

On the death of Sir Robert Vaggescombe, Sir John Juhelfyete, Chaplain, was instituted (at Clyst) 1 July, 1382—patron, Sir John Daumarle, Knt. [*Brantyngham*, p. 78].

On the death of John Juhelfyete, Thomas Tremayn, LL.B., was instituted 13 June, 1403—patrons, Richard Hankeford, William Burleston, Henry Foleford, Nicholas Tremayn, and John Lacche [*Stafford*, p. 143].

John Wolhay, Chaplain, had been grievously assaulted by one Richard Jelle, of Halberton; and the Bishop commissioned John Juhelfyete, Rector of Aveton Giffard, to enquire and report 16 April, 1400 [*Stafford*, p. 371].

Other references to Aveton Giffard in *Bishop Stafford's Register* are the legacy left to the church by John Wytloff, the burial of Isabella Daumarle in the church, the mansion of John Berry, and the bridge over the Avon [*Stafford*, p. 10].

MAXWELL ADAMS.

2. CROSS ON RIPPON TOR AND GRANITE CYLINDER ON TROWLESWORTHY (III., p. 177, par. 132).—I have been waiting for someone else to reply to Mr. T. A. Falcon's query, "Is there no masonic process that might be called undercutting, and do the writers mean that it is impossible to fashion a cross by absolute excision?"

As no other reply appears forthcoming I may say that there is in fact no such process in connection with granite working; and, whatever the writers may have meant, it would be an extremely difficult, although not impossible, accomplishment to fashion a cross in the manner suggested.

I am much more concerned, however, as to the paragraph having reference to a "large circular block of red granite on the grassy slopes north of Great Trowlesworthy Tor, which is shaped to a thickness of 4 feet, and is 5 feet 6 inches in diameter; prepared for some purpose such as for use in a cider press, and left as perhaps the largest relic of this kind of prodigal activity on the moor." Containing 95 cubic feet, and weighing over 7 tons, this would certainly be a "prodigal" apple crusher. Fortunately speculation as to its purpose is not necessary. Some years ago Messrs. Freeman, of Penryn, worked a quarry on Little Trowlesworthy, the crane was still standing complete in 1887, and, I believe, up till 1889. In addition to quarrying Little Trowlesworthy the firm worked up some of the larger surface blocks between this and Great Trowlesworthy, of these one was the parent of the granite cylinder in question. There are other blocks to be seen, also partly

worked and then abandoned. Messrs. John Freeman, Sons and Co. have had the cider press hypothesis put before them by myself and have been asked to inform me what, in fact the stone was worked for. They very courteously reply: "It is so many years ago since we worked Trowlesworthy that we cannot speak with any certainty, but our impression is the stone you refer to was worked for a shaft to a pedestal, but for some fault in the stone was condemned." I may say that I myself knew the stone when it presented practically a freshly worked surface; its air of antiquity has been gathered since.

R. H. WORTH.

3. LONG STONE ROW ON ERME.—This row commences with a circle on Stall Moor and ends in a barrow on Greenhill. It has frequent changes in direction, coincident with the varying slopes of the ground over which it passes. From Stall Moor circle the termination on Greenhill is not visible. The total length is 11,150 feet, including the diameter of the circle. The height of the Stall Moor circle above O.D. is about 1,190 feet, and the height of the barrow on Greenhill above O.D. is 1,553 feet; where the row crosses the river Erme it is 1,202 feet above O.W.

The general direction taken from end to end may be approximately stated as south to north, but parts of the row deviate from this general direction as far in one quadrant as N. 23° E., and in the other N. 12° W.

The present Ordnance Survey does not show the complete row, but the next edition will. Meanwhile it has been surveyed both by myself and the Ordnance authorities.

It undoubtedly terminates northward on Greenhill, and when Mr. T. A. Falcon's paper on "Dartmoor, a Note on Graves,"\* was read at Princetown, I was surprised to hear Caters Beam mentioned in this connection. Now with the printed paper before me I can understand the error. Mr. Falcon's description is fairly accurate, except that he overestimates the number of stones, and his compass bearings are both inaccurate to some extent and not corrected to true meridian.

Caters Beam, by the way, is on sheet cxiii., N.W., and not sheet cxiii., S.W. If now you take the correct sheet,

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\* *Devon Association Trans.*, xxxvii., p. 460.



then, near the S.E. corner you will find a tumulus, readily identified by the figures 1553 printed alongside it. Here the Stone Row ends. Caters Beam is about 7,000 feet away in a N.E. direction and if continued to that hill our stone row would gather more than an added mile in length, nearly a mile and a half, in fact. Blacklane Brook is at its nearest 1,760 feet away from the Stone Row, and its valley does not come close enough to the row to affect it. The depression, which Mr. Falcon says interrupts the row near its north end, is that of Middle Mire at the head of Dry Lake. The stream next above Red Lake on the Erme is Dry Lake; Mr. Falcon has mistaken this for Blacklane Brook, and has continued and intensified his error by mistaking Greenhill for Caters Beam. Immediate correction is demanded in the interests of archæology and accuracy, and, finding my warning spoken at Princetown has been disregarded, I have no alternative but to demonstrate the error. Previous writers on this matter have for the most part been quite accurate. R. H. WORTH.

4. STONE ROW ON BRUFORD DOWN, NEAR TRISTIS ROCK.—This row is also the subject of remark by Mr. Falcon. It does not appear in the present edition of the *Ordnance Survey*, but will be shown in the next. Mr. Falcon's chief error in describing this row has reference to the azimuth, which he makes N.N.E., or otherwise stated N.  $22^{\circ} 30'$  E. Its true azimuth is N.  $1^{\circ}$  E., and the error of  $21^{\circ} 30'$  is largely due to using magnetic in place of true meridian. I made a verbal correction of this matter at Princetown which has been neglected. There are other errors in this paper, but the above are the most serious. R. H. WORTH.

The Editors submitted Mr. Worth's notes to Mr. Falcon, who writes:—I was not at Princetown and heard no word of Mr. R. Hansford Worth's warnings, but I thank him for drawing my attention to the possibility of an error in regard to the Erme Stone Row. No mistake is impossible, nor do I prematurely disclaim the topographic one indicated. I may have mistaken the depression of Dry Lake for that of Blacklane Brook, but my notes may equally have ignored it owing to its relative insignificance; however that may be, the memory of additional stones, and additional extension—the essence of the matter—still curiously survives. With regard

to Rippon Tor, it is interesting to have so authoritative a confirmation of the idea that it is not impossible to excise a cross in granite; that, and the difficulty adduced, offers a sufficiently possible explanation of the inception and abandonment of the cross, and one more plainly and reasonably human than any postulating unique symbolic mystery. As to Trowlesworthy Tor, the accidental imaginings of the uninitiated suffer their usual doom! I sacrifice the purely casual "ciderpress" with pleasure. Irrespective of its uses, the block in question remains an example of that for which alone I cited it—"labour spent and wasted." It is worth mentioning, incidentally, in connection with this Tor, that a rock N.W. of its main pile shows a curious and somewhat unusual form of weathering, in the shape of certain water-worn groovings. The rock is 4 feet 9 inches wide, and has no fully-developed rock-basins (such as exist on Little Trowlesworthy Tor), but merely shallow pits on its top. Another example of similar pits and groovings, inferior, occurs on the Tor itself.

T. A. FALCON.

5. HALLETT'S AND THE MINT MEETING (III., p. 254, par. 193).—For an account of the Mint Meeting see *A History of the Presbyterian and General Baptist Churches in the West of England*, Jerom Murch, 1835, pp. 371-452. A list of its ministers is also given in *Vestiges of Protestant Dissent*, 1897, pp. 83-4. The Mint Meeting was sold in 1810, when the congregation joined George's Meeting. For accounts of the three Joseph Halletts, of Exeter, see articles by the Rev. Alex. Gordon, M.A., in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Copies of Murch's *Western Churches*, as it is popularly known, are in several West Country libraries; *Vestiges*, which was privately issued, was subscribed for at Exeter by Mr. Geo. H. Skinner, who would doubtless let J.H.R. see his copy.

GEO. EYRE EVANS.

6. THE REV. GEORGE ANSTIS, VICAR OF COLYTON (III., p. 238, par. 183).—The Marriage Register of the Parish Church of Colyton is signed "George Anstis, Vicar," for the years 1758, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and for the last time, 19th April, 1764, which must therefore be the correct year of his death. His successor, "Henry Barton, was admitted to the Vicarage