This essay is based on the paper delivered to the ‘Moor than meets the Eye’ symposium on Victorian Dartmoor, in March 2017. The symposium was intended to give an overview of the region through a number of perspectives, from its social history, and industrial activities, to its representation in works of fiction and art, and as a tourist destination. My aim was to do no more than frame the discussion of Dartmoor (and the Wrey valley) in the outsiders’ perspective on the county over the ‘long nineteenth century’, a terms which historians use to cover the period 1789–1914, which allows me to sneak in some of the more visually attractive publications of the early-twentieth century.

The paper was both the outsider’s perspective as a historian whose métier is not local history and who is not a born and bred Devonian (although I have Devonshire ancestry, from the South Hams), but more pertinently for the event’s Victorian theme, ‘outsider’ in the knowledge of Devonshire that was presented to the ‘non-native’ nineteenth-century British reader through diverse texts. Much of it will be the statement of the obvious, but I am interested in what was obvious to the Victorian outside Devon, about the county. The quotations in the paper’s titles derive from the land agent William Marshall’s *Rural Economy of the West of England*, vol.1 (1796), in which he states:

The natives of Devonshire are mostly of good person; tall, straight, and well featured. Many of the women are of elegant figure.

And the opening assertion of John Britton (1771–1857) and Edward Wedlake Brayley (1773–1854), from their *Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated* of 1832, that there is not:

a single county in the British Islands more replete with picturesque and romantic features, antiquarian remains, geological riches, and geographical and maritime relations, than Devonshire.

Now I appreciate that the notion of the ‘outsider’ in relation to Devon, in a century of Devonian diaspora, is problematic. But nevertheless, I still wish to pursue the idea of Devonshire from a distance. This short essay begins with an overview of the types of texts I am considering, before turning to the impression of Devon which we might argue that they collectively or generally evoke about the county in the nineteenth century.

* * * * *

That doyen of Devon history, W.G. Hoskins, commented that the ‘amount of printed matter relating to Devon is probably greater than that devoted to any other English county’. The types of literature I have briefly studied for this paper include early-nineteenth-century illustrated books in series on counties such as the antiquarians John Britton and Edward Wedlake Brayley’s *The Beauties of England and Wales; or, Delineations... of each county* (a multi-volume enterprise, this
edition 1803); Victorian-era guide books for travellers such as those produced by the famous London publisher John Murray (Murray’s famous red books) §; multi-volume national topographical gazetteers such as the brothers Daniel Lysons and Samuel Lysons’ Magna Britannia: Being a Concise Topographical Account of the Several Counties of Great Britain. Containing Devonshire, vol. 6 (two volumes, 1822); and works that combined topography and antiquarianism at a more localised level such as the bookseller-cum-clergyman Samuel Rowe’s A Perambulation of the Antient and Royal Forest of Dartmoor and the Venville Precincts of 1848.

The bibliography of Devon in this century would include the locally-produced city, town and parochial level guides and histories (such as Alexander Jenkins’s History and Description of the City of Exeter of 1806; George Oliver’s History of Exeter of 1821; William Gardiner’s Barnstaple 1837 – 1897, and R.N. North’s Plymouth 10), as well as the locally-produced antiquarian periodicals. 11 Local works explicitly marketed as tourists guides would include the Tourists’ Companion to … Plymouth Dock (1823) 12 or Edwin Lammas’s Ilfracombe as it is, or the Stranger’s Guide: with a descriptive arrangement of excursions in the vicinity, and a list of roads, with their distances to and from Ilfracombe … Illustrated with elegant extracts, and a map of 1839 (which extracted ‘considerably’ from The Beauties of England and Wales). Edward Brayley’s poem was reproduced in Lammas’s work,

Lives there a man, so lost to Nature’s charms,
That would not shun, when scenes like these invite,
The crowded city – and, with joyous step,
Through fair DEVONIA trace his devious way!

(One finds variants of it in a Welsh context with SILURIA exchanged for the county.)

Some of the works on Devonshire were serialised luxury items, such as the Reverend Thomas Moore’s History of Devonshire from the Earliest Period to the Present, of 1831, intended to be complete in fifty numbers of 1s quarto, each with ‘highly finished engravings’ and wood engravings designed to attract a discerning readership through its ‘superior excellence,’ and embracing ‘a succinct view of all the principle topics of interest and importance relative to the Antiquities, Historical Events, Statistics, Topography, Agriculture, and Biography of the delightful and inviting county of Devon,’ as the advertisement said. 13 The introduction was lyrical about the ‘high state of refinement’ in engraving, and the public demand for such works about counties and the principal towns had been catered too through the ‘division of labour’ in manufacture and mechanical arts. 14 The work was intended for ‘the public in general, but to the inhabitants of Devonshire especially’. 15 Slightly earlier, the artist and topographer Frederick Stockdale (1786–1858), already publishing his excursions in Cornwall in 1824, announced:

As it is the Author’s intention to undertake similar Excursions through Devonshire, he flatters himself, from the partiality which exists for the picturesque, and the importance which that County from its maritime situation has attained, that the Work will be found not only highly acceptable to the patrons of the Fine Arts, but useful to the Traveller or Tourist. The flattering promises already received from some of the most eminent characters, has far exceeded Mr. Stockdale’s expectations; and he most respectfully begs to notice the kind attention of the Earls of Morley and Fortescue, Lord Clifford, Sir Trayton Fuller, E. Drake, Sir Manasseh Lopes, Bart. Sir Bouchier Wray, Bart. Sir John Perring, Charles Hoare, Esq. and many other Gentlemen who have Estates in that County. 16

In Stockdale’s case, we actually have some of the working material for a planned gazetteer of the Devon parishes. 17 There were other works similarly catering to the wealthy reader of the early nineteenth century, which offered ‘elegant views’ of Devonshire scenery. 18 Another lavishly illustrated work was Devonshire Illustrated in a Series of Views, Cities, Towns, Public Buildings, Streets, Docks, Churches, Antiquities, Abbeys, Picturesque Scenery, Castles, Seats of the Nobility,
\(\text{\&c.,} (1829)\), with steel engravings from original drawings by Thomas Allom, W.H. Bartlett and others and engraved by Heath, Miller, Le Petit, Wallis &c. This had description provided by the antiquarians John Britton and Edward W. Brayley.\(^{19}\)

Any overview of the printed discourse on Devonshire ought to extend to official reports e.g., on mining in the South West, surveys of the rural economy by agricultural topographers (such as William Marshall’s of 1796) and surveys produced by the Devon Board of Agriculture.\(^{20}\) In the Victorian era it would include the volumes of the Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art (from 1862 – ), and transactions of Plymouth and Torquay learned societies. Then there might be pamphlet literature: republications of the many hundreds of local talks and printed essays on county matters. Longstanding concern to cultivate the waste and wild lands of England stimulated essayists such as Henry Tanner in 1854, concerning Dartmoor, for instance.\(^{21}\)

We might include such metropolitan publications as the Devon-based Anna Bray’s Traditions, Legends, Superstitions, and Sketches of Devonshire: On the Borders of the Tamar and the Tay, Illustrative of Its Manners, Customs, History, Antiquities, Scenery, and Natural History, in a Series of Letters to Robert Southey, which was published by John Murray in 1838. Bray (1790–1883) was the author of novels ‘historical, legendary and romantic,’ and set at least two of her ‘Walter Scott and water’ novels in Devon. She is identified in an essay on ‘Female Novelists’ of 1852, as the ‘accomplished delineator of Devonshire characters and characteristics’.\(^{22}\) We might include other works with Devonshire locales (rather than works merely by those with Devonshire associations).\(^{23}\) In the symposium Dr Judith Rowbotham considered the role of imaginative literature in creating Dartmoor as a locus for crime.

Then there is the social reportage and commentary material published in the national periodical press, such as the social reformer and former Indian administrator Sir Charles Trevelyan’s letters on the Devonshire labourer, which were republished from the Pall Mall Gazette in pamphlet form in 1869.\(^{24}\) In these, arguing for emigration as the only remedy for the problem of the Devonshire peasantry, and presenting the prospect of ‘new Devonshires’ abroad, he opined that the people were ‘honest, sweet-tempered, docile, and, although they have long been in a state of depression, they are not wanting in natural intelligence’.\(^{25}\)

W.G. Hoskins observed, ‘[t]he Devonshire landscape has produced more bad poetry, perhaps, than any other in England’.\(^{26}\) The picturesque imaginary of Dartmoor was also the result of descriptive poetry elicited by competition from the 1820s, as in Felicia Hemans’ prize-winning Dartmoor of 1821\(^{27}\), the Devonport schoolmaster Nicholas Carrington’s Dartmoor of 1826 (the character of the moor reflected with ‘entire and loving fidelity’\(^{28}\)) or the Reverend Edward William Lewis Davies’ Dartmoor Days, or Scenes in the Forest of 1863 (with its extensive notes and several illustrations, and dedicated to the Duke of Cornwall).\(^{29}\) A wider field of imaginative literature would bring in the romances historical or otherwise which had modern or historical Devonshire settings.\(^{30}\)

Devon was a tourist destination, with Britons attracted to the picturesque scenery following the emergence of a picturesque sensibility, and also through the health-giving (or restoring) attractions of the coast – from the late eighteenth century. A final category of insight into Devon would be the accounts of travellers: Hoskins, in Devon and its People (1959) cites the record provided in the early nineteenth century by the artist and diarist Joseph Farington (1747 – 1821); in Mark Brayshay’s edited collection, Topographical Writers in South-West England the Salisbury-based physician William George Maton (1774 – 1835) is noted, for his published – and manuscript – writings of the late-eighteenth century.\(^{31}\)

It is difficult to know how this material on Devonshire was collected: a task beyond the confines of this paper would be to explore extant library catalogues to see what were the typical holdings of private or proprietary libraries in the early nineteenth century, in Devonshire-related topics. We might imagine the well-stocked library of an early Victorian English aristocrat to contain standard works on county history. The privately printed catalogue of the library (which
can be read online via Google books) at the famous seat of the Hoares at Stourhead in Wiltshire, published in 1840, contains many works of Devonshire county and local history in its extensive topographical collections.32

Apart from articles in periodicals33, the readership of the middle-class had to make do with the hand books provided by publishers such as Murray’s *Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall* (first published in 1850 and retailing at 10s in 1867) or Black’s *Guide to Devonshire* (Torquay, Exeter, Plymouth, &c.) *With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations* (retailing at 2s 6d in 1867). John Murray’s *Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall* had been the first in the publisher’s county series – Devon would be a separate volume in 1879. A review by John Dennis of the sixth and revised edition of Murray’s *Handbook* (‘every Devonshire tourist will carry it in his portmanteau’) in 1866 commented, of the genre:

His volume, if good of its kind, is the result of great physical and mental labour. Almost every page in it has been brought into shape after long and wearisome journeys, after careful inquiry and inspection, after hours spent in rectifying the errors or testing the statements of previous guide-writers ... The author of a handbook, even if confined within the easy limits of an English county, has therefore undertaken no holiday pastime.34

A book price of 10s was not cheap in the 1860s. Cheaper serialised publications about Devonshire appeared. In 1897 we have a prime example of hack work in the form of the Topographical Publishing Company’s *Devonshire: Historical and Pictorial*, ‘illustrated with about two hundred splendid photogravures specially prepared for this work’. Appearing in 6d parts, the work compiled by J. Sydney Curtis, (‘author of Dorset – Illustrated,’ ‘York – Illustrated’, The Channel Islands’ etc., etc.) was prefaced with the stated desire that it would ‘be equally deserving of a place in rich men’s libraries and on poor men’s swing bookshelves’.35

* *** *

The perceptions of Devon that might emerge from the national literature on Devon contained in such texts as Victorian tour guides, include: its economy and man-made or natural produce (its fisheries, agriculture, mining, weaving and manufacture of woollen cloth). Marshall’s splendid phrase ‘finny treasures’ – sent to Bath or London, is a reminder of the non-textual, tangible links between Devon and the national economy and consumers: whether it be the produce of the sea, the orchard, the field and the pasturage, or underground.

Topographical works such as that in the antiquary Samuel Tymms’s 7-volume work of 1832 – 1843, not surprisingly, offered extensive and conventional county data on the rivers (from Axe to Wrey and Yeo), the state of canal navigation, the provision of picturesque views from its various high points; natural curiosities from caves and chalybeate springs to cataracts; public edifices that ranged from military architecture to civic structures such as town halls, hospitals and theatres.

In Tymms’s work (the volume including Devonshire, incidentally, was dedicated to Richard Hoare of Stourhead, and who was praised for his ‘general encouragement of topography’), the produce ranges from the granite of Dartmoor, to Combe Martin silver, and oranges and lemons at Saltram, the carpets of Axminster, the ‘much noted’ white ale of Modbury and, ‘peculiar to the dairies of Devon’, the famous clouted or scalded cream.36 In other topographical accounts there is a stress on the variety of picturesque and romantic scenery and views37; listings of the ancients buildings, titles and seats of the nobility and baronage.38 Many found occasion to note the ‘stationary’ or backward nature of agriculture.39 Moore’s extensive history of 1829 also included ‘a list of some of the provincialisms’ which, he opined, ‘probably from the influence of modern improvement, gradually out of use’ from ‘agst’ to ‘zoundy’
In 1859 a reviewer saw the future of ancient dialect rendered ‘obsolete as the province is more and more opened by railroads and good roads’.\(^{40}\) This was the era in which archaeology emerged.\(^{41}\) Topography understood as history, antiquities and archaeological or architectural remains or modern edifices, went hand in hand with developments in geology and natural science in the long nineteenth century. Brayley had argued in his contribution to Moore’s *History of Devonshire* that the physical history of counties had only become widely available as ‘knowledge’ within the same period that ‘topographical knowledge has become so copious and so popular’.\(^{42}\) As the ‘bedrock’ for a county guide, geology would open Murray’s *Hand-book for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall* in 1851. Geology would provide a great mass of detail about the quality and fertility of the soil types that the Victorian reader was expected to find important. There would appear separate works on the flora and fauna of the county, reflecting the thriving culture of amateur botany and zoology.\(^{43}\)

By the mid-nineteenth-century there had never been such an abundance of detailed statistical and alphabetically arranged information for those interested in the minutiae of a county, from both its road infrastructure (highway returns); political structure (parliamentary divisions and parliamentary boroughs) local government (administrative divisions of hundreds, legal institutions, poor law, ecclesiastical) to a directory of town or parish inhabitants. William White of Sheffield’s *History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Devonshire* (White had been publishing directories since the 1820s, the Devon volume appeared in 1850 and was priced at 14s in calf binding for subscribers, and there were editions in 1878 and 1890), which was published after nearly three thousand subscriptions, offered over 800 pages of information drawing on parochial histories, local guides and handbooks and parliamentary reports.\(^{44}\) In an age of parliamentary enquiry on population, the Church of England, public charities etc., an abundance of statistics was now available to add to such reference works which were geared for inhabitants from nobility down to yeomen and merchants. Census data would be interwoven too: thus the reader of White in 1850, would have the census data of 1841 on male and female inhabitants and houses (252,700 were males, and 280,700 females). The demographic history of the county in this century is one of decline relative to other regions as Devonians migrated to seek employment.\(^{45}\) In 1851 with the religious census, readers would have details about the county’s religious complexions.\(^{46}\) The curious could also find such details as the number of savings’ banks in the county.\(^{47}\)

From this mass of readily-available data and conventionalized historical detail, the Victorian reader tasked, say, with writing a competing gazetteer or county history, might have emphasised firstly the county’s size, second only to Yorkshire (or third, for some, after Lincolnshire).\(^{48}\) They would have stressed the significance of the county in agriculture (in the mid-century, White called it among the first in this aspect), it historic significance as a location for metal mining but decline with the profitability of Cornish mining; the historic reputation too for the domestic manufacture of wool and lace which had been destroyed by mechanisation and factory production in the North and Midlands (although thousands still found employment mid-century in so-called Honiton or thread lace); in maritime affairs through Plymouth and Devonport, and other seaports and harbours, and increasingly for the health benefits and recreation offered by its seaside towns. The watering places of Torquay, villas of St Mary Church and Babbacombe Bay might have been singled out in the late-century.\(^{49}\)

Replacing an emphasis on river and canal transport, there came details about the railways which brought the South West into the wider world through the South Devon and Bristol and Exeter lines, and the Great Western Railway by the mid-century. John Pincher Faunthorpe’s *The geography of Devonshire* (1872), tells us that the Express from London to Exeter traversed 188 miles, in about five hours.\(^{50}\) The reputation of Devonshire dairies for cleanliness was asserted by White (‘a marked contrast with those of many other counties’). Its other products included cider, that ‘common beverage of the county … extensively sold in London,’ according to Faunthorpe, who also tells us that gloves were made for the London market by cottagers’ wives and daughters.\(^{51}\)
The climate was understood to encompass, as William White wrote, “Devonshire drizzle,” which is a rain so light as to deposit itself as a thick dew, attended by a grey cloudy sky; and a mildness in winter that was (in the words of the publisher Adam and Charles Black’s south county guide of 1864, plagiarising the older county entry in the Encyclopaedia Britannica of 1824, ‘exceedingly mild, and proverbially favourable to the cure of pulmonary complaints’). Its druidic and Celtic past were featured too in gazetteers. In Faunthorpe’s The Geography of Devonshire we gather of Dartmoor, ‘it abounds in strange legends of the Devonshire Pixies or Fairies’ and ‘wild legends’.

We can find plenty of comment about the human inhabitants in nineteenth-century texts: some of it linked to the environment. Thus White, after expounding on the gradual improvement in agriculture and the change from tenancies based on lives, to a life, suggests that the Devonshire tenant farmer, being ‘at once a dairy farmer, a breeder or feeder of cattle, sheep, and pigs; and a grower of corn and cider’ due to the climate and soil, has ‘a tone of intelligence and activity which is looked for in vain in other parts of the kingdom, where a monotonous routine narrows the intellect of the dairyman’.

I could develop this point about ethnography by looking at the national and local discourse on the Devonshire race, tracing it back to the extensive commentary on the ‘character of the different ranks of people in Devonshire’, and ‘discriminating features’ of the people, in the Cornishman which might have appeared in the Reverend Richard Polwhele’s Historical Views of Devonshire, as announced in the first volume of a work published in London and Exeter in 1793 (in fact volumes 4–5 were never published). But a quotation from the local antiquarian Richard Nicholls Worth’s paper of 1875, reprinted in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association will suffice:

We are what we are, in race, character, calling, and social position, mainly because of the geological peculiarities of this western land. The proof is easy. Our tin mines brought the pioneers of civilisation earlier to these shores than to any other part of the kingdom. In the fastnesses of our moors and our hills the struggle for liberty was continued by Britons and Saxons when in more open districts the strife had long been over. Our extended coast Hue, broken by frequent harbours, gave birth to that spirit of adventure and enterprise which made Devon the foremost county in the land in the days of Elizabethan glory, and which has never failed us since. There, too, was commerce encouraged, and by commerce manufacture. Our buried riches, mild climate, and fertile soil, created and fostered mining and agriculture among us, and made them act and re-act upon each other. Still do our rugged uplands, with their rough roads and their sparse population, retain practices, and preserve old beliefs and superstitions, that have died out in less remote and more cultivated neighbourhoods. Thus the Devonshire man in his place, like the Englishman in his, like the inhabitants of other countries in theirs, is in no remote degree the product of the soil on which he lives. There is a deeper meaning in the words ‘fatherland’ and ‘mother-country’ than we are apt to imagine.

* * * * *

It may have been noted that I have avoided saying much about that ‘singularly wild and dreary’ (Britton and Brayley’s phrase) district of Dartmoor with its ‘cold and cheerless winds’ (William White). In one provincial periodical of the early nineteenth century, the Newcastle Magazine of 1826, in an essay ‘Remarks on Dartmoor’, one finds the claim, stimulated by the appearance of Carrington’s poem, that a few years ago, ‘Dartmoor was hardly known. If you mentioned the name it was likely you would be asked where it was. It was reviled and abused as one of the most useless and filthy tracks of country ever beheld’. It was not a place of national tourism in mid-century, which allowed William White to state that ‘Few places are really less known, and few are more deserving of attention than Dartmoor’. He also observed (fittingly for other papers in this
symposium), that ‘beyond the ordinary beaten track, most will be found to delight the artist, the poet, and the antiquary’. One reviewer of a Devonshire publication, in 1859, described the region as ‘more suggestive of the days of Sir Tristrem or of Britomart [figures from Spenser’s Faerie Queene] than of these brisker times of telegraph and railroad’.60 For another, writing in 1889, ‘the scene of several novels lies there, it is the playground of local archaeologists, the poet’s eye, with a fine frenzy rolling, has scanned it, painters in colours have illustrated it, and more than all, word-painters have decorated it’.61 Quite apart from the books published on Dartmoor in this century, the periodical and newspaper discussion on Dartmoor in this period is worthwhile exploring, to see how the region is framed within the wider understanding of the county and how the idea of landscape that was timeless or threatened by modernity, was discussed.62 As Archibald Hurd claimed in one illustrated article of 1896, while the county may be one of the ‘play-grounds of England … Dartmoor, the name given to the great wide, wild highlands of the county, is still a spot almost unknown, untrod, because its genius is misunderstood’.63

Experts in the history of topography have noted the ‘highly derivative’ nature of topographical studies, and writings on Devon in the nineteenth century reproduced, as we have seen, material from earlier sources without credit.64 Those interested in the discussion of Devonshire in nineteenth-century texts can look at many of the printed materials I have referred to in this paper, through copies digitised in Google books, Hathi Trust or archive.org. The survey today has not been able to discuss the works of local ‘anthropology’, folk-lore and biography produced by the local intelligentsia (at random from 1875 in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association – the association established to ‘give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific enquiry in Devonshire’ – one finds essays on ‘Verbal provincialisms of South-Western Devonshire’, ‘Recent Cases of supposed Witchcraft in Devonshire’, and ‘Devonshire Farm Lads’.

‘No satisfactory or accurate history of Devonshire exists,’ wrote one reviewer in the Quarterly Review in 1859.65 There still remains no extended scholarly study of Devon in the nineteenth century: the print material from the period has never been more accessible for the task.66

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Endnotes

2 Allan Brockett’s The Devon Union List (DUL): A Collection of Written Material Relating to the County of Devon (University of Exeter Library, 1977), a work of near 600 pages and many thousand entries, is a key source, of course, to use in any research on nineteenth-century writings on Devonshire; in addition there is the Devon Bibliography from 1980; and specialist bibliographies such as P. Hamilton-Leggett, The Dartmoor Bibliography 1534 – 1991 (1992), as noted in the ‘Bibliographical Supplement’ to Hoskins, Devon (Chichester, Phillimore, 2003).
3 W. Marshall, The Rural Economy of the West of England; Including Devonshire; and Parts of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall Together with Minutes in Practice, Volume 1 (Nicol, 1796). William Humphrey Marshall, 1745–1818 was a critic of Arthur Young’s Board of Agriculture.
5 See, for example, Devonia, the Official Organ of the United Devon Association, with its advertisements geared towards tourists, and news of diasporic Devon associations such as the Three Towns Association in London. The Association published The Book of Fair Devon (1899–1900), which can be viewed on www.archive.org, with its preface, ‘This invitation to Devon is issued by the United Devon Association, an organisation recently formed for the purpose of improving the accommodation and facilities of the county of Devon as a place of residence and as a touring ground. It proposes, among other objects, to secure better means for reaching the West, and enjoying its varied and little-known attractions. It contemplates a gradual development of the means which will enable residents and visitors to move about with ease and comfort in the byways and open country, and on the sea coast.’ Plymouth University’s Library incorporates volumes previously belonging to the Swansea Devonian Society.
8 See A Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall (London: John Murray, 1851). See also G.A. Cooke’s Topography of Great Britain: Or, British Traveller’s Directory; an item in Notes and Queries (1887), p.294 refers to the Devon volume as vol.3. (1810?). Later nineteenth-century guide books were published by Ward, Lock and Bowden.
10 Many of the town and parish histories of Devon are listed in Hoskins, Devon, ‘Bibliography’ and the ‘Bibliographical Supplement’.
11 Such as The Western Antiquary; Or, Devon and Cornwall Note-book in the 1880s.
13 The History and Topography of the County of Devon by the Rev. Thomas Moore. Including Outlines of the Physical Geography, Geology, and Natural History of the County, by E.W. Brayley, Jun., A.S.L.S., with high finished engravings from original drawings taken expressly for this work. The drawings and engravings executed by, and under the direction of William Deeble. Dedicated by permission to the right honourable Earl Fortescue, lord lieutenant of the county of Devon (London: Jennings and Caplin, 1831).
14 On this theme, see the paper by William Finley (University of Sheffield) ‘“Vehicles for pretty prints”: The consumption of image and text and the transformation of topography 1835-1850’, at the ‘Consuming (the Victorians’ conference, British Association of Victorian Studies, Cardiff University, 31 August – 2 September 2016.
15 The complicated publishing history of this work is summarised in Brayshay, ed., Topographical Writers in South-West England, pp.152-153.
16 F.W.L. Stockdale, Excursions in the County of Cornwall: Comprising a Concise Historical and Topographical Delineation of the Principal Towns and Villages, Together with Descriptions of the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry, Remains of
Antiquity, and Every Other Interesting Object of Curiosity: Forming a Complete Guide for the Traveller and Tourist; Illustrated with Fifty Engravings, Including a Map of the County (Simpkin and Marshall, and sold by the most respectable booksellers in Devonshire and Cornwall, 1824.), p.1.


‘Female Novelists. No. I – Miss Austen,’ *New Monthly Magazine* 95 (1852), pp.17-23 (p.18).


Three Letters on the Devonshire Labourer. From Sir C. Trevelyan to the Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* (London: Bell and Dally, 1869).


Hoskins, *Devon*, p.283 (and see also Hoskins’s assertion, that ‘The billowy, feminine beauty of so much Devon does not lend itself to great poetry’).

Hemans’ was the first prize poem by the Royal Literary Society, established in 1821, see ‘Extracts From “Dartmoo,” A Prize Poem, By Mrs Hemans’, *Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany* 11 (July 1822), pp.56-59.


See for instance, *Waldgrave. A Novel* (2 vols., New York: Harper, 1829), vol.2, with its opening chapter presenting information on Devon, and the comment that ‘In passing through Devonshire the tourist is struck with the intelligent eye, the melodious though shrill accents, and hospitable manners of its inhabitants’.


Catalogue of the Hoare Library at Stonhead, Co. Wilts: To which are Added, An Account of the Museum of British Antiquities; A Catalogue of the Paintings and Drawings, and A Description of the Mansion (London: J.B. Nichols, 1840).

J.L.W. Page, *An Exploration of Dartmoor and Its Antiquities: With Some Account of Its Borders* (1889; 3rd cdn, London: Seeley, 1892), p.xx, cites ‘A Walk through South Devon’, from the Religious Tract Society’s working-class periodical *Leisure Hour*, 1 July 1869, pp.422-426 (this illustrated essay was ‘By the author of the “Regular Swiss Round”,’ who was the Reverend Harry Jones, of St Luke’s, Soho). The *Leisure Hour* also serialised Selwyn King’s ‘Stories of a Devonshire Village’ in 1905, it is task beyond this paper to examine the periodicals of the nineteenth century for articles focused on the county, but some to list would include ‘County Sketches: I – Devonshire’, *London Journal* 30: 753 (16 July 1859), pp.9-10; ‘Summer in Devonshire’, *Once a Week* 7: 161 (26 July 1862), pp.121-124; ‘The Devonshire Savages’, *London Society* 33: 198 (June 1878), pp.510-514; ‘South and North Devon’, *Saturday Review* 68: 1764 (17 August 1889), pp.185-186. I have located these articles through a search of the database *British Periodicals* (ProQuest).

notes, he had intended a volume entitled *The Forest of Dartmoor and its Borders: an Historical Sketch*. Hoskins, Devon, p.538, describes these handbooks as ‘of considerable value for 19th cent. history’.


37 The work of Thomas H. Williams, *Picturesque Excursions in Devon and Cornwall* (London, 1804); *Six Views of Scenery in the South of Devon* (1821); *Devonshire; or, Directions to Scenery and Antiquities* (Exeter, 1826); *Picturesque Illustrations of The Guide to Devonshire Scenery* (Exeter, 1828); *Scenery in Devonshire; or, Directions for Visiting the most Picturesque Spots from the Sidmouth to Plymouth* (Exeter, 1827).


46 The English Cyclopaedia: A New Dictionary of Universal Knowledge, volume 6 (1854): ‘According to the ‘Census of Religious Worship,’ taken in 1851, it appears that there were then in the county 1297 places of worship, which belonged to the various religious societies in the following proportions:—Church of England, 54 9; Methodists (four sections), 379; Independents, 142; Baptists, 112; Brethren, 36; Unitarians, 12; Quakers, 8; Roman Catholics, 8; other bodies, 51. The total number of sittings provided was 334,372, of which the Established Church provided 191,710.’

47 The English Cyclopaedia: A New Dictionary of Universal Knowledge, volume 6 (London: Bradbury and Evans, 1854), ‘Geography – volume II’, col.748: ‘In 1851 the county possessed six savings banks, of which two were established in connection with the dockyards, and four in the towns of Devonport, Exeter, Plymouth, and Tavistock: the amount owing to depositors on 20th November 1851 was £1,504,305 19s. 8d.’

48 In population it was the fourth largest English county in 1831.

49 But see, the schoolmaster D.M. Stirling’s *The Beauties of the Shore; Or, A Guide to the Watering-places on the South-east Coast of Devon …* (Exeter: Roberts, 1838).


52 And reprinted without credit, in the entry on Devonshire, in *The English Cyclopaedia: A New Dictionary of Universal Knowledge* (1854).


56 Polwhele’s *History of Devonshire appeared as three volumes between 1793 and 1806; but the Historical Views of Devonshire appeared separately in 1793 and was not completed by the appearance of the announced further three volumes, see W. P. Courtney, ‘Richard Polwhele (1760–1838)’, rev. Grant P. Cerny, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (2004). Comments on Devonshire as a county with an atypical strength of character may be
found in ‘Days in Devonshire’, *Saturday Review*, 31 August 1895 (pp.266-267) and the ‘realization of its supreme unlikeness to any other district of England’ (p.266).


58 Page, *An Exploration of Dartmoor*, Preface, p.xiii, refers to non-South Western conceptions of the region, ‘as only a name,’ and even ‘terra incognita’ for many, ‘even in Devonshire’.


64 But see the relevant discussion throughout the classic work by W.G. Hoskins, *Devon* (1954; Chichester: Phillimore, 2003), with supplementary bibliographical material for the new edition. We of course lack a complete *Victoria County History of Devon*. 
Another key quality of Romantic writing was its shift from the mimetic, or imitative, assumptions of the Neoclassical era to a new stress on imagination. Samuel Taylor Coleridge saw the imagination as the supreme poetic quality, a quasi-divine creative force that made the poet a godlike being. His investigation of the relationship between nature and the human mind continued in the long autobiographical poem addressed to Coleridge and later titled The Prelude (1798–1999 in two books; 1804 in five books; 1805 in 13 books; revised continuously and published posthumously, 1850). Here he traced the value for a poet of having been a child fostered alike by beauty and by fear by an upbringing in sublime surroundings. The nineteenth century. Not long before this century began, Britain had lost its most important American colonies in a war of independence. When the century began, the country was locked in a war with France, during which an invasion by a French army was a real possibility. Soon after the end of the century, Britain controlled the biggest empire the world had ever seen. One section of this empire was Ireland. A change in attitude in Britain towards colonization during the nineteenth century gave new encouragement to the empire builders. Previously, colonization had been seen as a matter of settlement, of commerce, or of military strategy.