Hedges, 214.
 Hegot, lxxiv.
 Hele, cxxiii. cxxiv. cxlviii.
 clvii. cxcvi. ccxvii. ccxxx.
 60. 73, 74. 112. 115. 120.
 139. 140. 163. 209. 216.
 228. 230. 255. 273. 274.
 276. 288. 289. 335. 337.
 343. 344. 345. 358. 362.
 394. 405. 410. 420. 461.
 463. 535. 549. 550. 576.
 601. 609.
 Helion, clxvi. 17.
 Helgod, lxvii.
 Helier, 209.
 Helgot, lx.
 Heliar, ccvi.
 Helion, li. lxiv.
 Helligan, cxxxiii.
 Hellings, 266. 432.
 Hellyer, 107.
 Helyar, 103, 104. 125. 229.
 254. 325. 482.
 Hemans, 316.
 Hempstill, 148.
 Hempton, 548.
 Hengestecot, 59.
 Hengscott, ccix.
 Henley, 77.
Henrietta Maria, Queen, xiii.
 186. 201. 327.
Henrietta Maria, Princess,
 xiv. 186. 201.
Henry I., 30. 47. 114. 119.
 175. 192. 194. 263. 273.
 305. 318. 409.
Henry II., lxxxvii. 25. 130.
 181. 192. 271. 278. 371. 412.
- Henry III.*, cclxxx. 27. 59.
 64. 163. 192. 279. 294. 299.
 313. 369. 520. 580.
Henry IV., 154. 190. 313.
 353.
Henry V., 25. 154. 352. 369.
 422.
Henry VI., 154. 172. 182.
 398.
Henry VII., lxxxi. 193. 237.
 369. 371. 589.
Henry VIII., xxxix. lxxxiii.
 127. 133. 134. 145. 200.
 217. 243. 266. 351. 372.
 379. 589.
 Hennock, 270.
 Henshaw, 212.
 Hensleigh, clxxii.
 Hensley, 224.
 Herbert, 382. 407. 439. 528.
 542.
 Herchenbold, lxi.
Hereford, xcvi. cccxxxii.
 cccxxxiv. 209. 422. 555.
 Hereford, 211.
 Herefort, lv.
 Hereward, cxlviii. clxvi. 247.
 529.
 Herle, 117. 126. 271. 289.
 290.
 Herman, 229.
 Hermer, lxxiii. lxxx. lxxxii.
 Herne, 158. 223. 224.
 Herodotus, cclxxix.
 Herrick, cccliv. 162.
 Herring, clxxxvi. ccxxv. 54.
 81. 285. 387. 426.
Hertford, lxxxiii. 377.
 Hertford, 212.
 Hervei, lv. lxiv. lxxx.
 Hervey, 37. 52.
 Hewer, 406.
 Hewett, 328.
 Hewitt, 210.
 Hewlet, 434.
 Hext, clxxi. cci.
 Heysete, 58. 438.
 Heywood, cc. 46. 51. 288.
 437. 471.
 Hicks, cxiii. 317.
 Hidon, clxvi. cxcix. 91. 113.
 118. 128. 267. 300.
 Hiern, 384. 462.
 Hierne, clxxxiii. clxxxvi. 76.
 Hiford, 119.
 Higgons, 93.
 Highayne, ccxix.
 Hilary, c. 363. 442.
 Hilion, cx. 131. 238. 544.

Hill,

- Hill, clxvi. clxxxviii. clxxxi.
clxxxix. cxcv. 23. 69. 70.
85. 171. 267. 270. 273. 301.
343. 345. 426. 448. 469.
556. 578.
- Hillersdon, cxl. cc. 127, 128.
274. 583.
- Hilley, 534.
- Hilliard, 590.
- Hillyard, 448.
- Hine, 268.
- Hingeston, cxli. clxxxiv. 305.
363.
- Hippisley, clviii. 441.
- Hitchings, cclxxxviii.
- Hitchins, cclxviii.
- Hithe, 170.
- Hiwis, clxi. clxvi. clxxv. 131.
284. 465.
- Hoare, cxlviii. ccxxxviii. 160.
483.
- Hobart, ccvi. 248.
- Hobrine, 335.
- Hobbs, 87. 448.
- Hoccha, lxvi.
- Hockin, 10. 437. 438.
- Hockmore, ccii. 135.
- Hockway, clxxvi.
- Hodge, 449.
- Hodges, 165. 300.
- Hodson, 161.
- Hody, cc. cci. 9. 72. 146. 352.
- Hodye, 503.
- Hogg, 260. 363. 449.
- Holbourn, 336.
- Holcomb, 24.
- Holdsworth, cxlix. 451.
- Holway, cix. cxxxviii.
- Hoker, x. ccxxi. cclxxvii.
cccxxxii. cccxxxiv. 2. 193.
199. 200. 202. 220. 265.
589.
- Hokesham, 85.
- Holbeam, clxvi. clxx. 375.
444.
- Holbeck, cclxxiii.
- Holbeme, 124.
- Holberton, 362. 363.
- Holborn, xv.
- Holbrooke, clv. 119.
- Holcombe, cli. clxiv. clxvi.
cci. 63. 70. 430. 563.
- Holcott, 147.
- Holditch, 7. 141.
- Holdsworth, ccxxix. 20. 54.
72. 159. 373. 463.
- Hole, ccxxv. ccxxvii. 17. 42.
60. 63. 76. 100. 109. 128.
166. 209. 221. 244. 245.
247. 258. 320. 373. 427.
407. 482. 522. 570. 579.
599.
- Holinshed, vii. viii. ix. 172.
353.
- Holland, cci. 521.
- Holland, xcv. xcvi. cxlii. cci.
ccxviii. cccxlvi. 6. 35. 36.
56. 136. 152. 190. 198. 241.
273. 278. 279. 317. 349.
372. 438. 454. 466. 521.
597.
- Hollond, 537.
- Holloway, 63. 210.
- Holman, clxxx. 37.
- Holmes, 287. 597.
- Holsworthy, cci. 111.
- Holway, clxv. cci. 271. 356.
460. 539.
- Holwell, 215. 572.
- Holwell, clxvi. cxcv. ccvii.
253. 494. 560.
- Holwill, cxcvi.
- Home, *cclxxi. 447.
- Hone, 454.
- Honeychurch, clxxviii. cxcix.
280. 311.
- Hood, 503.
- Hook, 175.
- Hooke, 125.
- Hooker, cclxxiv. 184.
- Hooper, cxxxiii. 36. 38. 65.
97. 214. 215. 231. 262. 388.
431. 545. 585. 598. 607.
- Hopkins, 51. 434. 590.
- Hopton, xi. 211. 393.
- Hopton, xvii. xviii. 528.
- Horcy, 73.
- Hore, cxlviii.
- Horey, clxix.
- Horndon, 427.
- Hornebrook, 187.
- Horner, ccxxxix. ccxl.
- Horsey, 212.
- Horsington, 448.
- Horton, Abbot of, lv. lix. lxx.
lxx.
- Horton, cxcix. 61. 93. 329.
- Horwell, clxxii.
- Horwood, 9. 39. 244.
- Hoskins, 161. 238.
- Hossack, 320.
- Hostiarus, lii.
- Hotchkys, 407.
- Hountor, 329.
- Hoveden, 178. 181.
- How, xxii. lxxv. 284. 367. 377.
380. 452. 453.
- Howard, clxv. 34. 36. 211.
- Howard of Effingham*, cxxvii.
- Howard*, 292. 393. 440.
- Howe*, xcvi. 412.
- Howe*, 26. 161. 406. 530.
- Howell*, King, vi.
- Hubba, v. 367.
- Hubert, lxix. lxxiv.
- Huckmore, cxliii. clxv. ccii.
135. 269.
- Hucks, 560.
- Huddesfield, 441.
- Huddle, 530.
- Hudson, cclxxii. cclxxiii. cclxiv.
30.
- Hugh, liv. lvi. lvii. cci.
- Hugh*, Earl of Chester, l. liv.
lxiv. lxix.
- Hughes, 101. 303. 606.
- Huish, 164. 284.
- Hull, clxvii. ccxxviii. 311. 368.
560.
- Hume, 389.
- Hungerford, cii. cxxiv. 125.
163. 299. 346. 374. 418.
420. 550. 561. 577.
- Hungerford*, clxviii. cxcii. 6.
- Hunsdon*, cxxxix.
- Hunt, ccii. ccxxv. ccxxix. 77.
105. 107. 131. 327. 407.
445. 581.
- Hunter, cc. 160. 218. 402.
447.
- Huntingdon*, xcv. cii. 36. 163.
241. 374. 418. 420. 462.
496. 542. 561. 576.
- Hurde, 337.
- Hurell, 583.
- Hureward, 574.
- Hurlock, clxxx.
- Hurrel, 413. 573.
- Hurst, clxvii. clxix. clxxii.
clxxxvi. 225. 254. 263. 279.
300. 343. 360. 426. 461.
494. 504. 540. 592.
- Husband, ccxix. 365.
- Hussey, ccxiii. 23. 269.
- Hutchins, cc. 239. 290. 381.
- Hutchinson, 350.
- Huxham, clxvii. cclxxvii. 164.
402. 406.
- Huyshe, cxlix. ccxxx. 119.
243. 373. 444.
- Hyde, 23.
- Hyne, 20.
- I.
- Ibbetson, clxxxviii.
- Ilbert,

- Ibert, cxlix. ccxxvi. ccxxvii.
7. 8. 53. 79. 102. 274. 330.
341.
Ilchester, xciv. cxiv. 63. 450.
Ilcombe, clii.
Iliff, 597.
Illington, 397.
Ilminster, 24.
Incledon, cxxxvii. cxlix. clviii.
clxxxiii. ccxxix. 3. 4. 30.
36. 37. 59. 64. 65. 109. 133.
242. 249. 273. 360. 379.
388. 389. 418. 424. 445.
Ineguar, lxi.
Inewar, lxxxii.
Inglett, cxliv. 57. 73. 82. 106.
107. 161. 270.
Inglish, 563.
Ingpen, clxvi. clxvii. 164.
Inguar, lix.
Innes, xci. 285.
Innocent, 388.
Insula, 127. 280. 520.
Inwar, lxix.
Ireland, 261.
Iric, lviii.
Irich, lvi.
Irish, ccxii.
Irvine, 211.
Isabel, Queen, 299. 317.
Isaac, clxxviii. clxxix. 19. 212.
264. 265. 445.
Iscanus, ccxxxii. 203. 206.
220. 221.
Ispania, l. li. liii. lxxix.
Ispaniensis, lxxiv.
Ivie, 39. 231.
Ivinus, liv.
Ivybridge, 176. 255.
Izacke, clxxviii. 2. 3. 182.
192. 221. 451. 561. 590.
595.
- J.
- Jachelinus, lxxxii.
Jackson, clxxxvii. ccxxviii. 7.
62. 121. 135. 214. 221. 264.
330. 386. 559.
Jadolf, lxxi.
Jagelin, lxi.
Jago, lxxxviii. 158. 159.
James I., 31. 45. 59. 195. 335.
371. 527.
James II., 59. 159. 187.
Janitor, 47.
J'Ans, 290.
Jansen, 83.
- Jardine, 320.
Jartye, 278.
Jeffery, 213. 533.
Jefford, 159. 187.
Jeffrey, xlix.
Jeffries, 188.
Jelinger, clvi.
Jellard, 54.
Jenkins, xix. 3. 21. 25. 122.
192. 222. 320. 445. 446.
447. 497. 583.
Jenner, xxxix. 16.
Jennings, 212.
Jervis, cclxxi.
Jew, 142.
Jewe, clxvii. clxviii. cc. ccxxv.
238.
Jewell, clxvii. cxci. 38. 42.
137. 293. 554.
Joannes, lvii.
Joce, 462.
Joel, 388. 526.
Johannes, lxxix.
John, liii. 271.
John, Archdeacon of Corn-
wall, 208.
John, the Treasurer, 212.
John, King, viii. 21. 22. 30. 31.
59. 61. 63. 127. 129. 154.
163. 181. 192. 195. 200.
263. 294. 299. 314. 317.
320. 343. 369. 375. 462.
526. 542. 576. 580. 586.
John of Gaunt, xcvi.
John, King of France, ccxvii.
182. 398.
John of Exeter, cccxliv. 258.
John Duke of Lancaster, 278.
Johns, 343.
Johnson, 16. 108. 167. 211.
353. 551. 563.
Jones, cxxxv. ccx. ccxxvii.
cclxxi. cclxxii. cclxxiii.
cclxxiv. cccvi. 3. 105. 203.
264. 296. 299. 410. 445.
499.
Jope, cxcvi. 418.
Jordayne, 229.
Jory, 406.
Joscelin, lxxv.
Jule, or Jewell, clxvii.
Julia Mæsa, cccxi.
Julian, 81. 82. 256. 305. 418.
- K.
- Kaleway, clxvii. clxxxiii. 99.
Karlsruhe, 67. 350.
- Kaull, clxv. clxvii.
Kawell, 275.
Kawl, 275.
Keat, 229. 230.
Keate, 596.
Keats, ccxxviii. 310. 365. 599.
Keen, 64. 607.
Keinsham, 73.
Kekewich, cl. ccxxviii. 235.
317. 384. 461.
Keleway, 132.
Kelland, ccii. ccxvi. 10. 15.
16. 72. 239. 310. 382. 383.
451. 452. 579. 584. 604.
Kellaway, cxxxvii. 166. 251.
272.
Kelly, cxxiv. cl. cxcix. ccxxvii.
72. 75. 99. 100. 159. 174.
216. 245. 263. 265. 296.
318. 330. 453. 465.
Kelway, 405. 600.
Kemiell, 457.
Kempe, ccxcviii. 603.
Kempthorn, 543.
Kempthorne, 112.
Kendal, cclxvii.
Kendall, 161. 206. 209. 250.
300. 536.
Kennaway, cxvi. 223. 385.
418. 469.
Kennicott, 535.
Kent, xcv. 157.
Kent, ccxvi.
Keppel, 210. 565.
Kerr, 395.
Kershaw, 161.
Kestel, 430.
Kett, 360.
Keynes, clxvii. clxx. clxxii.
clxxxi. ccxvii. 562.
Kiddell, 515.
Kilbury, 273.
Kilcourcy, 135.
Kilkenny, 212.
Killerton, 115.
Killet, 209.
Killigrew, cix. 145. 387.
Killiowe, cxii. 209.
Kilrington, 60.
King, xcii. cxcvi. 63. 337.
King, ccxxvii. 41. 285. 542.
Kingdon, cxxxv. 29. 70. 71.
76. 279. 311. 383. 387.
425.
Kingston, cxiii. 256. 303.
Kingston, 93. 273.
Kingswell, clxxviii.
Kingwell, 286.
Kirke, cxcv. 318.
- Kirkham,

- Kirkham, cxiv. clxx. clxxiii. clxxvi. ccii. 14. 51. 239. 282. 301. 324. 329. 361. 382. 390. 427.
 Kitson, ccxxix. 294. 310. 335. 523.
 Knapman, clii. ccciii.
 Knatchbull, 464.
 Knight, xcvi. 137. 285. 319.
 Knighteston, 446.
 Knighton, 89. 252. 554. 587.
 Kniveton, cxcviii.
 Knoll, 238. 461.
 Knolles, 269.
 Knowill, clxvii. 281. 282. 288. 321.
 Knowling, cxxvii, 254.
 Kruse, 447.
- L.
- Labell, 78.
 Lackington, 87.
 Lacy, 105. 198. 201. 205. 208. 392.
 Laford, 357.
 Laforey, cxxx.
 Lake, 7. 212. 351. 420. 421. 434.
 Lambe, 243.
 Lambert, 454. 493. 525.
 Lamley, 65.
 Lamprey, clxvii. 260.
Lancaster, 278. 311.
 Lancaster, cxxxv.
 Lancell, 260.
 Lancelles, clxvii. 358. 433.
 Land, 418. 450.
 Lane, cxiii. ccxxvi. 73. 74. 128. 271. 277. 130. 567.
 Lang, ccxxvi. 116. 261.
 Langford, clxvii. clxxxiii. 61. 95. 127. 350. 373. 427.
 Langworthy, clxiii. ccxvi. 322.
 Langon, 602.
 Lanherne, 493.
 Langacre, 115.
 Lansdon, 55. 57. 211. 216. 329. 429. 556.
 Langmead, ccxxvii. 58. 81. 415. 471.
 Langton, 207. 220. 311.
Lansdowne, 51.
 Lant, 224. 225. 590. 591. 592.
 Lanyon, cxxxvi. 404. 405.
 Lapfode, cxcix. 69.
 Larder, clxvii. clxxv. 545.
Latimer, 55.
Latimer, civ. cxcix.
 Latton, ccxxi.
 Launce, ccxix.
 Lavington, 52. 209. 351. 430.
 Lawday, cxxv.
 Lawrence, 169. 296.
 Lawtram, 577.
 Lay, 264.
 Lea, 159.
 Leach, cciii. ccxxix. 46. 69. 88. 92. 93. 117. 146. 328. 556. 596.
 Lear, cxxx. cxli. cxlii. 254. 255. 335. 368. 492.
 Lechlade, 182.
 Le-Cras, 208.
 Lechmere, 401.
 Ledred, clxiv. 24. 70.
 Lee, cl. ccxxviii. 80. 119. 231. 270. 318. 384. 513. 572.
Leeds, cxxiv. 362.
 Legassick, ccxxviii. 53. 176. 274. 275. 342. 543.
 Legge, clv. 157.
 Legh, clxiii.
Leicester, 35. 478. 576.
 Leigh, cxiii. cxxxiii. cxlii. cxcix. cciii. 62. 267. 285. 295. 321. 343. 365. 366. 367. 414. 425. 440. 452. 539.
 Leighton, ci.
 Leinegar, lxxiv.
 Leland, vi. lii. cccxxiv. 37. 86. 147. 154. 158. 197. 212. 213. 221. 235. 391. 404. 410. 417. 422. 435. 443. 452. 533.
 Lely, 106.
 Leman, 114.
 Lemon, 506.
 Le Moyne, xcvi.
 Lempriere, 229. 337. 363. 572.
 Le Neve, cxxv.
 Lenthall, cxxxv.
 Leofric, xxii. cccxxi. 201. 203. 210.
 L'Ercedeckne, cxiv. cccxxiv. 207. 250.
 Leslie, 210. 464.
 Lestre, lxxix.
 Lethbridge, xxii. xcvi. cxviii. 95. 177. 216. 226. 261. 311. 364. 389. 562. 565. 568. 569. 596. 599.
 Letmar, liii. lxxv.
 Lettres, 294.
 Letwyn, liv.
- Leugar, lxxviii. lxxix. lxxi. lxxx.
 Leuric, lii. lvii. lxxix. lxxxii.
 Leuritius, lxxiv.
 Leventhorp, 320.
 Levesgar, liii.
Lewin, xlix. lvi. lx. lxxix. lxxxv. lxxxvi.
 Lewis, 21.
 Leworth, 570.
 Ley, xcvi. cl. clv. clxxx. cxciii. ccxx. ccxxvii. ccxxix. 41. 94. 95. 112. 137. 167. 214. 296. 333. 337. 542. 579.
Ley, 41.
 Licunot, liv.
 Lienegar, lvii. lxxii. lxxiii.
 Lieuric, lviii. lxxi.
 Lichigary, 607.
 Lifield, clxvi.
 Lifinc, 589.
 Lighte, clxvii.
 Limbrey, 54.
 Limesei, lvii. lxxii. lxxvi. lxxxvi.
 Limesi, l. li. 167. 358.
 Limpany, 360. 504.
Lincoln, lxxxvi. xci. xciv.
 Line, 492.
 Lippincot, clxxii. cciv. 9. 69. 323. 366.
 Lipsius, 576.
Lisburne, xciv. cvii. cxvi. 14. 328.
Lisle, xcvi. cxxxiii. 55. 161. 243. 406.
 Lisle, clxviii. 161. 447. 469.
 Lister, 167. 542.
 Liston, clv.
 Littleton, ccxxii. 333.
 Liuredus, lxxv.
 Livingus, xxii.
 Lock, clxxxi. ccxxviii. 143. 220. 319. 385. 434.
 Locke, xcii. cclxxxix.
 Lockyer, 550.
 Lodge, 211. 212.
 Loggin, cxc. 570.
 Lomen, or De Lumine, clxviii. 16. 248. 543.
 Londe, 60.
 London, 272.
Londonderry, xciv. cvii. 58. 278. 524. 525. 594.
 Long, 160. 220. 222. 296. 297. 298.
 Longacre, 504.
 Looseleigh, 471.
 Loosemoore, 128. 211. 368.
- Lopes,

- Lopes, xxii. lxxxii*. cxviii.
 cxxxii. 46. 83. 336. 437.
 471. 546. 608.
- Loring, 40. 258. 305. 308. 541.
 Loringe, clxi. 67.
 Louis, cxix. cxxxii.
 Loveday, 216.
 Loveis, clxxix. 103.
 Lovell, c. cii. 157. 285.
 Loving, 345.
 Lovering, 101. 158. 287. 530.
 Lovet, 319.
 Lovett, 246. 478.
 Lovis, 10.
 Lowdell, 355.
 Lower, 210.
 Lowman, cciv. 238.
 Lowndes, 79.
 Lucas, ccxx. ccxxxii. 28, 29.
 271. 273. 287. 491.
 Luce, clxxxix. 89.
 Luccombe, 530.
 Luck, 38.
 Lucombe, cxcii. 100.
 Lucy, lxxxiv. clxxii. cxcii.
 561.
 Ludbrooke, 542.
 Ludo, lxiv. lxx. lxvi. lxxi.
 lxxvii. lxxxii.
 Luffincott, 323.
 Lugg, 440.
 Luke, 493.
 Lumsden, 320.
 Luppincott, cciv.
 Lupus, 298.
 Luscombe, cl. clxix. ccxxvi.
 ccxxix. 7. 426. 573.
 Luscot, 65. 282. 493.
 Luther, 114. 323.
 Lutterell, ccxxx. 65. 131.
 258. 259. 282. 293. 347.
 452.
 Lutton, cciv.
 Luttrell, cxliv. clxxxiii. ccii.
 cciv. ccxxix. 72. 92. 138.
 412. 548. 580.
 Luxmoore, cli. 70. 76. 245.
 561. 285. 372. 373. 431.
 Luxton, 77. 563.
 Lyddon, 425.
 Lyde, 43. 110. 558. 559.
 Lye, 535.
 Lyff, clxxii.
 Lygon, 209.
 Lyn, 319.
 Lyndon, 147.
 Lyneham, 577.
 Lyons, cxlv.
 Lytton, ccxxii. 204. 333.
- M.
- Mabbe, 21.
 Macbride, 81.
Macclesfield, 78, 79. 188.
 Mackenzie, 76. 244.
 Mack-Williams, cvii.
 Maclaurin, 320.
 Madan, 37.
 Maddacott, 437.
 Madge, 125.
 Madox, cclxxx. 195.
 Mainfred, lxi.
 Mainwaring, clxxvii. 161. 446.
 447. 449.
 Makarell, 413.
 Malet, cxiii. cli. clxiv. clxvi.
 ccxxvi. 66. 309. 323. 336.
 369. 441. 448. 557.
 Malger, lxii. lxxix.
 Malherbe, clxviii. 239. 378.
 Mallet, 16. 39. 249. 288. 388.
 Mallock, cli. ccxxvi. 23. 25.
 123. 124. 332. 430. 525.
 557.
 Malloisel, 297.
 Malston, ccxi. 375. 440.
 Maltravers, clxiv.
 Mamburg, clxxxv. 424.
 Mamhede, cx. 14.
 Manaton, cxci.
 Mandeville, 20. 263. 571.
 Mandley, 423.
 Mangles, 407.
 Manley, 252. 539.
 Mann, 453.
 Manning, cl. 37. 251.
Manny, 286.
 Mantell, cclxxi.
 Manton, 133.
 Manworthy, clxxvi. 279.
 Mapowder, ccv. 425.
 Marcey, 354.
March, cviii. 299. 320. 599.
 Marchant, 447. 465. 564.
 Mare, 373.
 Marisco, 580. 586.
 Marker, 27. 379. 534.
Marlborough, xix. xcvi. 41.
 81. 88. 188. 360. 394.
 Marrais, xciii.
 Marrow, 36.
 Marsh, 268.
 Marshall, clxviii. ccxxxvi.
 cccxxxiii. 205. 208. 364.
 Martin, xiii. lxxxii*. c. cii. cv.
 cxiii. cxiv. ccv. ccxxi.
 35. 60. 87. 128. 201. 211.
 212. 231. 377. 332. 360.
 363. 364. 394. 534. 599.
- Martin*, or *Martyn*, c. 35.
 115. 152. 241. 288. 289.
 300. 305. 332. 349. 442.
 478. 544. 547.
 Martyn, xcii. c. clvi. clxxii.
 cxiii. cxv. ccv. ccxv.
 ccxvi. 13. 92. 67. 182. 214.
 220. 229. 237. 241. 254.
 258. 273. 278. 279. 300.
 301. 344. 360. 414. 435.
 437. 445. 490. 504. 529.
 594.
 Martyne, 34.
 Marwood, cxi. cxliv. clxvi.
 ccv. 44. 92. 124. 132. 133.
 170. 282. 333. 367. 374.
 375. 381. 444. 561.
Mary, Queen, x. 29. 36. 443.
 527.
Mary, Queen of Scots, 432.
Massareene, clxxxviii.
 Massey, xv.
 Matesford, 324.
 Mathild, lxiii.
 Mathildis, lix.
Matilda, Queen, xlix. liii. lv.
 lvi. lxi. lxiii. lxiv. lxvi. lxviii.
 lxix. lxx. lxxii. lxxiii. lxxix.
 lxxxii. 50. 121. 193. 251.
 288. 309. 321.
 Maton, ccxlix. ccl. cclxxii.
 cclxxiii.
 Matthew of Westminster, v.
 vi. vii. 179.
 Matthew, 119. 138.
 Matthews, ccxi.
 Matthews, 389.
Maud, Queen, 193.
 Mauduit, clxiii.
 Mauger, clxxi.
 Maunder, 97.
Maurice, Prince, xi. xii. xiii.
 xiv. 34. 80. 81. 144. 156.
 185. 263. 371. 393. 409.
 416. 449. 584.
 Maurice, ccxvi.
 Mawris, clxxi. 335.
 May, 62. 77. 139. 241. 242.
 297. 335. 344. 427.
 Maye, 445.
 Mayhew, 412. 413.
 Maynard, ccvi. cclxxxvii. 40.
 41. 59. 74. 115. 120. 139.
 193. 228. 230. 248. 344.
 356. 358. 397. 405. 410.
 475. 535. 593. 594. 596. 601.
- Mayne,

- Mayne, 214. 230. 261. 369.
 Mayow, 211.
 Meade, cclxviii.
 Meavy, 336.
 Meddon, 10.
Medina Sidonia, 327. 393.
 Medmane, 526.
 Medsted, 521.
 Mee, clxxiv.
 Meldon, 324.
 Melhuish, clxxxvi. cxcii. 18.
 19. 51. 112. 243. 355. 365.
 366. 369. 421. 434. 435.
 486. 566.
 Membury, 20.
 Memland, 274.
 Menwenick, clxxxiii.
 Meo, clxxiv.
 Meols, cx.
 Mercer, 210. 378.
 Merchant, 545.
 Meredith, 423.
 Merifield, clxxvii. ccvii.
 Merivale, 159. 449.
 Merlesoan, lxxix. lxxx.
 Merlesvanus, liii.
 Merlesven, liii. lxiii. lxviii.
 lxxx.
 Merlosuan, lix.
 Mescheney, 542.
 Mert, lxxi.
 Merton, cv. cvi. clv. clxii.
 clxviii. 247. 300. 338. 466.
 528. 529. 549.
 Mervin, cxlii. 209. 262. 333.
 Metherell, 319.
 Metsted, clxi. clxviii. cci.
 125. 139. 438.
 Mewy, clxviii. cxcix. 555.
 Mey, clxii. clxxvi. 286.
 Meyrick, 264.
 Michaelstow, clxxxiii.
 Mitchell, ccvi. 142. 235. 431.
 470. 491.
 Michelmore, 15. 455.
Middlesex, xcvi. cix.
 Middleditch, 317.
 Middleton, 14.
 Middleton, xiv. 242. 320.
 Midwinter, 598.
 Milford, clxxix. 233. 234.
 360. 504.
 Mill, 247. 259.
 Milliton, clxxxiii.
 Milman, cxvii.
 Milner, 210. 589.
 Miller, *cclxxi.
 Milles, 204.
 Mills, cxlviii. ccclii. 125.
 Mincombe, 444.
 Minifie, 284.
 Minshull, 447.
 Misson, cxc.
 Mitchell, 229.
 Moalle, 14.
 Modyford, cc. 46. 85. 437.
 546. 605. 608.
 Moe, 211.
Moels, c. cii. ciii. cccxxxvi.
 163. 174.
 Moels, 177. 271.
 Moggridge, 98. 270. 595.
 Mogrige, 211.
 Mohun, l. lxxxviii. civ. cvi.
 cxiv. ccxx. 22. 23. 61. 93.
 112. 130. 157. 169. 238.
 324. 325. 341. 354. 362.
 371. 372. 406. 502. 523.
 541. 584.
Mohun, civ. cxxix. 460.
 Moigny, 11.
 Moion, l. 112.
 Moione, lx.
 Moles, 180.
 Molesworth, cxxvii. cxxxii.
 clxxxiv. 18. 40. 71. 74. 76.
 112. 248. 253. 261. 279.
 341. 417. 425. 496. 550. 552.
 Molford, clxiii. ccvi. 11. 350.
 427. 513.
 Molineux, cxxxvii.
 Molis, l. lxix. lxxviii. lxxix.
 c. 189.
 Molland, 350.
 Molton, clxviii. clxxi. 247.
 Monford, cli.
 Mongwell, 229.
 Monk, xcvi. xcvi. cxi. cxlviii.
 39. 166. 193. 308. 338. 528.
 552. 598.
Monmouth, cxxxix. 188.
 Monro, 291.
 Montalt, 321.
Monthermer, oi. 462.
Montacute, ci. cviii. 419.
 Montacute, 263. 370. 462.
 Montague, cclxxv. 303.
 Montolieu, cc.
Montrath, 266.
 Moon, 169.
 Moor, 217.
 Moore, ccvi. ccxxix. 60. 76.
 93. 100. 116. 127. 128. 138.
 209. 225. 265. 341. 378.
 482. 592.
 Mora, Mooringe, or Morwen,
 clxiv. 554. 555.
Morcar, lii.
 Morden, 424.
Mordaunt, 187.
 More, clv. ccvi. 6. 170. 210.
 531.
 Moreman, 259.
 Moresby, 323.
Moreton, liv. lv. lvi. lvii. lviii.
 lix. lx. lxi. lxii. lxiii. lxiv.
 lxv. lxvi. lxvii. lxviii. lxix.
 lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiv. lxxvi.
 lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxix. lxxx.
 lxxxi. cxlv. 53. 281. 334.
 343. 352. 450.
 Morgan, ccxxvii. ccxxix. 434.
 453.
 Morice, cxvii. ccxi. 74. 76.
 114. 220. 311. 323. 417.
 457. 466. 552.
 Morin, l. lxi. lxv. lxx. lxxx.
 Moringe, 168. 531.
Morley, xxii. lxxxii*. lxxxvii.
 cvii. 6. 7. 16. 67. 98. 336.
 348. 409. 412. 413. 415.
 417. 437. 538. 542. 579.
 Motley, 356.
 Morris, 259. 293.
 Morrison, xxii. ccviii. ccxxxix.
 10. 258. 383. 529.
 Morshead, ccxxix. 81. 322.
 406. 415.
 Morshed, 401.
 Morston, 251.
 Morth, clx. 14.
 Mortimer, cviii. 564.
 Mortimore, 128.
 Morton, 424.
 Morville, 344.
 Morwen, 554.
 Moryson, cccii.
 Motbert, lvii. lix. lxiii. lxx.
 lxvii. lxxiv.
 Moulton, clxvi. ccvii.
 Moun, 324.
Mount Edgecumbe, lxxxiv.
 lxxxv. cvii. cxliii. ccxxxi.
 326. 327. 340. 464.
Mountjoy, xcvi. 40. 381.
 Mountjoy, 166.
 Moyle, 246.
 Moyne, 338.
 Moysey, 153. 177.
 Muden, 92.
 Mudge, ccxxxv. 5. 53. 401.
 402. 407. 578.
 Mules, c. ci. clxxxix. ccx.
 ccxx. ccxxviii. 8. 19. 177.
 245. 312. 325. 333. 374.
 467. 480. 505. 542.
Mules, 95. 163. 174.
 Mullond,

Mullond, 294.
 Multon, 390.
 Mundy, 147.
 Munt, 612.
 Murdach, cxcix.
 Murdake, 39.
 Murray, 249.
 Musgrave, cxxxiv. cclxxvii.
 cccx. 38. 213. 221. 311.
 356.
 Musters, cc.
 Muttlebury, clxi.
 Myers, 209.

N.

Nagle, 94.
 Napier, 169.
 Narborough, 550.
 Narramore, 95. 492.
 Naylor, 161.
 Neale, 158. 218. 348.
 Neck, ccxxvii. cclxxi. cclxxii.
 95. 335. 461. 604.
 Neligan, 560.
 Nelson, 269. 290. 463.
Nerva, cccxi.
 Netherton, 573.
 Nethway, 238.
 Nevill, 8. 157. 546.
 Neville, ci. cc. cclxxxvii. 116.
 203. 205. 317.
 Newark, 210.
 Newberry, cclxxi. cclxxiv. 231.
 Newbery, cclxxi.
 Newbury, 444. 603.
 Newcombe, clxxix. cciii. ccvii.
 100. 125. 161. 448. 598.
 Newcome, 554.
 Newcourt, ccvii. 244.
 Newell, cxlii. 359.
 Newman, ccxxviii. ccxxxix. 16.
 54. 102. 142. 146. 460. 463.
 Newmarch, c.
 Newnham, clv. clxiv.
 Newport, 40. 157.
 Newte, ccviii. 29. 231. 513.
 515. 518. 551. 600.
 Newton, cxxvii. cxlix. 70. 140.
 244. 372. 447. 506. 608.
 Neyle, ccxxvi. 294. 455.
 Nibbs, 548.
 Nicholls, 461.
 Nigel, lv. lvii. lxx. lxxii. lxxvi.
 lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxix. lxxx.
 Niger, liv. lvi. lx. lxxviii. lxxiv.
 Nightingale, xciv. 328.

VOL. VI.

Nimet, 369.
 Nisbet, 53.
 Nitheway, 445.
 Norbury, clxvi. 374.
Norfolk, 22, 23.
 Norman, liv. lix. lx. lxx. lxxii.
 lxxiv. lxxvi. lxxx. 52. 113.
 589.
 Norris, cix. clxviii. 11. 210.
 447. 536. 613.
 Norrish, 100. 125. 557.
 Norrys, 32.
 North, 359.
North, ccxvii. 223.
 Northcote, cx. cxxxii. cxliii.
 ccxii. 62. 65. 69. 146. 167.
 208. 239. 246. 282. 288.
 293. 300. 361. 362. 369.
 383. 401. 412. 434. 451.
 467. 478. 545.
 Northey, 214.
 Northleigh, clx. clxxvii. ccvii.
 ccxix. 8. 125. 145. 165.
 173. 207. 235. 293.
 Northmore, cli. cciii. ccxxvi.
 36. 76. 96. 97. 210. 372.
 413. 439. 499. 585.
Northumberland, lxxxiv. cii.
 cvii. ccxxxi. 450. 552.
 Norton, cxcii. ccx. 11. 116.
 463.
 Noseworthy, 344.
 Nott, 138. 162. 310. 350. 574.
Nottingham, 393.
 Novant, cv. cxxiii. 71. 112. 114.
 437. 533. 555.
 Noville, lxxi.
 Nutcombe, cliii. ccvii. 112.
 113. 209. 210.
 Nymet, 364. 369. 482.

O.

O'Brien, 208.
 Ockbeare, cix.
 Ockley, 220.
 Odo, lii. lix. lx. lxi. lxiii. lxxvii.
 lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxv. lxxvii.
 lxxx. lxxx. 63.
 Odoman, lvi.
 Odritius, lxxvii. lxxx.
 Offerd, lxxxii.
 Offwell, 374.
 Oggwell, 566.
 Okes, 211.
 Okeston, cxxxix. 69. 342.
 Okey, xvi. 103. 108. 174. 361.

4 Q

Oldham, 203. 209. 237. 261.
 386.
 Olf, lxiii. lxvii. lxxv.
 Olieva, lxxvi.
 Olivean, 230. 595.
 Oliver, lxi. lxvi. lxxi. lxxx.
 lxxxii. 3. 91. 105. 106. 107.
 145. 200. 201. 215. 226.
 230. 264. 586.
 Oliveva, lxviii.
 Olmar, lvii. lx.
 Olmer, lxxv. lxxx.
 Olnod, lxiv. lxxvi. lxxx.
 Olnot, lviii. lxxii.
 Olnotdus, lxxiv.
 Oltred, lx.
 Oluarda, liii.
 Oluardus, lxvii.
 Olueron, lvi.
 Olueva, lxxiii. lxxviii.
 Oluietus, lv.
 Oluric, liii. lxii. lxiii.
 Olivet, lxxix.
 Olw, lxxix.
 Olward, lxxx.
 Olweva, lviii.
 Olwiet, lxxvii.
Orange, Prince of, xix. cccli.
 187. 567.
 Orchard, cxxxviii. cciv. ccviii.
 ccx. ccxxvii. 10. 257. 258.
 259.
 Ordafers, lviii.
 Orde, 210.
 Ordgar, 319.
 Ordric, lxii.
 Ordritius, liv. lxviii. lxxi.
 lxxii. lxxv. lxxx.
 Ordulf, liv. lvi. lviii. lxi. lxii.
 lxvi. lxxvii. lxix. lxxvi. lxxvii.
 lxxx. lxxxii.
Ordulf, Duke of Devon, l.
 114. 473.
 Ordulph, 339.
 Orenge, 221.
Orford, xci. xciv. xcix. cviii.
 243. 387.
 Orgar, lxxv. 473.
 Orival, 542.
Orleans, Duchess of, 186. 187.
 193. 201.
 Orme, 522.
 Ormond, cclxxxvii.
Ormond, clxvi. clxx. ccxiv.
 139. 193. 321. 353.
 Orway, 297. 374.
 Orwey, clxviii. 359.
 Osbern, lx. lxxv. lxxviii.
 lxxxii. Osbert,

- Osbert, liv. lxxvii. 210
 Osborn, 523.
 Osborne, cxlv. 110. 118. 238. 591.
 Oseva, lix.
 Osferd, lxxix. lxxxii.
 Osfers, lv. lxxiv. lxxv. lxx. lxxiii. lxxviii.
 Oskerville, 429.
 Oslac, lviii. lxi. lxxiii.
 Osmer, lxxix.
 Osmond, cliv. 252.
 Osmund, lxxiii. lxxix. 209.
 Osmundville, lxxiv. lxxviii. lxxx.
 Osof, lxii. lxxii.
 Osulf, lxviii. lxxvi. lxxii.
 Oswic, lxxiii.
 Ote, lxvi.
 Otelin, lvii. lx. lxi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxix. lxx. lxxv.
 Otro, lxx. lxxi.
 Otrus, lxxv. lxxx.
 Ougier, 54.
 Ourry, clvii. 343. 415.
 Oxendon, cxxiii. 17. 295.
 Oxenham, ccviii. 210. 212. 296. 328. 483.
 Oxford, 35. 60. 398. 501.
 Ow, 422.
 Owe, l. lxxxii.
 Owen, 102. 166.
 Owgan, clxxvii.
 Owlacombe, cxii.
- P.
- Pace, 204.
 Paganell, or Paynell, l. li. liii. lix. lxiii. lxviii. lxxix. lxxx. cvi. clxxviii. 28. 169. 278. 540.
 Page, clxix.
 Paige, 38. 242. 452.
 Painter, 231.
 Palk, cxv. cxvi. cxxxi. cccli. 1. 2. 8. 13. 62. 69. 79. 106. 110. 140. 169. 170. 173. 235. 236. 286. 296. 334. 357. 426. 441. 524. 525. 526. 538. 541. 542.
 Palmer, cxi. cxx. ccxx. 39. 171. 225. 309. 406. 439. 465. 529. 531. 595.
 Panner, 134.
 Park, 374.
 Parkehouse, 209.
 Parker, lxxxvii. cxxvii. ccxiii. 106. 119. 126. 146. 147. 264. 336. 348. 382. 409. 412. 413. 415. 456. 542.
 Parkhurst, 19.
 Parkin, 370.
 Parkinson, *cclxxi.
 Parlby, 464.
 Parminster, clxxix. 65. 290. 333.
 Parnell, 145.
 Parr, 56. 214. 216.
 Parr, Queen Catherine, 25. 436.
 Parrot, 16. 255.
 Parsons, 403.
 Partridge, 97. 231. 372. 497.
 Parys, 209.
 Pascoe, clix.
 Paslew, 268.
 Pasmer, 252.
 Passelew, clxxvii. clxxviii. 260.
 Passmere, cx. clxxx.
 Paston, cxc. 172. 346.
 Patch, 424.
 Pate, 500.
 Paulet, cxxii. 432. 433. 501.
 Paumier, 133.
 Paunston, clxxiv. 248.
 Paulet, or Pawlet, civ. clxxviii. 77. 421. 432. 543. 554. 563.
 Pawlet, xiii. clxxviii. 53. 251. 544.
 Pawley, 51.
 Payne, ccxxi. 434. 560. 576.
 Pearce, ccxv. ccxxiv. 42. 140. 219. 279. 601.
 Peard, clxxx. 159. 515.
 Peardon, 321. 602.
 Pearse, ccxiii. 60. 356. 444. 448. 496. 587.
 Pecham, clxvi.
 Peckitt, cccxxvi.
 Pecoock, cvii.
 Pederton, 419.
 Pedlear, 112.
 Peel, ccxxix. 613.
 Pelham, 203.
 Pellew, xc. 103.
 Pembroke, 202. 382. 398.
 Pembroke, 212.
 Penda, King, v. 78.
 Pendarves, 255. 274. 426.
 Penfowne, clii.
 Pengelly, clii. ccxxix. 477. 555.
 Penhay, 573.
 Peniles, clv. clxxviii. ccxx. 72.
 Penkevil, cvi.
 Pennington, cxxvi.
 Pennyman, 160.
 Penrice, 525.
 Penrise, clxxiii.
 Penrose, 39.
 Penruddock, 187. 448.
 Peppin, 256.
 Percehay, 90. 276.
 Percy, xiii. lxxxiv.
 Percy, cvi. clxv. 130. 451. 523.
 Percyhay, 238. 469.
 Perepont, 112.
 Periam, cx. cxiii. cxxxiii. cxlix. ccxi. 119. 125. 132. 146. 147. 441. 442. 444. 446. 495. 544.
 Perkin Warbeck, viii. ix. 172. 183. 253. 577. 578.
 Perring, cxix. cxxxii. 255. 274. 286. 426.
 Perrot, 480.
 Perryman, ccxv. 492.
 Pery, clxxviii.
 Peryam, 222. 262. 383.
 Peter, ccviii. 68. 116. 157. 215. 235. 236. 391. 498. 523.
 Peters, 157.
 Peterson, 209. 456.
 Pether, 94.
 Petre, 68. 110. 134. 137. 302. 375. 443. 589.
 Petre, xxii. xci. ccviii. 22. 23. 24. 26. 63. 68. 110. 130. 301. 302. 337. 367. 443.
 Petrie, 4.
 Pettiward, cxc.
 Pettus, 294. 572.
 Petvin, 292.
 Peverell, cxxxiii. clxxviii. cxc. cccxxxiii. 125. 127. 175. 255. 273. 305. 327. 368. 374. 406. 420. 432. 469. 561. 570. 574.
 Peytevin, clxxviii. 374. 544.
 Peyvre, 308.
 Phear, 66.
 Phesaunt, 531.
 Philip, King of Spain, x. 185.
 Philippus, cccxi.
 Phillips, clxxxv. 536. 613.
 Phillips, cxciii. 38. 39. 259. 322. 424. 440. 457. 552.
 Pickering, xvi. 377.
 Pickwell, 243.
 Picot, 426.
 Pictavensis, lxxiii. 374.
 Pidgley, 118.
 Pidsley,

- Pidsley, 125. 146. 325. 326. 433. 490. 493. 544. 602.
 Pierce, clvi. 62. 350. 447. 481.
 Piers, 208. 238.
 Piga, liii.
 Pigou, 210.
 Pike, clxii. cclxxii. 7.
 Pilland, 389.
 Pillond, clxviii. 11. 426.
 Pilton, cclxxxvii.
 Pincerna, lxx. lxxvi. lxxi. lxxiv. lxxviii. lxxx.
 Pincombe, cviii.
 Pine, cxli. clii. 263. 512.
 Pinkey, 54.
 Pinsent, 270. 322.
 Pipard, clxviii. 55. 420. 469.
 Piper, 373.
 Piperell, clxvi. 15.
 Pitfield, 231. 378.
 Pitman, clii. ccvii. 169. 252. 275.
 Pitt, cvii. 58. 252. 278. 372. 434. 578.
 Pitts, clix. 482. 493.
 Plantagenet, xcvi. xcvi. cix. cxxxiii. 76.
Plymouth, xciv. 157. 400.
 Pocock, 477. 515.
 Pode, clii. ccxxix. 140. 176. 413.
 Poding, 312.
 Poer, clxviii. cxciv. 87.
 Poilgi, or Poillei, l. liv. lv. lvi. lvii. lxii. lxiv. lxvi. lxix. lxxi. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxx. 90.
 Poinings, 383.
 Pointington, ccix. 45. 419.
 Pointz, cxxxii. 54. 168. 451.
 Pola, 420.
 Pole, xxii. li. lxxxv. xciv. cii. ciii. cix. cx. cxi. cxxii. cxxiii. cxxx. cxxxii. cxxxvii. cxlv. clxxiii. clxxvii. cxcvi. cciv. ccxviii. ccxxxi. 1. 4. 6. 21. 23. 27. 28. 44. 58. 66. 86. 95. 106. 112. 119. 128. 130. 131. 132. 133. 141. 147. 151. 152. 171. 189. 204. 234. 236. 238. 244. 245. 249. 255. 272. 278. 280. 289. 294. 298. 321. 331. 360. 375. 390. 427. 436. 439. 443. 444. 446. 453. 456. 462. 464. 470. 496. 544. 577.
 Poleyne, 564.
 Polglass, cxxxix. 117. 126. 289.
 Pollard, ix. cxii. cxiv. cxv. clx. clxiv. clxviii. clxxii. cxcii. ccxxx. 11. 19. 44. 45. 92. 109. 120. 136. 146. 148. 157. 168. 202. 242. 246. 247. 334. 350. 361. 368. 369. 370. 372. 424. 427. 501. 524. 554. 556. 575.
 Pollexfen, cxvii. ccix. 74. 84. 274. 409. 550. 577. 578.
 Polston, 452.
 Poltimore, clxviii. 238. 419.
 Polwheel, 516.
 Polwhele, iii. iv. cclxvi. clxix. cclxxi. *cclxxii. cclxxiii. cclxxv. cclxxviii. cclxxxii. cccx. cccxii. 1. 2. 207. 212. 215. 452. 535.
 Pomerai, l. li. liii. liv. lv. lvi. lvii. lviii. lix. lx. lxi. lxii. lxiii. lxiv. lxvi. lxvii. lxviii. lxix. lxx. lxxi. lxxiii. lxxiv. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxx. lxxxi. lxxxii. 43. 70. 118. 235. 327. 385. 485.
 Pomeroy, ix. x. lv. lxxxi*. cvi. cxliii. cxlv. cxcviii. cccxlv. 23. 43. 58. 59. 67. 71. 77. 78. 120. 254. 303. 308. 336. 342. 380. 453. 456. 460. 513.
Pomiers, viii.
 Ponsford, 493.
 Pont Arch, 361.
 Ponz, xlix.
 Pook, 268.
 Poole, 462.
 Popham, ccxxi. 86. 119. 133. 267. 324. 381. 454. 518. 542.
 Popkin, clxxxii.
 Porcher, 117. 121.
 Port, 345.
 Porter, ccxxviii. ccxxix. 145. 148. 310. 319. 406. 428. 572.
 Portitor, lii. lv. 47.
Portmore, cxxiv.
 Portree, 36.
Portsmouth, cxliii. 174.
 Portu Mortuo, 563.
 Posberry, 146.
 Postlinch, 362.
 Potesford, clxviii. clxx.
 Potter, 162. 214. 263.
 Poughill, 421.
 Poulton, 18. 448.
 Powderham, 92. 422. 555.
Powis, 244.
 Powlet, clxviii. 282.
 Pownall, cxxii. 15. 16.
Poynings, cii. cxlv.
 Poynings, 451. 523.
 Poyntingdon, or Poyntington, ccix. 442.
 Poyntz, 11. 15. 147. 382.
 Praed, 8. 345. 449.
 Prall, clxiii. clxiv. 440.
 Prandergist, 438.
 Pratt, 86. 128. 418.
 Prescott, clxviii. 151.
 Preston, ccix. 9. 18. 108. 336. 339. 381. 455.
 Prestwood, ccix. 286. 592.
 Prettyjohn, ccxxix. 343.
 Preux, c.
 Pride, 157.
 Prideaux, cviii. cix. cxxiii. cxxxii. cxliii. cxlvi. cliv. cxcvi. ccxiii. ccxxiii. ccxv. 6. 10. 15. 20. 58. 70. 114. 117. 124. 135. 146. 175. 176. 215. 230. 238. 239. 255. 261. 273. 274. 276. 278. 279. 295. 311. 318. 322. 341. 343. 363. 367. 374. 397. 410. 424. 445. 446. 466. 470. 502. 512. 529. 544. 571. 577.
 Pridham, 455.
 Priestley, 37.
 Prince, xcix. cxi. cxiii. cxxxviii. cxl. cxliii. clxxxv. cxcii. cxcv. ccxxv. 4. 22. 24. 137. 207. 211. 212. 255. 290. 309. 345. 410. 414. 523. 549.
 Pring, 21. 584.
Probus, cccxi.
 Prodham, 77.
 Prodhome, clxix.
 Prodom, 222.
 Prous, cxliii. clxix. clxxxix. ccx. ccxxix. cccxlv. 11. 17. 19. 73. 97. 161. 177. 238. 245. 273. 301. 325. 326. 385. 421.
 Prouz, ccx. 17. 131. 147. 245. 505.
 Prowse, 350.
 Prudhome, clxvi. 247. 263. 385. 455. 540.
 Prust, clxxx. clxxx. ccix. 353. 570.
 Prustcombe, 148.
 Pruteston, clxix.
 Prye,

- Prye, ccx. 125.
 Ptolemy, iii. 257.
 Puckey, 212.
 Puddicombe, cclxxiv.
 Pudding, 554.
 Pugh, cxxi. 252.
 Pullein, 221.
 Pullen, 544.
 Pulleyn, 92.
 Pulton, 210.
 Punchardon, lvi. lxvi. lxvii.
 lxxii. clxix. 85. 262. 297.
 420.
 Pupplisbury, xxxix.
 Pury, clxxxii.
 Putt, cxxix. ccxxvi. 57. 95.
 238. 239. 249. 318. 378.
 585. 600.
 Putta, 479.
 Pycot, 263.
 Pyke, 137. 503. 584.
 Pyle, clxxxii.
 Pym, clxix. clxxi. 472.
 Pyncombe, ccviii. ccix. 16. 19.
 45. 110. 291. 370. 421, 422.
 589.
 Pyne, ciii. clii. clxvii. ccxxv.
 10. 81. 137. 167. 176. 319.
 373. 385. 426. 442, 443.
 545. 548. 576.
 Pyper, 71.
 Pytt, 252.
- Q.
- Quick, 75. 113. 354. 403. 481.
 Quicke, cliii. ccvii. ccviii.
 ccxxviii. 12. 268. 361, 362.
 434.
 Quivil, cccxxiv. cccxlvi. 203,
 204, 205. 212, 213. 222.
 382.
- R.
- Radcliffe, cxiii. cliii. ccxxix.
 41. 207. 273. 471. 609.
 Raddon, 139. 442.
 Radford, ccx. 98. 100. 126.
 169. 218. 310. 364. 421.
 Radulf, lxxxii.
 Ragland, cxxv.
 Raillard, 206.
 Rainald, lvi. lviii. lxiv. lxv.
 lxvii. lxviii. lxx. lxxii. lxxiii.
 lxxv. lxxvi. lxxviii. lxxx.
 lxxxii.
 Rainer, lix. lxvi. lxxiv. lxxvi.
 lxxx.
 Rainulf, lxxxi. lxxxii.
 Rake, clxix. 7.
 Raleigh, cxi. clxix. 11. 23. 50.
 85. 87. 97. 116. 120. 128.
 134. 138. 140. 201. 388.
 393. 398. 416. 435. 537.
 547. 554. 559.
 Ralph, vii. liv. lvi. lvii. lx. lxii.
 lxiii. lxiv. lxv. lxvii. lxix. lxxi.
 lxxiii. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxix.
 lxxxi.
 Ram, 427.
 Rame, 183.
 Randall, clxxii. ccx. 258. 298,
 299.
 Ranulph, liv. lkv. lxxii.
 Rashleigh, clxix. clxxxviii.
 ccxxx. 245. 249. 300. 551.
 Ratcliffe, 309.
 Rattery, 245.
 Ravening, 52.
 Rawlings, 404.
 Ray, cclxxii.
 Rayer, 317.
 Raymond, 60. 77. 560.
 Rayner, 268.
 Raynolds, 460.
 Read, 436. 544.
 Redmyn, 37.
 Redonensis, lxxi. lxxviii.
 Redvers, lxxxi*. lxxvii. clxx.
 25. 181. 189. 281, 282. 409.
 Reece, 106.
 Reed, 109.
 Reede, ccx.
 Reeves, 448.
 Reginald, lxxi. lxxii. lxxiii.
 lxxiv. lxxxi. xcvi. 59.
 Reigny, clxix. 73. 174. 450.
 Reinolds, 220.
 Reis, cxcii.
 Relly, 458.
 Rennell, 106. 322.
 Revell, clxix. 343. 426.
 Reynald, 74.
 Reynell, cxiii. cxlix. clvi. cxciv.
 ccxi. ccxvii. cccxlvi. 64.
 119. 125. 163. 272. 375.
 406. 440, 441. 544. 566,
 567. 592. 603. 615.
 Reynolds, 30. 135. 229. 391.
 411, 412. 504. 529.
 Reynward, cxlv.
 Rhodes, ccxxvi. 165. 264, 265.
 320. 343. 585.
 Ricardus, lxii.
 Rice, 206.
 Richard, liii. lv. lvii. lviii. lxix.
 lxxii. lxxiv. lxxvii. lxxviii.
 235.
 Richard of Cirencester, iii. iv.
 Richard I., cclxxx. 63. 127.
 155. 192.
 Richard II., 152, 153. 155.
 190. 241.
 Richard, Duke of Normandy, l.
 Richard, King of Almain, 312.
 Richard, King of the Romans,
 cxxxix. cclxxx.
 Richard III., 183. 527. 577.
 Richard, son of Turolf, li.
 Richard, Duke of York,
 cclxxxvii.
 Richards, clxi. 167. 244. 298.
 322. 451. 468.
 Richardson, 172. 320.
 Richmond, 36. 56. 115. 136.
 152. 172. 241. 273. 278.
 349. 432. 459.
 Rickards, 447.
 Ricolf, lkv.
 Riculf, lx.
 Ridge, cciii. ccxix.
 Ridgway, cvii. cxxiii. 58. 151.
 524. 589.
 Ridgway, 151. 466.
 Ridout, 554.
 Rifford, 192.
 Rigby, 457.
 Rigg, 231.
 Rigge, 148.
 Riparius, xcvi. 510.
 Risdon, c. cvii. cxxx. cxl.
 clii. clxxix. ccxii. ccxviii.
 cccvii. 1. 4. 6. 9. 10. 30. 40.
 70. 80. 89. 98. 108. 127.
 141. 163. 175. 246, 247,
 248. 250. 254, 255. 272.
 288. 299. 307. 314. 334.
 335. 345. 353. 358. 384.
 435. 437. 446. 462. 489.
 492. 544. 575, 576. 583.
 Risford, cxlviii.
 Rishford, xcvi.
 Rivaux, 182.
 Rivers, vii. lxxxi*. xcvi.
 clxviii. 6. 25. 189, 190. 256.
 264. 281. 373. 408. 410,
 411. 432. 461, 462.
 Rivers, 294. 378.
 Roach, cxciv. 385.
 Robert, liii. lix. lx. lxiii. lxiv.
 lxv. lxvi. lxvii. lxx. lxxv.
 lxxvi. lxxviii.
 Robert, Duke of Normandy,
 vii. 181.
- Robert,

- Robert*, Earl of Mortainé, l.
Robert, Earl of Ewe, l.
 Robert Fitz-Baldwin, vii.
Roberts, xiii. xiv. cxxxi. 34.
 395.
Roberts, cxxi. ccxxii. 42. 62.
 137. 231. 288. 361. 451.
 463. 545. 560.
Robins, clxxxii.
Robinson, 161. 448. 457. 515.
 587.
Robson, 211.
Roch, 211.
Roche, 142.
Rodd, 165. 214. 521. 613.
Rodney, cxxi.
Roe, ccxxvii. 275. 362. 396.
 427.
Roger, liv. lv. lix. lx. lxiii. lxx.
 lxvi. lxvii. lxviii. lxix. lxx.
 lxxv. lxxviii. lxxx. lxxxii.
 lxxxii.
Rogers, cxv. cxxxi. cxxxii.
 140. 176. 239. 256. 389.
 406. 417. 455. 460. 537. 606.
Roges, clxxi. 276.
Rogo, l. lv. lxviii. 276.
Rogro, lx. lxi.
Rogus, clxix. ccxii. 113.
Rohant, cxl. clxix. 573.
Rolf, lx.
Rolfe, 231. 378. 488.
Rolle, xviii. xc. xci. xciii.
 clxxvi. ccxxv. 11. 13. 22.
 30. 38. 47. 70. 76. 101. 102.
 142. 168. 201. 243. 245.
 246. 247. 260. 273. 287.
 293. 308. 309. 320. 338.
 339. 373. 374. 376. 387.
 388. 529. 530. 547. 549.
 571. 574.
Rolle, xxii. lxxxii*. xciii. cvii.
 clviii. ccxxxi. cclxiv. 27. 42.
 44. 79. 86. 87. 101. 102.
 134. 244. 247. 256. 257.
 260. 265. 308. 309. 310.
 320. 321. 338. 370. 376.
 381. 384. 388. 424. 427.
 428. 429. 436. 437. 438.
 442. 429. 531. 560. 571.
 575. 599. 607.
Rooke, 55.
Roope, cxlix. ccxii. 54. 111.
 341. 361. 537.
Roscelm, lxxiv.
Roscommon, cxxix.
Rosdew, ccxxvi. 415. 578.
Rose, cxliii. ccxxii. 252. 267.
 453.
Rosewell, 360.
Rosier, 467.
Ross, 37. 85. 209.
Rossington, cxcviii.
Rothwell, 36.
Rotomago, clxx. 334. 348.
Rous, clxix. clxxxviii. ccxi.
 ccxii. 8. 237. 344. 415. 577.
Rouse, clxiv. 164. 175. 344.
 361.
Rouw, 464. 531.
Roxburgh, xci. 285.
Rowcliffe, 109.
Rowe, cliv. clxi. clxxxi. ccvi.
 ccxiii. 9. 26. 36. 97. 125.
 146. 170. 269. 276. 308.
 455. 461. 591.
Rowland, 231.
Rowsewell, ccxiii. 114. 266.
 501.
Royse, 174.
Rudhall, 206.
Rudman, 211.
Rudyerd, 407.
Ruffus, lvii.
Rufus, lxxviii. lxxx.
Rundle, 229. 340. 455.
Rupecissa, 290.
Rushford, 97.
Russell, ix. x. lxxxiv. 69. 91.
 103. 108. 120. 121. 163.
 170. 171. 184. 201. 202.
 239. 339. 340. 416. 472.
 475. 497. 552.
Russell, 211. 261. 592.
Ruthen, x. 393.
Rycroft, 210.
Ryder, 110. 413.
Rymer, 202.

S.

Sachville, clxx. ccxxv. 47.
 116. 236. 387. 423. 426.
 450.
Sackville, 126.
Saffin, 25. 231. 585.
Sagar, lxii.
St. Albyn, ccxlix. 243. 332.
 385. 415.
St. Amand, 100. 294.
St. Clere, clxvi. clxx. clxxi.
 clxxxiv. cxcii. 86. 119. 300.
 530.
St. Dennis, 279.
Sainthill, clx. clxvi. ccxiii. 60.
 252. 428.
St. John, clxxii. 292. 310. 362.
 431.
St. Leger, clxx. cxcv. ccxiv.
 91. 127. 139. 174. 183. 288.
 309. 321. 353. 354. 524.
St. Loe, cii.
St. Mary Church, clxx.
St. Maure, cx. clv. clxx. 347.
 451.
St. Stephen, 246.
St. Vedast, 125.
Salcei, lxix.
Salceid, 343.
Salceit, l. li. liii. lxxiv.
Salcey, lxxvi.
Salisbury, ci. cviii. cccxlviii.
 27. 263. 370. 463. 491.
Salkeld, 454.
Salle, clii. clxxiii. 373.
Salmonville, 270.
Salter, clxxxiv. 380. 418. 453.
Saltren, cliii. clix. clxxxviii.
 ccxxviii. 45. 279. 353. 354.
 384. 570.
Salisbury, ccxiv.
Samer, lxi.
Sammes, iii.
Sampfords, ccxv.
Sampson, cliii. 132. 133.
Samways, cxlv.
Sand, 444.
Sanders, ccxxix. 62. 265.
 385.
Sandford, clxxxiv. ccxv. 90.
 91. 231. 432.
Sandwich, 269.
Sandys, 73. 98. 903.
Sanford, 370.
Sanger, 368.
Santon, clxx. 65.
Sanxey, 113.
Saolf, lxx.
Sap, cv. 58. 189. 359. 371. 485.
Sarazen, 347.
Saricius, liii.
Saulf, lii. lxiii. lxx. lxxii.
 lxxxii.
Saumarez, 401.
Saunders, 285. 475. 516.
Saunderson, cviii.
Sausser, 279.
Savery, cliv. cxciv. ccxxix.
 102. 103. 110. 139. 256.
 296. 330. 334. 343. 346.
 426. 534. 541. 543. 603.
Savile, xxii. ccxxviii. 293. 369.
 372. 373.
Saville, 70.
Saward, lxix. lxxxi.
Sawin, lvi. lxiv. lxxii. lxix. lxxi.
 lxxvi. lxxix. lxxxi. lxxxii.
Sawinus,

- Sawinus, lvii.
 Sawle, 475. 498.
 Sawyer, cxxxviii. 84.
Say and Sele, 249. 581.
 Sayer, cxxxiv. 356.
 Scawen, 461.
 Schank, 160.
 Scheemakers, 102.
 Scobahull, clxx. 542.
 Scobell, 6. 302. 336. 553.
 Scobhull, ccii. ccxvii. 94. 102.
 124. 420.
 Scoos, 345.
 Scott, 231. 583.
 Scrivener, 560.
 Scrope, cii. 172.
 Scudamore, cxviii. 439.
 Scutt, 100.
 Seagrave, 8.
 Seale, cliv. cc. ccxxviii. 71.
 141, 142. 157. 164. 356.
 460. 499. 537. 586.
 Searle, cxc. cclxvi.
 Seaward, 118. 216. 230. 266,
 267. 598.
 Seckville, 63.
 Secomb, cxcix. 387.
 Sedgwick, 78.
 Sedward, lix.
 Sedwin, lviii. lxxviii.
 Seldon, 449.
Selkirk, 207.
 Sellers, 531.
 Semar, lx. lxix. lxxiv. lxxxii.
 Senarpont, lix. lxiii. lxxii.
 lxxvii.
 Senhouse, 89.
 Sergeaux, 16.
 Seric, lxxiii.
 Serle, 26.
 Servington, cliv. clxx.
 Seward, liii. lxii. lxxviii. lxxiii.
 lxxv. clxx. 595.
 Sewin, lix. lxxiii.
 Seyman, clxxx.
 Seymour, xix. lxxxix*. cccxvi.
 43. 96. 98. 103. 157. 188.
 209. 342. 409. 511. 522.
 524. 533.
Seymour, lxxxiii.
 Shapcote, xvii. xviii. 187. 209,
 210. 306. 320. 347.
 Shapcott, ccxv.
 Shapleigh, ccxv. 97. 113. 356.
 Shapwick, 585.
 Sharland, cliii. cxcii. ccxxviii.
 252. 355.
 Sheare, 214.
 Shebbeare, 52. 438.
 Shee, 544.
 Sheere, 285.
 Sheldon, clxxxvii. 138.
 Shephard, 65. 460.
 Shepherd, 106. 282. 453.
 Shere, 251.
 Sherman, clxxv. ccxv. 378,
 379.
 Sherwell, 405.
 Sheviock, clxxvi.
 Shiell, cxc.
 Shillingford, clxx. 556.
 Shilston, clxi. clxx. clxxii.
 ccxxiii. 147. 272.
 Shirland, cliv.
 Shobrooke, 350.
 Shore, xcv.
 Short, cliv. ccxxvi. 18. 119.
 269. 294. 297. 319. 320.
 368. 512. 513. 613.
 Shortridge, ccxv. 425. 497.
 564.
 Shower, 193. 220.
 Shuldham, ccxxvii. 77.
 Sibthorpe, 292, 293.
 Siccaville, 126.
Sidmouth, lxxxix. cvii. 381.
 Silke, 437.
 Sillifant, cviii. cliv. ccxxvi.
 cccxi. 126. 146. 261. 590.
 Silveston, 578.
 Silvestris, lx. lxxii.
 Simcoe, xx. xxii. ccxxxix. 170.
 207. 267.
 Simeon Dunelmensis, vi. vii.
 179.
 Sinclair, 83.
 Siricius, liv.
 Sirwald, lxxviii.
 Seward, lxxxii.
 Skeffington, clxxxviii.
 Skelton, 401.
 Skerrett, ccxxiii. 212.
 Skibbow, 450.
 Skinner, ccxvi. 62. 161. 210.
 265. 279. 481.
 Slade, 323.
 Slader, 481.
 Slanning, xi. cxxviii. 46. 342.
 436. 471. 545, 546.
 Slater, cclxxiv.
 Slee, 517.
 Sleaford, 237.
 Sleep, 86.
 Sloane, 212. 362.
 Sloy, ccxvi. 67. 241, 242.
 Smeaton, 408. 525.
 Smelt, 459.
 Smith, clxxxi. cxcvii. ccxxviii.
 cclxxii.* 8. 21. 45. 91. 166.
 281. 288. 311. 318. 365.
 429. 471. 505. 534. 573.
 Smyth, 95. 209. 256. 534.
 576.
 Snape, clxx. cc. 45.
 Snell, cliv. 39. 209. 431. 590.
 Snellen, 382.
 Snelling, ccxvi. 414.
 Snittall, 456.
 Snow, clxxix. 159. 596. 598.
 Sokespitch, 118. 222. 560.
 Soldon, 278.
 Soleigny, clxx.
 Soleney, cxl. 18. 462.
 Solers, clxxii. cclxxxvii. 176.
 Solomon, lxxvii.
 Somaster, clxvi. ccii. ccxvi. 8.
 15. 16. 345. 463. 504. 522.
 562.
Somerset, lxxxiii. lxxxiv. cvii.
 cxxxix. cxc. 43. 409. 432.
 511. 533. 589.
 Somerton, 66.
Somerville, 143.
 Somerville, 467.
 Sore, clxvi. 247.
 Soteman, lxxi.
 Soulemont, 91.
Southampton, 210. 266. 549.
 Southcomb, 350. 368. 439.
 467.
 Southcombe, 99.
 Southcote, cvii. clxxxi. cxcvi.
 26. 57. 85. 94. 95. 98. 151.
 157. 165. 221. 235. 262.
 270. 301. 324. 329. 335.
 354. 374. 441. 460. 516.
 538. 556. 563. 589. 601.
 Southmead, cliv. ccxxvii. 96,
 97. 357.
 Souththorpes, 128.
Southwick, xcvi.
 Southwood, 298. 454.
 Sowerby, *cclxxi. cclxxii.
 Sowill, 540.
 Sparke, ccxvi. ccxix. 173.
 414.
 Sparkwell, 455.
 Sparrow, 203.
 Speccot, clxi. clxii. clxiv.
 clxx. ccxvii. 11. 14. 41. 94.
 99. 102. 139. 241. 261.
 278. 317. 339. 344. 384.
 420. 461. 500. 542.
 Speed, 220.
 Speke, clxv. clxvii. clxx.
 ccxvii. 61. 116. 208. 212.
 223. 263. 551. 576.
 Spelmam,

- Spelman, clxxiv.
 Spencer, cxxxix. 101. 309.
 Spers, 166.
 Spettigue, 247. 923.
 Spicer, ccxvii. 121. 129. 215.
 263. 521, 522.
 Spiere, 231.
 Spiller, ccxi.
 Spinet, 433.
 Spinkes, 146.
 Splatt, 74. 427. 556.
 Spooner, cxliv. 82. 340.
 Spottinc, 592.
 Spoure, 18.
 Spratt, 470.
 Spriddle, 73.
 Sprigge, xv. xvi. xvii. xviii. 8.
 16, 17. 36. 365.
 Spry, 525.
 Spurrell, clii. 139. 413.
 Spurway, clv. 149. 217. 285.
 370. 511. 513. 515.
 Squier, 349. 351, 352. 441.
 Stacey, 147.
 Stackpoole, 447.
 Stacpoole, 212.
 Stafford, xcvi. cxi. clxxxiii.
 ccii. 98. 166, 167. 203. 205,
 206, 207. 265. 321. 336.
 409. 545. 602.
Stafford, 443.
Stamford, x. xi. xcvi. ccvi.
 114. 185, 186. 393. 439.
 539.
 Stane, 444.
 Stanewe, 99.
 Stanbury, 32. 38.
 Stanhope, 209.
Stanhope, xciv. 58. 278. 340.
 466.
 Stanton, clxx. 20. 100. 287.
 385.
 Stapledon, xxii. clxvi. clxx.
 ccxxv. cccxxxiii. cccxxxiv.
 139. 143. 203. 205. 208.
 225. 236. 237. 247. 258.
 321. 335. 344. 352. 451.
 575.
 Staplehall, ccx. 172. 538.
 Stapleton, 12. 22. 35. 104.
 Starr, 436.
 Stapiscot, 244.
 St. Aubyn, cxvii. clxiii. clxix.
 20. 138. 167. 345. 457. 458.
 Stavely, 69.
Stawell, clv. ccvi. 145.
 Stawell, ccxxvi. 11. 13. 45.
 57. 94. 338. 466. 524. 576.
 Stedman, 46.
 Steer, 57.
 Stephen, lx. lxii. lxvi. lxviii.
 lxxvii.
Stephen, King, vii. 181. 205.
 409. 410.
 Stephens, ccxxii. 8. 228. 596.
 Stephenston, 246.
 Stert, 274. 405. 578. 597. 598.
 605.
 Stevens, cxliv. clv. ccv.
 ccxxvi. cccxxix. 36. 80. 90.
 223. 339. 386. 529, 530.
 Stighull, ccxi. 375. 440.
 Stile, 249.
 Sticklinch, 132.
 Stocker, 257.
 Stockey, 424. 570.
 Stockhay, 415.
 Stockhey, clxii. clxviii. clxx.
 65.
 Stodden, cxlii.
 Stoke, 27.
 Stokes, clix.
 Stone, cxxix. clxxi. clxxv. 9.
 470. 577.
 Stonehouse, 464.
 Stoner, clxxi. 175. 213.
 Stoning, clxxxvii.
 Stooke, 538.
 Stopford, 83.
 Stothard, 586.
 Stowe, vii. viii. x. 34. 170.
 Stowell, clxviii. 549.
 Stowey, 235.
 Stowford, clviii. clxii. clxxi.
 clxxxiii. 45. 131. 148. 158.
 255. 358. 381. 461.
 Strabo, cclxxix.
 Stott, 139. 241.
 Strachan, 525.
 Strachleigh, 177.
 Strange, 51. 61.
 Strangeways, clxxii. ccxcv.
 Stratton, 279.
 Streche, clxviii. clxxi. 6. 269.
 390.
 Strechleigh, clxxi. 175. 295.
 Street, cccxlviii. 359. 591.
 Stretchley, cxxiii. ccix.
 Stringer, clv.
 Strode, clv. clxv. ccxxviii.
 ccxxxii. 24. 57. 115. 145.
 147. 164. 176. 274. 286.
 313. 330. 336. 412, 413,
 414. 436, 437.
 Strong, 121.
 Stuart, 143.
 Stuart, 249. 453.
 Stuckey, cxxxiii. 14. 62.
 Stuckley, or Studley, cxxxv.
 clxi. ccxiv. ccxviii. cccxxix.
 51. 53. 87. 99. 350. 353.
 398. 574.
 Studdy, ccxii. cccxxix. 164.
 460.
 Stump, 385.
 Sture, ccxviii. 163. 483. 542.
 Sturgeon, 7.
 Sturt, 169. 210. 481.
 Sturton, 576.
 Styles, cxxx.
 Sudely, cv.
 Sueta, lxxvii.
 Suetricius, lxxx.
Suffield, 597.
Suffolk, 24. 55. 67. 71. 117.
 126. 137. 224. 258. 262.
 290. 297, 298. 301. 305.
 318. 337. 344. 378. 415.
 443. 452. 454. 541.
 Sukespic, 118.
 Sully, cv. clxxi. cccxxxii. 16.
 147. 288. 301. 433. 528,
 529.
 Summerlete, lxix.
 Sutcliffe, cxcix. 204.
 Sutton, 259. 406.
 Swaffield, 464.
 Sweet, 127, 128. 298. 513.
 Sweetland, 211.
Swein, King, xlix. 180.
 Swete, clvi. ccv. ccxxvii.
 ccxxviii. 299. 300. 345. 356.
 573. 601.
 Swetton, 252.
 Sweynthill, ccxiii.
 Swift, 212.
 Sydenham, clii. clxv. 96. 251.
 264. 266. 335. 388. 425.
 611.
 Sylke, 210.
 Symonds, ccxix. 231.
 Symons, clvi. ccxxvi. 38. 413,
 414, 415. 462.

T.

 Tacle, 249.
 Taillour, 425.
 Taisson, 263.
 Takell, 282.
Talbot, cxiv. clxvii. clxxi.
 Talbot, ccxxviii. 272. 363.
 442. 453, 454. 509. 543.
 Talcarne,

- Talcarne, cl.
 Tally, or Talley, 305.
 Talvern, 371.
 Tanner, xxxi. 22. 121. 339.
 476. 534. 564.
 Tantifer, 119. 121. 426.
 Tapson, 485.
 Tardrew, ccxxvi. 15. 353.
 Tarrant, 214.
 Tasker, 288.
 Tate, ci.
 Tattershall, 177.
 Tavi, lviii.
Tavistock, lxxxiv.
 Taylor, clvi. cxciv. ccxi.
 ccxviii. ccxxviii. ccxxx.
 ccxxxviii. *cclxxii. cclxxxi.
 cclxxxiii. ccxci. cccli. 62.
 69. 111. 163. 229. 375.
 534. 543. 555. 562. 592.
 603. 613. 615.
 Teale, 465.
 Tebald, lxxxi.
 Teign, 17.
Teignmouth, xcv.
 Teignton, 479.
 Templer, clvii. ccxxviii.
 ccxxix. cclx. ccxci. ccxci.
 57. 270. 272. 288. 291. 332.
 382. 383. 439. 443. 486.
 488. 492. 557.
 Terry, 345.
 Tewksbury, 157.
 Theobald, 427.
 Thomas, cvi. ccvii. ccxvii.
 92. 116. 243. 318. 561. 564.
 Thomson, 36. 241.
 Thore, ccxviii.
 Thorn, clxxvi. 329.
 Thornborough, 208.
 Thorne, cl. clxxi. cxc. cci.
 ccxviii. 85. 368. 438.
 Thorold, 355.
 Thorp, cxxvi. clxii.
 Thorpe, xcii. clxxi.
 Throckmorton, 94. 115.
 Throgmorton, cxc.
 Throkorton, 346.
 Tickell, 431. 483. 425.
 Tiderleigh, cxcix.
 Tidwell, clxxi.
 Till, clxxi.
 Tilley, xcvi.
 Tindall, 41. 221.
 Tinnore, 66.
 Tippetts, 36.
 Tipping, cxxx. cxlii. 491.
 Titchborne, ccv.
- Tirell, 317.
 Tirrell, clxi. 425.
 Tochesone, lviii. lxx. lxxv.
 lxxvi.
 Todwell, clxxi.
 Tolcher, 81.
 Toliro, 77. 263. 504.
 Toll, 54.
 Toller, 145.
 Tulus, lxxxi.
 Toms, 137.
 Tonkin, 110. 243. 274. 401.
 Tooker, 215.
 Topcliffe, 176.
 Tope, lix.
 Topi, lxxx.
 Toplady, 267.
 Toppa, 542.
 Tor, 542.
 Torgis, lvii. lxiv. lxx. lxxii.
 lxxv.
 Torolvus, lxxi.
 Torold, lxxvii.
 Torquillus, lxxi.
 Torr, clxxiv. ccxxvii. 85. 552.
 Torring, 142.
Torrington, cv. clxviii. clxxi.
 clxxii. 20. 266. 301. 528.
 556.
 Torriton, clxxv.
 Torssus, lxxv.
 Torstin, lxxv.
 Tossel, 16.
 Tossill, 235.
 Tothill, ccvii. ccxix. 173. 235.
 292. 599.
 Totnais, or Totneis, l. liii. liv.
 lv. lvi. lvii. lviii. lix. lx. lxi.
 lxii. lxiii. lxiv. lxx. lxvi. lxvii.
 lxix. lxx. lxxi. lxxii. lxxiii.
 lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii.
 lxxix. lxxx. lxxxi. 43. 69. 75.
 112. 141. 321. 331. 533.
Totnes, xcvi. xcix. cv. cxiv.
 141. 544.
 Totnes, 35. 36.
 Tottenham, 210.
 Toui, lxiii.
 Tours, c. 136. 152.
 Toutsaints, 85.
 Tovi, lvii. lxii. lxix. lxxiii.
 lxxviii.
 Towgood, 24. 149. 219. 358.
 449.
 Townsend, 36. 281. 453. 556.
 Townshend, 491.
 Tozer, 268.
Townstall, 154.
- Tracey, c. cv. clxxi. cccxxv.
 20. 56. 241. 242. 278. 364.
 563. 580.
 Traci, cv.
 Tracy, 35. 131. 168. 350. 358,
 359. 363. 478. 528.
 Trafford, cxc.
 Trailli, lxxviii.
Trajan, cccxi.
 Trathan, 304.
 Trathen, 570.
 Travers, 212. 480.
 Trayne, clvi.
 Treby, cxxiv. cxlviii. clvii.
 ccxv. ccxxvii. 139. 343.
 362. 415.
 Trecarrell, cxlvii.
 Trefusis, lxxxvi. xc. xci. 387.
 Trefry, ccxvi.
 Tregarthen, ccxvi. 63.
 Tregonwell, 137.
 Tregoz, 461.
 Trehawke, cxxxvi. cl. 317.
 384. 461.
 Trelask, 312.
 Trelawney, lxxxviii. cxlii. cxcix.
 ccxix. cxxx. ccxxiv. 62. 81.
 88. 130. 139. 146. 203. 231.
 241. 245. 317. 371. 406.
 407. 446. 461.
 Treley, 378.
 Trelosk, clxxi.
 Tremail, clxxi.
 Tremayle, 444.
 Tremayne, clvii. clxxxii. 7.
 142. 285. 286. 306. 335.
 336. 350. 468. 551. 564. 602.
 Tremell, clxxxvi.
 Tremenet, clxiii. clxxi. 270.
 554.
 Trenchard, xcvi. clvii. clxiv.
 clxxi. 133. 285. 307. 312.
 335. 442.
 Treppe, ccxix.
 Tresilian, cxxxviii. clxxv. 122.
 158. 284.
 Treslake, ccvi.
 Trethurfe, lxxxviii. cxxxvi.
 clxix. 130. 371. 415. 554.
 Trendilshoe, or Trentishoe,
 537.
 Trevaige, cxxvii.
 Trevanion, 44. 414. 444.
 Trevelyan, cxl. clxiv. ccxxiii.
 131. 210. 235. 238. 386.
 436. 439. 440. 574. 575.
 Treverbin, cviii.
 Treville, 88. 89.

Treweeke,

Treweeke, 41.
 Trewen, or Trewin, lxxxvi.
 clxv. clxxi. cxcvii. 240.
 546. 554.
 Trill, 26.
 Tripcony, clxxxv. 246.
 Tripe, clvi. ccviii. 161. 300.
 345.
 Trist, ccxix. 15. 332. 341,
 342. 523.
 Tristram, xcvi. ccxx. 28, 29.
 424. 612. 613.
 Trivet, clxix. clxxi. 444.
 Trobridge, 322.
 Trosse, 117. 239.
 Trott, 129.
 Troutbeck, 363. 442.
 Trowbridge, cxxxi. clxi. 147.
 401.
 Troyte, clvii. ccxxvii. 71. 273.
 287. 451.
 Troubleville, 60.
 Trumpington, ccxi.
 Tuchet, c.
 Tucker, clviii. ccxxvi. *cclxxii.
 23. 169. 220. 232. 282. 293.
 301. 302. 337. 354. 359.
 438. 543. 601.
 Tucket, 94.
 Tuckfield, cxlv. cxlvi. clviii.
 ccxxvii. ccxxxi. 13. 125.
 145. 146. 147. 150. 193.
 216. 231. 232. 238. 354.
 441. 442. 485. 504. 505.
 Tudenham, clxxii. 454.
 Tuffnel, 57.
 Tuplin, clxxiv. 552.
 Turbeville, 93.
 Turginus, liii.
 Turgis, lvii. lxi. lxxvi.
 Turner, ccxii. cclxxiii. cclxxiv.
 449. 505. 583.
 Turnour, clxxi.
 Twill, 265.
 Twopenny, 210.
 Tye, 418.
 Tyll, ccxxi.
 Tylly, 263.
 Tyrwhit, 314, 315.
 Tyrwhitt, ccxxix.

U.

Uffeville, 26.
 Uffete, clviii. clxv. clxxii. 116.
 294. 356.
 Uggesworthy, clxxvi.
 Ulestan, lxxxi.

VOL. VI.

Ulf, lii. liv. lvi. lix. lxii. lxx.
 lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxx. lxxiii.
 lxxiv. lxxviii. lxxx. lxxxii.
 306.
 Ulfert, lxvi.
 Ulmar, lxvi. lxxx.
 Ulmer, lvi. lix.
 Ulnod, lxxi. lxxxii.
 Ulster, 357.
 Ultret, lx. lxxxii.
 Uluric, liv. lxxvi. lxxxii.
 Ulveia, lxxviii.
 Ulverona, lxxx.
 Ulveia, lx.
 Ulveva, lvi. lxiv. lxxix.
 Ulvin, lviii.
 Ulward, lxvi. lxx. lxxi. lxxvii.
 lxxx.
 Ulweia, lxxvi.
 Ulwin, lxxii. lxxvii.
 Umfraville, or Umphraville,
 cv. clxxii. 24. 137. 310.
 528.
 Unfrid, lxxiv.
 Upcott, cxii. clxxii. clxxix.
 ccxxviii. 100. 513.
 Upham, ccxx.
 Upton, clx. clxxviii. ccxx. 24.
 72. 362. 485. 587.
 Ustret, lxxviii. lxxix.
 Uvedale, 267, 268.

V.

Valentine, 98.
Valentinian, ccxxi.
 Valletort, l. lv. lvii. lxii. lxiii.
 lxx. lxxvii. lxx. lxxiii. lxxiv.
 xcvi. cvi. cxxxix. cxl. clxxii.
 53. 69. 71. 115. 116. 120.
 254. 277. 326. 342. 343.
 344. 369. 397. 411. 533.
Valletort, 40. 41. 248. 597.
 Vallibus, 390.
 Vanburgh, 459.
 Vancouver, ccxxxii. ccxli.
 ccxlix. ccl. cclxxxv. cccliv.
 4.
 Vandyke, 193. 412.
 Vanheythysen, 320.
 Vaughan, xciv. cxvi. cclxxv.
 213. 215. 328. 379. 540.
 Vaux, 390.
 Vavasor, 158.
 Veale, cli. 45. 73. 271. 288.
 578.
 Velley, ccxx. 258, 259.

4 R

Venn, 385.
 Venner, ccxxi. 101. 323.
 Vere, 26. 35. 60. 115. 152.
 374.
 Vernon, ccxxvi. 111. 160. 280.
 401. 409.
Vernon, 111.
 Verney, clxvi. 253.
Vespasian, v. 178. ccxxi.
 Veysey, or Voysey, ccclxvii.
 99. 105. 133. 145. 202.
 236. 382. 479. 490, 491.
 589.
 Vicars, x. xi. xiii. xiv. xv.
 xvi. xvii. xviii. xix. 34. 36.
 103. 331. 423.
 Vicary, 171. 196. 430.
 Vickers, 453.
 Vidal, 367.
 Viell, clxxvii. ccxii.
 Villars, 426.
 Vilvaine, 206. 209. 596. 598.
 599.
 Vincent, 16. 309.
 Vipont, 505.
 Vitalis, lxiv. lxxxii. 189.
 Vithelet, liii.
 Vivian, 217. 378. 427.
 Vowell, ccxxi. 2. 193. 288.
 Vowler, 311.
 Vyel, cli.
 Vyvyan, lxxxviii. 231. 366.
 371. 409. 415. 515. 554.

W.

Wadecot, ccx.
 Wadel, lxvii. lxx. lxxix. lxxxii.
 Wadellus, liv.
 Wadelo, lxxx. lxxxii.
 Wadeton, clxxii. 460.
 Wadham, xciv. clxiii. clxxi.
 clxxii. clxxxiv. cxcv. ccxxi.
 62. 90. 113. 119. 121. 238.
 276. 306. 325. 426. 450.
 482.
 Wado, lvii. lxxii. lxxvii. lxxviii.
 Wadolo, lxxxii.
 Wake, cvi. clxvii. cclxxxvi.
 27. 204.
 Wakeman, ccxxi. 215.
 Walcot, clxxxix.
 Waldin, lxix. lxxii.
 Waldron, ccxxviii. 114. 268.
 407. 454. 517. 590.
 Waleis, cv. 125. 528.
 Walgrave, clxiii. 23. 390.

Walker,

- Walker, xiii. xiv. ccxxi. ccxxii. 34. 129. 216. 217. 221. 227. 545.
Wallace, 208.
Walleis, cxxxiii. clxviii. 125.
Waller, xvi. xvii. ccxi. 64. 272. 365. 422. 423. 445. 566. 567. 615.
Wallis, 504.
Wallop, cxxxv. 174. 355.
Wallen, 570.
Walo, lxvi. lxx.
Walpole, xci. xciv. xcix. 387.
Walrond, clviii. clxvii. clxxi. clxxii. ccxxvi. ccxxviii. 86. 116. 127. 128. 132. 237. 263. 267. 294. 298. 356. 423. 436. 439. 453. 540. 562.
Walsingham, viii.
Walter, lv. lvi. lviii. lix. lx. lxiii. lxiv. lxv. lxviii. lxx. lxxiii. lxxvii. clx. ccxxii. 14. 271. 384. 424. 437.
Waltham, ccxxii. 236. 296. 297.
Wampford, clxvii. clxxii.
Wanley, 383.
Wanton, clxix.
Warburton, 21.
Ward, 204.
Wardlaw, 394.
Warin, lxi. lxxiv.
Warlewast, 205. 411. 412.
Warr, 252. 276. 343.
Warre, 90. 252. 301.
Warren, ccxii. 82. 97. 231. 417. 444. 560. 581. 588. 601. 612.
Warrington, 141.
Warton, 220.
Warwick, viii. xii. 55. 101. 183. 220. 264. 309. 398. 521.
Washer, 270.
Waterton, clxiii.
Watevil, 152.
Watkins, 3. 49.
Watson, 137. 160. 211. 447.
Watton, ccii. 460.
Watts, 476. 610.
Wavell, xxxix. cclxviii. cclxx. cclxxi. cclxxii. 22. 325.
Way, cxii. 246.
Weare, xi. xviii. cxli. ccxxii. 117. 118. 120. 121. 187. 237. 407. 509.
Webb, lxxxiii. 215. 449.
Webber, cxlvi. cxlix. cliv. clviii. ccxxvi. 7. 63. 64. 65. 92. 165. 209. 212. 244. 296. 488.
Webster, ccxxvii. 103. 273.
Week, 25.
Weeks, cxcix. ccxxv. 76. 483.
Weekes, 97.
Weele, clxix.
Weever, clxxiv.
Weinard, 334.
Welch, 319.
Welden, xix. 395.
Weldon, 331.
Welland, 470.
Wellesley, cx.
Wellington, cxlv. 246. 247. 545. 575.
Wells, cxxviii. cxxvii. ccxxvi. 5. 6. 7. 62. 165.
Welman, 423.
Welsh, cxi. ccxxii. ccxxiii. 9.
Wensley, 109.
Wentworth, xvi. xvii. 56. 100. 292.
Were, 252. 407. 578
Wesley, 515. 519.
West, cxv. 178. 268. 511. 513.
Westacott, 334.
Westawar, 483.
Westcote, xxiii. lxxxii.* ccix. ccxxii. ccxxx. ccxxxiv. *cclxxii. clxxv. cclxxvi. cccv. ccvii. cccx. ccxi. 1. 42. 136. 147. 333. 352. 353. 366. 381. 400. 442. 470. 527.
Westlake, xciii. 216.
Westmanton, xciii.
Westmoreland, 317. 437. 546.
Westofer, 131. 132.
Weston, cvii. cclxxii. 160. 208. 209. 210. 240. 328. 385. 413.
Whidbey, 400. 417.
Whiddon, clxx. ccxxiii. ccxlviii. 445.
Whifield, xcii.
Whipham, 245.
Whitaker, iii.
Whitchurch, cxcvii.
White, ccv. ccx. 27. 287. 486. 497. 544. 556. 559.
Whiteford, 320.
Whitlegh, cxcix. 80. 81. 254.
Whitelocke, xii. xiii. xv. xvii. xix. 17. 35. 50. 108. 328. 331.
Whiteway, clxxii. 269.
Whitfield, clxxii. cxcvii. 52. 218. 333.
Whiting, clviii. clxix. clxxxiv. 77. 128. 264. 298. 385. 540.
Whitlock, 570.
Whitmore, 349.
Whitrow, clxi. ccxi.
Whitter, 298.
Whitty, 21.
Whitwell, 208.
Whyddon, 96. 97.
Whyte, ccxxviii. 388. 389.
Wibbery, clxxii. clxxiv. cciv. 96. 531.
Wichalse, ccv. ccxxiii. 44. 319. 332. 444.
Wichin, lxiv. lxvii. lxviii. lxxii. lxxv. lxxx. lxxxii.
Wichinus, liv. lx. lxvii.
Widville, 378.
Widworthy, clxv. clxxii. 268. 272. 325. 554.
Wigan, 139.
Wiger, clxviii. 76. 212. 263. 504. 544.
Wigo, lx.
Wigoft, 23.
Wihuenech, lxxxii.
Wike, clxii. clxxxv. 482.
Wikes, cxcv.
Wilcocks, 68. 101.
Willes, ccxix. 383.
Wilkins, 449.
Willett, cliii. clix. ccxxix. 5. 45. 51. 65. 293. 365. 553.
Wilford, clxiv.
William, liii. lviii. lx. lxii. lxiii. lxv. lxvi. lxvii. lxix. lxxii. lxxiii. lxxv. lxxvii. lxxix. lxxx. lxxxii. 119.
William the Door-keeper, lvi. lvii. lix. lxii. lxviii. lxix. lxxv. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxix. *William the Conqueror*, vii. lxxxii.* lxxxv. 35. 43. 65. 90. 101. 111. 121. 128. 136. 180. 189. 198. 200. 214. 217. 241. 258. 288. 294. 312. 314. 338. 359. 365. 371. 375. 576. 589.
William Rufus, vii. 50. 533.
William III., 195. 204. 458. 520.
William of Malmsbury, vi. 179.
William of Worcester, ccxxiv. 147. 205. 422.
Williams, cxcvii. clxxxiii. ccxxiii. ccxxvii. ccxxxii. ccliii. 81. 122. 126. 141. 150. 211. 219. 255. 262. 359. 378. 379. 383.
Willington,

- Willington, cxl. clxxii. cccxxxiii. 16. 18. 39. 44. 248. 287. 462. 543. 580.
 Willis, 48. 158. 409. 448.
 Willment, 429.
 Willoughby, civ. ccxxiii. 53. 131. 238. 269. 386. 436. 499.
Willoughby de Broke, civ. cxl. clxiii. 40. 269. 381.
 Wills, 95.
 Wilmer, 552.
 Wimpey, 66. 108.
 Wimund, lxiii.
 Winard, clxx. ccxvii. 15.
Winchester, clxxvi. 55.
Windsor, 400.
 Windsor, ccii. 420. 540. 577.
 Windegate, ccxv.
 Winemer, lxiv. lxxx.
 Windham, 9.
 Winscot, clxxii. clxxxv. 246.
 Winslade, ix. x. clxv. 424.
 Winsloe, 512.
 Winsor, 298.
 Winstanley, cviii. 407.
 Winston, clix. 415.
 Winter, 74.
 Wiott, 389.
 Wise, cxl. clvii. clxii. clxxxii. clxxxiii. clxxxiv. ccxxvii. ccxxix. cccxlvi. 74. 131. 142. 166. 261. 305. 322. 323. 335. 336. 427. 457. 468. 534. 566. 613.
 Witchalse, 290.
 Wivell, 329.
 Wivil, clxii.
 Wlnot, lviii. lxxiii. lxxvi.
 Wodeton, 252.
 Wogan, 268.
 Wolcot, cv. 165.
 Wolcott, ccxxiii.
 Wolf, cxlix. clxxii. ccx. cclxxxvi.
 Wolfe, 108. 298. 378. 525.
 Wollacombe, clxxxii. 70. 166. 427. 583.
 Wolley, 239.
 Wolrington, clxxii. 364.
 Wolsey, xxiii. 529.
 Wolstenholme, 412.
 Wolston, 455. 523.
 Wonwell, 305.
 Wood, xcvi. clxiii. clxxxiv. clxxxv. cxcvii. ccxviii. ccxxiv. 61. 74. 151. 255. 312. 322. 366.
 Woode, 576.
 Woodford, 412.
 Woodhouse, 445.
 Woodland, clxxii. 123. 148. 176. 531. 542.
 Woodley, 244.
 Woodstock, xc. xcvi. clxxii. 317.
 Woodward, cclxvii. cclxviii. cclxix. 63. 578.
 Woolbearne, 251.
 Woolcot, 431. 444. 445. 560.
 Woollcombe, cxviii. clix. ccxxii. ccxxvi. ccxxvii. 14. 20. 107. 271. 293. 311. 413. 415. 437. 578. 608.
 Woolmer, 3.
 Woolston, clxxxii.
 Woolton, cxi. cccxxxv. 203. 208. 211. 254. 389.
 Wordron, lv.
 Worlington, clxxii. 349.
 Worsford, cxliii.
 Worsley, 403. 457.
 Worth, clix. 18. 162. 214. 288. 324. 455. 464. 548.
 Wortham, cxcii. cclxxx.
 Worthiall, 142.
 Worthington, 525.
 Worthy, 67.
 Wotton, cxi. clxv. ccxxiv. 94. 159. 230. 237. 259. 298. 556. 561. 587. 592.
 Wraxall, 432.
 Wray, ccxxiii. 357.
 Wreford, 432. 579.
 Wren, 408.
 Wrey, xcvi. cviii. cix. cxxxii. cliv. cclxiv. 64. 70. 135. 208. 277. 289. 305. 333. 478. 587.
 Wright, 38. 65. 239. 385. 418. 540.
 Wriothesley, 266. 549.
 Wrokeshall, clxviii.
 Wroth, cxiv. clxxii.
 Wybbery, 176.
 Wybury, clxxii.
 Wye, 218.
 Wyke, ccxxv. 25.
 Wymundham, cclxxxv.
 Wynard, xxxii. 223.
 Wyndham, clxxii. ccxxi. 55. 60. 63. 90. 113. 122. 251. 297. 306. 325. 326. 385. 426. 450. 482.
 Wyatt, 307.
 Wynn, 320.
 Wyot, clxiii.
 Wyvill, 261. 270.
 Wyse, 218. 600.
- X.
- Ximenes, 263. 264.
- Y.
- Yalden, 220.
 Yard, cxxxi. ccxiii. 330. 461.
 Yarde, cxi. cxvi. clx. clxii. clxv. ccxxix. cccxlvii. 15. 72. 111. 119. 125. 147. 162. 271. 272. 494. 499. 506. 601. 615.
 Yartye, clxxii. cxvii. 337.
 Yateman, ccxxiv.
 Yates, 331.
 Yattynghden, 252.
 Yea, 95.
 Yeo, xciii. clxvii. ccxxv. 102. 142. 168. 238. 261. 285. 339. 387. 409.
 Yogge, 401.
 Yonge, cxvii. clx. cxvii. ccxx. ccxxviii. cclxxii. 25. 26. 125. 126. 132. 141. 275. 282. 324. 362. 363. 376. 377. 401. 415. 444. 469. 544. 553. 554.
 Young, xxii. clx. 223. 360. 418. 457. 529. 557.
- Z.
- Zeal, 368.
 Zoch, 388.
Zouch, lxxxi.* ci. ciii. 533.
 Zouch, cv. clxx. 157. 258. 347. 369.

In consequence of alterations, which occasioned the derangement of some of the pages of the Appendix, after the INDEX OF NAMES had been made, the following additions are to be made, and other references corrected as beneath :—

ADDITION OF NAMES.

Alstone, 612. Couche, 610. Greatheed, 602.

Dele Darsford, 612.

CORRECTIONS.

- Andrews, *add* 609.
 Baker, *add* 608.
 Batt, *for* 609, *read* 610.
 Bath, *add* 591.
 Bedford, *add* 610.
 Bell, *add* 608.
 Bennet, *add* 605.
 Benson, *add* 603.
 Bidlake, *add* 583.
 Cooke, *for* 591 and 592, *read* 594 and 595.
 Cory, *add* 586.
 Courtenay, *for* 603, *read* 607.
 Crapp, *for* 605, *read* 609.
 Crossing, *for* 595, *read* 598.
 Davy, *for* 592, *read* 595.
 Dean, *dele* 604.
 Down, *for* 607, *read* 612.
 Dowse, *add* 613.
 Drake, *dele* 609.
 Elford, *for* 586, *read* 588.
 Eales, *add* 512.
 Eastley, *add* 590.
 Elizabeth, Queen, *for* 589, *read* 591.
 Enchmarch, *for* 609, *read* 611.
 Fitz, *for* 605, *read* 610.
 Ford, *for* 599, *read* 603, and *add* 587.
 Foster, *for* 596, *read* 599.
 Fownes, *add* 588.
 Frye, *for* 598, *read* 601.
 Gandy, *for* 595, *read* 597.
 Gayer, *add* 606.
 Gilberd, *for* 608, *read* 612.
 Gilbert, *for* 596, *read* 600, and *dele* 606.
 Giles, *add* 584, and *for* 608, *read* 614.
 Glanville, *for* 605, *read* 610, and *for* 609, *read* 615.
 Glass, *for* 602, *read* 612.
 Glendower, *for* 599, *read* 604.
 Grandisson, *for* 585, *read* 586.
 Ham, *dele* 598.
 Hamlyn, *for* 599, *read* 602, and *for* 604, 608.
 Harold, *for* 589, *read* 592.
 Harris, *for* 587, *read* 588, *for* 603, *read* 607, and *add* 584 and 591.
 Hatch, *for* 589, *read* 592.
 Hawker, *for* 602, *read* 606.
 Hele, *for* 601, *read* 605, 606; *for* 609, *read* 614; and *add* 597.
 Helion, *add* 587.
 Hilliard, *for* 590, *read* 592.
 Hoker, *for* 589, *read* 592.
 Hole, *for* 599, *read* 602.
 Holland, *for* 597, *read* 601.
 Holmes, *for* 597, *read* 599.
 Hooper, *for* 598, *read* 602, and *for* 607, 612.
 Hopkins, *for* 590, *read* 592.
 Hughes, *for* 606, *read* 610.
 Hurst, *for* 592, *read* 595.
 Iliff, *for* 597, *read* 599.
 Izacke, *for* 590, *read* 593, and *for* 595, 598.
 John, King, *for* 586, *read* 587.
 Keate, *for* 596, *read* 599.
 Keats, *for* 599, *read* 602.
 Keene, *for* 607, *read* 611.
 Kelland, *for* 584, *read* 585, *for* 604, *read* 608, and *add* 588.
 Kellway, *for* 600, *read* 604.
 Kelly, *add* 587, 588, 591, 613.
 Kempe, *for* 603, *read* 607.
 Knighton, *for* 587, *read* 588.
 Kilcoursie, *add* 591.
 Lanyon, (not Langon,) *for* 602, *read* 605, 606.
 Lant, *for* 591, 592, *read* 593, 594.
 Leach, *for* 596, *read* 599.
 Lear, *add* 611.
 Lee, *add* 613.
 Lethbridge, *for* 596, *read* 599, and *for* 599, *read* 602.
 Ley, *add* 591.
 Lichigary, *for* 607, *read* 612.
 Lifinc, *for* 589, *read* 592.
 Londonderry, *for* 594, *read* 597.
 Lopes, *for* 608, *read* 614.
 Lovering, *add* 591.
 Marisco, *for* 586, *read* 587.
 Middleton, *add* 584.
 Midwinter, *for* 598, *read* 601.
 Martin, *for* 599, *read* 603.
 Martyn, *for* 594, *read* 597.
 Maurice, Prince, *for* 584, *read* 585.
 Maynard, *for* 593, 594, 596, and 601, *read* 596, 597, 599, 605, 606, and 613.
 Mallock, *add* 590.
 Milner, *for* 589, *read* 592.
 Modyford, *for* 605, 608, *read* 609, 614, and *add* 588.
 Moggridge, *for* 595, *read* 597.
 Mohun, *for* 584, *read* 585.
 Monk, *for* 598, *read* 602.
 Moore, *dele* 592.
 Mules, *add* 582.
 Soutcott, *add* 616.

GENERAL INDEX.

A.

ADAMS, William, extraordinary escape of, 383.
 Adlam, Richard, singular epitaph of, 495.
 Alabaster, ccxciv.
 Alcock, Thomas, minister of St. Budeaux, 89.
 Alley, Bishop, notice of, 203.
 Aloe in the open air, 331.
 Antiquities, British, &c. cccvi—cccx.
 ———, Roman, cccx. cccxi.
 Architecture, Antient Church, cccxxiii—cccxxvi.
 Arch-Presbytery of Haccombe, 250.
 Athelstan, King, expels the Britons from Exeter, 179.

B.

Badcock, Samuel, notices of, 37. 351.
 Baldwin, Archbishop, notice of, 220.
 Balle, Sir Peter, monument of, 328.
 Baringites, 403.
 Barkham, Dr., notice of, 220.
 Barleyhouse, garrison there, 498.
 Baronets, cviii—cxxxii.
 ———, extinct, cxxiii—cxxxii.
 ———, seats of, cxxxi. cxxxii.
 Baskerville, Sir Simon, notice of, 220.
 Bastard, William, created a Baronet for his spirited conduct in 1779. xx.
 Battie, William, notice of, 346.
 Battle at Appledore, v. — Axminster, vi. 24. — Bampton, v. 28. — Clist Heath, x. — Near Bridestowe, xi. — Bovey Tracey, 54. — Near Exeter, v. — Feniton bridge, ix.
 Bedford, Earls of, their residence at Exeter, 201.
 Berkeley, Sir John, besieges Exeter, 185.
 Berry, Sir John, notice of, 306.

Bidlake, John, notice of, 403. 405.
 Bird, apparition of to the Oxenham family, 483. 484.
 Birds, rare, cclxxv.
 Bodley, Sir Thomas, notice of, 220.
 Bogan, Zachary, notice of, 269.
 Boniface, Archbishop, notice of, 140.
 Boroughs, xxxii. xxxiii.
 Bowen, Captain Richard, epitaph of, 290.
 Breakwater at Plymouth, 400. 604.
 Brice, Andrew, notice of, 221.
 Brightley Abbey, 373.
 Bronscombe, Bishop, monument of, cccxxiii.
 Brown, William, the poet, notice of, 476.
 Bryanites, 403.
 Budgell, Eustace, notices of, 221. 500.
 Buller, Sir Francis, monument of, 72.
 Butter, exportation of, cclxxix.
 Byard, Sir Thomas, epitaph of, 89.
 Byrdall, Thomas, notice of, 170.

C.

Camps and Earthworks, cccxlix. cccliii.
 Canals, cclx. cclxi.
 Canterbury fort, 395.
 Carew, Bampfylde, notices of, 46.
 ———, Sir Alexander, Governor of St. Nicholas' Island, 393.
 Carpenter, John and Nathaniel, notice of, 368.
 Carpets, manufactory of, 21.
 Cary, Sir Henry, notice of, 124.
 ———, Sir John, 122.
 Cattle, cclxxxix.
 Celts, cccx.
 Chapels of ease, xxxi.
 Chapple, William, notices of, 216. 564. 565.
 ———, epitaph of, 215.
 ———, epitaph on his father, 565.
 Charles

- Charles I., King, at Plymouth, 393.; visits Sir Richard Reynell in 1625, 566.; provision for his entertainment, 566. 567.
- Charles, Prince, at Barnstaple and Exeter, xv.
- Cherries and other fruit, cclxxviii.
- Cherry Orchards at Goodleigh, 250.
- Church Architecture, antient, cccxxiii—cccxxvi.
- Clay, Pipe and Potters, ccxci.
- Clifford, Lord Treasurer, notice of, 105.
- Coal, ccxcii.
- , Bovey, ccxlix. ccl. ccxciii.
- Colcombe Castle, in Colyton, 131.
- Colleges, xxxii.
- Columbjohn, old seat of the Aclands, 114.
- Commons, extensive, ccxxxii.
- Conybeare, Bishop, notice of, 603.
- Copper mines, cclxxxii—cclxxxiv.
- Corn grown in Devon, cclxxvi.
- , remarkable variation of its prices in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 31—33.
- Cory, John, notice of, 585.
- Coverdale, Bishop, notice of, 203.
- Cowell, Dr., notice of, 467.
- Cowick, priory of, 497.
- Cowley, Mrs. Hannah, born at Tiverton, 514.
- Crokerntor, Stannary Parliaments held there, iv. 314.
- Cromlech, at Drewe's Teignton, cccvii. cccviii.
- Cromwell, Oliver, defeats Lord Wentworth's brigade at Bovey Tracey, xvii.
- Crosses, antient, cccix. cccx.
- Cuckingstool, 357.
- Culm, ccxcii.
- Currie, James, Dr., epitaph of, 446. 447.
- Custom of free bench, 357.
- , singular, respecting the manor of Panson, 248.
- Customs, Local, ccliv. cclv.
- of the manor of Braunton, 64.
- Cyder, cclxxvi—cclxxx.
- D.
- Danes, their battle with Athelstan near Axminster, 24. Winter at Exeter, 178. Besiege it, 179. Burn Lidford, 312. Defeated near Appledore, 367. Their victory at Pinhoe, 390.
- Dartmoor forest, 314. 315. 316. Extent and height of, ccxxxii. ccxxxv. Prison, 315.
- Rail-way, 316.
- Davies, Captain John, notice of, 460.
- Deer, wild, hunt of, ccxxxi.
- Dissenters, academy of, at Exeter, 449.
- Various denominations of, 403. 457.
- Doderidge, Sir John and his nephew, natives of Barnstaple, 38.
- Doderidge, Sir John, monument of, 206.
- Downe, John, notice of, 293.
- Downman, Dr., notice of, 221.
- Drake, Sir Bernard, notice of, 359.
- , Sir Francis, his birth-place, 476.
- Duckworth, Sir John, his seat at Weare park, 521.
- , his monument, 522.
- , Colonel George, monument of, 522.
- E.
- Edward I. at Exeter, and the Black Prince, 182.
- IV. at Exeter, 183.
- Edystone Lighthouse, 407.
- Elms, Grove of, at Brixton, planted for the benefit of the poor, 75.
- Escot House, burnt down, 469. George III. entertained there, *ibid*.
- Exe Island, 499.
- Exeter, John Duke of, his residence at Dartington, 152.
- F.
- Fairfax, Sir Thomas, takes Tiverton, xv. 509.
- Takes Dartmouth, xvii. Defeats Lord Hopton at Torrington, xviii. 528. Besieges and takes Exeter and Barnstaple, xviii. 186.
- Fairs, xxxv—xxxviii.
- Fires, destructive, at Chudleigh, 104. Chudleigh, 108. Crediton, 144. Honiton, 281. South Molton, 350. Sheepwash, 438. Tiverton, 508.
- Fisheries, ccxciv.—ccxcvi.
- Flax, cclxxviii. cclxxix.
- Fonts, cccxxx. cccxxxi.
- Ford Abbey, 501. 502.
- , Simon, notice of, 603.
- Forster, John, notice of, 221.
- , Nathaniel, notice of, 408. 416.
- Fox, Bishop, notice of, 203.
- Free bench, custom of, 357.
- French burn Teignmouth, 1690, xix. Attack Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Teignmouth, vii. viii.
- invasion, alarm of, in 1798 and 1803, xx.
- Furneaux, Dr. Philip, a native of Totnes, 535.
- G.
- Gale, Theophilus, vicar of King's Teignton, 495.
- Gaol, county, formerly at Bicton, 47. Removed to Exeter, 191.
- Garrisons,

- Garrisons, Royal, at Columbjohn, xiii. Topsham, *ibid.* Exeter, xiii—xviii. Plympton, Mount Stamford, and Ilfracombe, xiv. Sydenham House, Poltimore, and Tiverton, xv. Fulford House, Canon Teign, Callantyne, Canterbury fort, and St. Budeaux church, xvi. Powderham, xvi. xviii. Townstall church, Mount Boone, and King's Weare, xvii. Charles fort, at Salcombe, xvii. xix. Mount Radford, and St. Downes, xviii.
- Garrisons, Parliamentary, Plymouth, x. xviii. Appledore, Barnstaple, Bideford, Exeter, and Dartmouth, xii. Ilfracombe, xiv. Mount Stamford, xv. Poltimore, Stoke Canon, Bishop's Clist, and Nutwell House, xvi. Barley House, and Reymouth House, xvii.
- Gates, Sir Thomas, notice of, 130.
- Gay, the poet, conjecture as to the place of his birth, 37. 38. Ascertained to have been at Barnstaple, 584. Mistake of the date, *ibid.*
- Gee, Edward, rector of Tedburne St. Mary, 486.
- George III. and Royal Family at Saltram, 413. Escott, 469. Maristow, 471.
- Gibbs, Sir Vickery, notice of, 221.
- Glanville, Judge, his monument, cccxliii. 475. ———, Sir John, his birth-place, 476. ———, John, notice of, 403.
- Glass, painted, cccxxvi.
- Godolphin, Sidney, killed at Chagford, 96.
- Gold, native, found in Devon, cclxvii.
- Gold-mines, cclxxxvi.
- Gould, William, notice of, 297.
- Grandisson, Bishop, notice of, 203.
- Granite, ccxciii.
- Grenville, Sir Richard, notice of, 50. Blockades Plymouth, 394. His house at Tavistock taken, 473.
- Grims-pound, ccxvi.
- Grove, Hugh, beheaded at Exeter, 448.
- H.
- Hakewill, George and William, notice of, 220.
- Halden House, 296.
- Hall, Bishop, notice of, 203.
- Hallet, John, notice of, 219. 221.
- Hankford, Sir William, traditional anecdote of, corrected, 352. 353.
- Harris, William, notice of, 283.
- Harvey, James, curate of Bideford, 52.
- Hawley, John, the rich merchant of Dartmouth, 154. Monument of, 158. cccxxxvii.
- Heathfield, Lord, monument of, 84.
- Hemp grown at Comb Martin, cclxxviii. 136.
- Henrietta Maria, Queen, at Exeter, 186.
- Henry VI., at Exeter, 182.
- Herrick, Robert, the poet, notice of, 162.
- Hills, principal, heights of, cclii.
- Hoker, John, notice of, 220. ———, Richard, notice of, 265.
- Hole, Richard, notice of, and monument, 209. 221.
- Honiton chapel, 350.
- Hopkins, Bishop, notice of, 434.
- Hospitals, xxxii.
- Hundreds, ancient and modern, xx. xxi. Lords of, xxii.
- Hunt, Joseph, monument of, 327.
- Hussey, Giles, notice of, 269.
- I.
- Insurrection on account of the change of Religion, ix.
- Inundation at Alphington, 9.
- Iscanus, Bartholomew, Bishop, 203. 220. ——— Joseph, notice of, 220.
- J.
- Jackson, William, epitaph of, 214.
- Jewell, Bishop, native of Berry Narbor, 42.
- K.
- Karslake, J. B., his remarkable escape from fire, 350.
- Kelly, James Francis, epitaph of, 330.
- Kendall, Dr. George, notices of, 161. 300.
- Kennicott, Dr. Benjamin, born at Totnes, 535. His epitaph on his father, *ibid.*
- Kersies, Devonshire, ccxcix. ccc.
- Kiddell, —, notice of, 516.
- L.
- Lace, manufacture of, ccv. 280. 281.
- Lake, Henry, fatality in his family, 351.
- Langton, Archbishop, notice of, 220.
- Lavington, Samuel, notice of, 52.
- Lawrence, General Stringer, epitaph of, 169. 170.
- Lead-mines, cclxxxiv—cclxxxix.
- Lechmere, Edmund, epitaph of, 401.
- Lethbridge, John, inventor of a diving machine, notice of, 568—570.
- Lightning, fatal accident by at Widdecomb church, 557—559.
- Lime-works, ccxciii.
- Lock, Matthew, notice of, 220.
- Long,

Long, Thomas, notice of, 220.
 Longevity, instances of, 9. 244. 351.
 Loosemore, John, the organ-builder, 211.
 368.
 Lye, Edward, native of Totnes, 535.
 Lypton Fort, 393. 395.

M.

Magnets, cclxviii. ccxciv.
 Manganese, ccxlv. ccxlv. cclxxxix. ccxc.
 Manufactures, ccxcviii—cccv.
 ———, woollen, at Tiverton, 507.
 Marble, ccxciii. ccxciv.
 Market days and great markets, xxxiv—xxxviii.
 Markets, disused, xxxv.
 Market towns, xxxii—xxxiv.
 Marlborough, Duke of, native of Devon, xix.
 Marshall, Bishop, monument of, cccxxxiii.
 Martin, Richard, notice of, 603.
 Martyn, William, notice of, 220.
 Maynard, Sergeant, birth-place of, 474.
 Mayne, Jasper, notice of, 261.
 "Mayor's riding," a procession at Bovey
 Tracey, 56.
 Meteoric stone, cclxx. 175. 176.
 Minerals, cclxv—cclxx.
 Mines, cclxxx—ccxc.
 Mints at Exeter, 195.
 Monasteries, xxxi.
 ——— at Exeter, 200. 201.
 Monastic remains, cccxlv. cccxlv.
 Monk, General, born at Lancras, 308.
 Monuments, sepulchral, cccxxxi—cccxlv.
 Moreman, Dr. John, notice of, 259.
 Morice, Sir William, notice of, 220.
 Mount Batten Fort, 393.
 Mount Boone, a royal garrison, capture of,
 537.
 Mount Edgcumbe, 326. 327.
 Mudge, General, and Dr. John, notices of 402.
 ———, Zachary, 53. 402.
 Musgrave, Dr., notices of, 221. 311.

N.

Neville, Bishop, notice of, 203.
 Newfoundland trade at Bideford, ccxcvi.
 ccxcviii. 48. 49. At Dartmouth, ccxcvii.
 154. At Teignmouth, ccxcvii. 490.
 Newenham Abby, 22.
 Newte, Richard, notice of, 515.
 Nobility of Devon, lxxxii—cviii.
 ———, extinct, xcv—cvii.
 ———, seats of, cvii. cviii.
 Norman, John, notice of, 52.

O.

Ochre, ccxc.
 Ockley, Simon, notice of, 220.
 Oldham, Bishop, monument of, cccxli.
 Orange, Prince of, lands at Torbay, xix., at
 Ford House, *ibid.*, at Exeter, xix. 187.
 Orange and lemon trees in the open air, 7.
 331.
 Orchards, numerous in Staverton, &c., 455.
 Organ, remarkable at Exeter, 211.
 Organic remains, clxx—clxxii.
 Oxenham, John, the navigator, 403.
 ———, family tradition concerning the
 apparition of the white bird, 483. 484.

P.

Parishes, number of, xxiii.
 ———, list of, xxiv—xxxii.
 Parsons, Mrs., notice of, 403.
 Pearce, —, dissenting minister, notice of, 219.
 Penruddock, Colonel, beheaded at Exeter,
 187. 448.
 Periam, Sir William, monument of, 147.
 Peters Hugh, preaches in the market-place at
 Torrington, 528.
 Pindar, Peter, (Wolcot,) born at Dodbrook,
 165.
 Plague at Bideford, 51. At Exeter, 199.
 Plants, indigenous, cclxxii—cclxxiv.
 Plymouth Dock, 458. 459.
 Polesloe, Priory of, 264.
 Polwheel, Theophilus, notice of, 516.
 Population, xxxviii—xlix.
 Porcelain, manufacture of, cccv. 393.
 Potatoes, exportation of, cclxxvi.
 Potter, Bishop, notice of, 162.
 Prideaux, Bishop, notice of, 255.
 Prince, John, author of the "Worthies of
 Devon," 22.
 Printing-press, at Tavistock, 473. 474.
 Priory, Cornworthy, 141. St. James's, 264.
 St. Mary de Marisco, 498.
 Property, landed, at the time of the Domes-
 day survey, xlix—lii.
 ———, owners of, liii—lxxxii.
 ———, at various periods, lxxxii. a. lxxxii. b.
 Pullin, Robert, notice of, 221.
 Pulpits, ancient, cccxxix.

Q.

Quick, John, notice of, 403.

Radford,

R.

Radford, Mount, a garrison in the civil war, 310.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, his birth place, 87. His estate at Fardell, 140. Said to have been imprisoned at Radford, 416.
 Rebellion on account of religion, 120. 121. 184. 431.
 Reece, Joseph, notice of, 106.
 Reynolds, John, notice of, 220.
 Remains, monastic, cccxliv. cccxlv. ———, organic, cclxx—cclxxii.
 Reynolds, John, notice of, 391. ———, Sir Joshua, birth-place of, 411.
 Rhinoceros, fossil, ccli.
 Richard III. at Exeter, 183.
 Risdon, John, seventy years a priest, 492.
 Rivers, ccliii—cclix. ———, navigable, cclix.
 Roads, cclxi—cclxiv. ———, rail, cclxv. ———, British, cccxii. cccxiii. ———, Roman, cccxiii—cccxvii.
 Rock-moss, cclxxxix.
 Roman Antiquities, cccx. cccxi. ——— roads and stations, cccxiii—cccxxiii.
 Rood-lofts and screens, cccxxvi—cccxxix.
 Rosier, John, singular epitaph of, 467.
 Rowe, Nicholas, notice of, 308.

S.

Saltram, account of, 412.
 Saumarez, Philip de, notice of, 401.
 Saunders, John Cunningham, notice of, 285.
 Saxon Literature, school for, at Tavistock, 473.
 Scenery, picturesque, cclii. ccliii.
 Serges, manufacture of, ccxcix—ccciii. 12. 144. 280. 302.
 Sermons, Trentall of, 33.
 Service, singular, of the manor of Slapton, 451.
 Shebbeare, Dr. John, notice of, 32.
 Sheldon, the anatomist, monument of, 138.
 Shower, St. Bartholomew and John, notice of, 220.
 Sieges of Exeter, v. vii. viii. ix. xiii. 178. 179. 180. 181. 183. 184. 185. 186. Dartmouth, xii. 156. 157. Plymouth, xiii. xiv. 393—395.
 Silver-mines, cclxxxv—cclxxxviii. 41. 136.
 Simcoe, Lieutenant-General, monument of, 207.
 Slate, ccxciv.
 Soils, ccxxxii—ccxxxiv.
 Southcott, Joanna, her native place, 221, 616.
 VOL. VI.

Sparrow, Bishop, notice of, 203.
 Springs, remarkable, cclxxv. cclxxvi
 Stafford, Bishop, notice of, 203. ———, his monument, cccxxxviii. 206. 207.
 Stalls, stone, cccxxix. cccxxx.
 Stamford, Mount, a garrison of the parliament at Plymouth, 305. 393. 394.
 Stannary parliaments, iv. Towns and prison, *ibid.*
 Stapledon, Bishop, notice of, 203. His monument, cccxxxiv. 208.
 Stedman, Major, notice of, 46.
 Stephen, King, besieges Exeter, 181.
 Stowford, Sir John, monument of, 168.
 Stone for building, ccxciii. ccxciv. ———, meteoric, cclxx. 175. 176.
 Stones, sepulchral, cccvii—cccix.
 Storm, fatal, in Bideford bay, 587. 588.
 Stothard, C. A., melancholy death of, 585.
 Strange, John, his eminent services at Bideford, 51.
 Strata, ccxxxiv—ccli.
 Strode, William, notice of, 414. ———, Richard, imprisoned at Lidford, 414.
 Suicide, attempt at, punished, 425.
 Sweating sickness, at Uffculme, 539. ———, ravages of, 508.
 Sydenham House captured, xv.

T.

Tally, David, notice of, 305.
 Tasker, William, notice of, 289.
 Teignmouth burnt by the French, 489. 490. 606. Brief for the loss of the inhabitants, 489. *note.*
 Teignton, Bishop's, Palace, erroneous tradition concerning, 491. 492.
 Templer, ———, lost in the Halswell, epitaph of, 487.
 Thread, manufacture of, ccxiv. 136.
 Tindall, Matthew, notice of, 41.
 Tin-mines, cclxxx—cclxxxii.
 Tobacco, importation of at Bideford, ccxcvii. 48.
 Toplady, Augustus, notice of, 267.
 Tor Abbey, 524.
 Tozer, Henry, notice of, 482.
 Towgood, Micaiah, father and son, notices of, 24. 149. 219. 358.
 Tracey, William, monument of, cccxxxv. Erroneous tradition concerning, 359.
 Trade of Devon, ccxcvii. ccxcviii.
 Trelawney, Bishop, notice of, 203.
 Tremayne, singular likeness of two brothers of that family, 307.
 Tucker, William, notice of, 220.

- U.
- Umber, ccxc.
- V.
- Venville tenants, ccxxxii.
- W.
- Walker, Dr. John, notices of, 545.
 ———, Richard, 217—221.
 ———, Samuel, 221.
- Warbeck, Perkin, at Exeter, viii. 184.
- Westcote, Thomas, the antiquary, 333. 442.
- Whetstones, ccxlvii. ccxciv. cccvi.
- Whitfield, John, notice of, 52.
- William the Conqueror besieges Exeter and
 builds the Castle, 180.
- William III. at Ford House, (when Prince of
 Orange,) 567.
- Williams, Speaker, notice of, 255. His monu-
 ment, cccxlii.
- Wolcot, John, (Peter Pindar,) born at Dod-
 brook, 165.
- Wolton, Bishop, notice of, 203. His monu-
 ment, cccxlii. 208.
- Wool, ccxxix. Imported at Bideford and
 Barnstaple, ccxcvii. 48. Exported from
 Dartmoor, cclxxix. Wool trade at Exeter,
 195.
- Woollen cloth, sale of, ccc. 196.
 ——— manufactures, ccxcviii—ccci. 539.
- Y.
- Yalden, Thomas, notice of, 220.
- Yonge, Dr., notices of, 363. 401.

